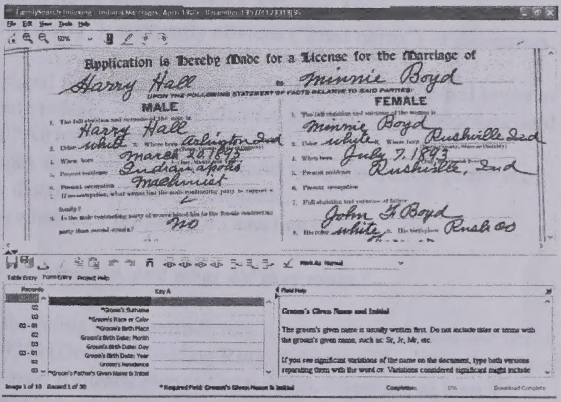
Indiana Marriage Indexing Project (1790-1957)

a partnership between the Indiana Genealogical Society and the Genealogical Society of Utah (representing the LDS church) to create a state-wide marriage index up to 1957 and put it online for free access by the public.

If you have...

- A computer running Windows XP
- An Internet connection (broadband is recommended)
- An Internet browser (up-to-date versions of Internet Explorer, Firefox or Netscape)
- 30-45 minutes to spare (that's all the time you need to complete a batch of records)

...you can help!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*Groom's Surname
*Groom's Race or Color
*Groom's Birth Place
Groom's Birth Date: Month
Groom's Birth Date: Day
Groom's Birth Date: Year
Groom's Residence
*Groom's Father's Given Name & Initial
Image 1 of 10 Record 1 of 30
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Completion: 0%
Download Complete

Application is Hereby Made for a License for the Marriage of Harry Hall to Minnie Boyd

UPON THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATIVE TO SAID PARTIES:

MALE

Harry Hall

white Arlington Ind

march 20.1893

Indianapolis

Machinist

No

FEMALE

Minnie Boyd

white Rushville Ind

July 7. 1893

Rushville, Ind

John F Boyd

white Rush Co

Groom's Given Name and Initial

The groom's given name is usually written first. Do not include titles or terms with the groom's given name, such as: Sr, Jr, Mr, etc.

If you see significant variations of the name on the document, type both versions separating them with the word or. Variations considered significant might include

Questions? Call coordinator Shirley Richison Fields at (317) 209-9637 or e-mail indexing@indgensoc.org

To sign up to index Indiana marriage records, please fill out this form and send to:
Marriage Indexing Project, Shirley Richison Fields, 253A Provincial Ln., Avon IN 46123
or sign up online at **http://www.indgensoc.org/indexing.html**

Name: ______________________________

Address: ______________________________

City: ______________ State: __________ Zipcode: ______________

Phone: ______________ E-mail: ______________________________

Are you a member of the Indiana Genealogical Society: ☐ Yes ☐ No

What type of Internet connection do you have: ☐ Dial-up ☐ DSL ☐ Cable Modem ☐ Other Broadband

The Underground Railroad "Quilt Code" - FAQs

When people refer to the "Underground Railroad Quilt Code," what do they mean?

A system of using quilts to help African-American slaves escape to freedom in the North or Canada during the first half of the 19th century. It first appeared in *Hidden in Plain View,* published in 1999.

What are Hidden in Plain View's sources for the "Quilt Code" story?

The early 1990s claim of Ozella McDaniel Willams, an African-American woman who used the story to sell a quilt to a white woman in a tourist mall. The authors found no other evidence.

How is the "Quilt Code" said to have worked?

Claims keep changing, but as of January 2007 they involve variations on the following themes:

- **Mnemonic device** - to teach how to escape; each block said something different. Messages are either unhelpful to escape ("when you get free you can marry") insultingly obvious ("head north") or dangerous ("follow bear tracks to shelter and food")
- **Messaging system** - displayed outside like a signal flag, often in strange places (from a cathedral tower at noon when bells rang indicated church was a safe refuge). Recently claimed that only the conductor could read the message, and then only if he knew the "African dialect" it used.
- **Map** - an actual map of the escape route, brought along on the escape. Knots tying the quilt together are claimed either to indicate a measure of time or distance, or latitude/longitude.
- **Award** - given as congratulatory gifts to slaves when they crossed the Canadian border.

What quilt blocks are said to have been included in this code, and what did they mean?

Too many to list; at last count at least 16 versions, including two contradictory accounts from Ozella and her nieces. All include blocks first introduced in the 1920s (Double Wedding Ring, Sunbonnet Sue, Dresden Plate) and the Log Cabin (which originated after Underground Railroad stopped operating). There are at least 7 different, conflicting claims about how the Log Cabin pattern was used.

What evidence is there that quilts were used in this way?

NONE.

- Abolitionist and fugitive slave memoirs detail many other message systems; none uses quilts.
- The "Code" contradicts what historians *do* know about the UGRR and how slaves escaped to freedom.
- Ozella's niece, who runs a for-profit "Quilt Code" museum and gift shop in Atlanta, claims to have a firsthand written account of the "Code", but refuses to produce it. No "Code" quilt is known to exist.
- Ozella's niece says Eliza Farrow, an African-born ancestor, developed and taught the "Code" as a married woman. Records show Eliza and her husband were born in northeast Georgia just a few years before the Civil War began. Ozella's generation was the first to leave the South.

What quilt, Underground Railroad, and African-American historians believe a "Quilt Code" either did or could have existed?

NONE. All describe it as a late 20th century myth, like Betsy Ross or George Washington and the cherry tree.

For more information on the "Quilt Code" myth, visit www.ugrrquilt.hartcottagequilts.com.

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2008 Upcoming Events

Genealogy Nuts
Monday, April 13

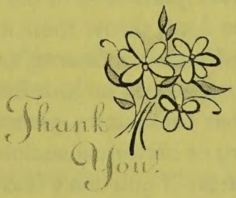
The Genealogy Nuts meeting will be on April 13 at 1:30 pm. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month at 1:30 pm. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. The next meeting will be on May 11th at 1:30 pm.

SAM visits DPL
Thursday, April 16

The Cornerstone Christian Church's Senior Adult Ministry (SAM) will visit DPL on April 16. Indiana Room Manager Cindy Rutledge will discuss the library's history. Afterwards she will conduct a library tour for the Brownsburg group.

Thanks CNC & CC Alumni

Recently the Indiana Room received a donation of $983.62 from the Central Normal College and Canterbury College Alumni Association. The Indiana Room wishes to thank the generous alumni for their support over the years and the most recent donation. The money will be spent on some needed equipment for the Indiana Room.



PLAINFIELD
DANVILLE
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
MARCH
1947
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

April Display

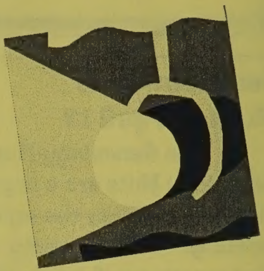
The April display will feature **Hidden Hendricks County Genealogy Resources.** The Indiana Room has Hendricks County resources that will be hard to find anywhere else. Store journals show who the customers of the stores were and what they purchased. Your ancestor may be hiding in one of these journals. High school yearbooks from the early 1900s may provide the picture of your ancestor. The old telephone directories may tell your ancestor's address and telephone number. If your ancestor attended Central Normal College, you may find them on the list of students or in a yearbook. There is more to ancestor research than Ancestory.com.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us

INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Spotlight on Hendricks County Government Website



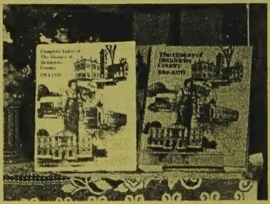
Have you visited the Hendricks County Government website (www.co.hendricks.in.us) recently? Click on the Archive Center and discover some wonderful online resources. New to the site are the **Surveyor's Original Cornerstone Field Books** that contains the original cornerstone marker locations for Hendricks County from the 1820 survey. The **Surveyor's Cornerstone Books** have marker locations for Hendricks County as they were maintained after the original survey. The **Marriage License** collection contains marriage licenses from 1824 through 2003. Other collections include the **Ordinances 1970-2007**, the **Commissioner's Books 1831-2006**, the **Assessor Plat Books** starting in 1880, **Judicial Archive** starting in 1825 and the **Pittsboro Centennial Celebration** book. The **Historical Maps** collection includes the 1865 Map and 1904 Map. Please take a few minutes to view this treasure trove of Hendricks County history.

Spring Cleaning

Are you starting to spring clean your house or garage? If you find yearbooks or old telephone or city directories, please don't throw them away. If they are from Danville or other Hendricks County areas the Indiana Room may be very interested in your find. If the yearbook is from another community, please check with that community's library or historical society. They may be a valuable resource. If you can't find an address for that community, the Indiana Room staff will be glad to help you locate one.

History of Hendricks County 1914-1976 Available in Indiana Room

Copies of the History of Hendricks County 1914-1976 with the index are now available in the Indiana Room. The price has been reduced to $10 for both books and the proceeds go to the Hendricks County Museum. The book includes histories of each township, the county government and public institutions. The Lifestyle section covers such areas of interest as home life, education, agriculture, business, media and transportation. The book is filled with many photographs. Also the history has over 500 pages of Hendricks County family histories. It is a treasure for anyone researching family history.



GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

APRIL 2009

Census 2010 Preparation Getting into Gear

You and your patrons may notice U.S. Census workers soon in your neighborhood, sporting identification badges, starting now and throughout the year. Workers have begun canvassing addresses to make sure no one goes uncounted. One year from now, on April 1, 2010, the Census Bureau will begin counting the nation. Performing an accurate count of the population is very important. Information collected during the decennial census is used to: "distribute Congressional seats to states, to make decisions about what community services to provide, and to distribute $300 billion in federal funds to local, state and tribal governments each year," according to the Census Bureau's Census 2010 website. One of the main differences for Census 2010 is that there will be no long form to fill out. Everyone will fill out the same short form which takes a convenient 10 minutes to complete. For more information, please visit Indiana's Census 2010 website for more on Why the Census Matters and read the March 30 Indy Star article, Census wants to count on you

U.S. Mint Honoring Louis Braille with New Coin

The U.S. Mint is yet again releasing a new coin. This one, however, is a little different than most. Officially known as the "Louis Braille Bicentennial Silver Dollar," the coin was authorized by Public Law 109-247. It features inventor Louis Braille on the obverse ("heads") side, and is the first U.S. coin to include readable Braille on it. The coins are available until December 31, 2009, and are non-circulating. Patrons interested in purchasing one can visit the U.S. Mint website or call their toll-free number at 1-800-USA-MINT. They can also view images of the coin by visiting the Mint's Press Image Library. Any surcharges in sales will be sent to the National Federation of the Blind for its blind literacy programs.

Footnote.com Content Update

At Footnote we are adding a lot of new content to the site every month. We want to keep our members updated on what has recently changed on the site. Below is a list of what we have added to the site as well as what we are planning on launching in the near future.

What's New on Footnote.com

- 1930 US Federal Census - The first-ever interactive 1930 US Census documenting families during the Great Depression.
- Guion Miller Roll - Perhaps the most important source for Cherokee genealogical research.
- Cherokee Indian Agency (TN) - Records include correspondence, agency letter books, fiscal records, and records of the Agent for Cherokee Removal.
- Civil War Soldiers Service Records - Union - (KY) - Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Kentucky.
- **Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims**
  - Alabama
  - Georgia
- **Historical Newspapers**
  - The Oakes Times (ND)
  - Grey-New Gloucester Independent (ME)

What's coming soon to Footnote.com

- Vietnam Service Awards
- Vietnam Photos
- Eastern Cherokee Applications of the U.S. Court of Claims, 1906-1909
- Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims (VA)
- Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims (WV)

Programs at the Indiana State Library

These programs will be offered at the Indiana State Library at 140 N. Senate Ave. in Indianapolis.

- ***Indiana Battle Sites***
  This program will be held on Tuesday, April 14, from 10 to 11 a.m.
  This program will examine several historical battlefield sites throughout the state and analyze how and why those sites were interpreted. Battle of Tippecanoe, Battle of Corydon/Morgan's Raid and Battle of Mississinewa are a few which will be discussed.
-
- ***FDSys: America's Information Portal***
  This program will be held on Tuesday, April 14, from 2 to 3 p.m.
-
  Finding Congressional bills and Presidential documents online is easy, but how do you know that what you are looking at is authentic? One way is to ensure authenticity is by using the Government Printing Office. This presentation will walk participants through FDSys – the new GPO Web site for federal documents.

Both programs are free to the public and require no registration.
For more information, call (317) 232-3675.

Friends of the Indiana State Archives Annual Meeting at the Indiana Medical History Museum

The 19th annual meeting of the Friends of the Indiana State Archives will be held on Tuesday, April 14, at noon at the Indiana Medical History Museum in Indianapolis.
Dr. James A. Glass, Director of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, will present *Lew and Harry Wallace Build a Dream Apartment Building*. His presentation will be about the Blacherne located in downtown Indianapolis.
The meeting will begin with a buffet luncheon. A brief business meeting will precede the main presentation. Attendees may stay for a tour of the museum following the program.
The cost for the luncheon is $15 per person, payable at the meeting.
Seating is limited. Reservations should be made by Friday, April 10, by calling (317) 232-3694 or e-mailing Connie Rendfeld at carendfeld@aol.com.

***The Victorian Vaudeville Variety Show* at the President Benjamin Harrison Home**

This *Victorian Theatre by Candlelight* performance will be held April 17, 18, 24, 25 and May 1 and 2, at 8 p.m., with an additional matinee on Sunday, May 3, at 2 p.m. at the presidential mansion located at 1230 N. Delaware St. in Indianapolis.
"Ridiculous, varied, musical and fun" describes the Spring 2009 presentation of the theatre at the Harrison Home, according to Donna Wing, the creative director.
The VTBC cast will present the following five dramatic pieces bolstered with live period music:

- *Arabian Nights*, a story of developing romance written by David Ives
- *The Six Great Immortals*, a monologue delivered to the Monday Afternoon Browning and Croquet Literary Society
- *Box and Cox*, a classic British farce by John M. Morton
- *He, She and It*, a story about a newlywed man who forgets his first wedding anniversary, written by William Muskerry
- *The Anatomical Tragedian*, a piece that invites audience participation

Audience members will rotate through each of three rooms of the Presidential mansion, enjoying mirth and music within the Victorian atmosphere of the newly renovated home. Candlelight and other ambient lighting will provide a unique atmosphere, drawing the audience into each of the five performances.
The cost is $18 per person or $15 for members, seniors and students. Reservations are required and can be made by calling (317) 631-1888.
For more information about the President Benjamin Harrison Home, plese visit www.presidentbenjaminharrison.org.

The following articles are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and are copyright 2009 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at http://www.eogn.com.

How to Trace Your Family Tree without Spending the Family Fortune

Esther Rantzen has written an article that will be of interest to anyone researching ancestors in England or Wales. She describes the services of the General Register Office that is now available online on Directgov. Some commercial companies charge as much as GBP30.00 for a birth certificate but each certificate costs from just GBP7.00 if you order online via Directgov.

Public information about registering births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales has moved from the GRO (General Register Office) website and is now available on the government's supersite, Directgov, from 7 April 2009.

One statistic in this article that amazed me was "GRO online ordering service currently receives up to 7,000 applications a day." No wonder they are moving their services to the web. Can you imagine the manpower required to handle 7,000 applications per day?

You can read more on the TMCnet web site at http://www.tmcnet.com/usubmit/2009/04/07/4113281.htm.

FamilySearch Indexing Update: New York State Census, Belgian, and Argentina Projects Added

The following announcement was written by FamilySearch:

There are many new, upcoming, and completed indexing projects to report in this update. There are 12 new projects (see Current Projects chart below). These include three Belgian and two Argentina projects. The New York 1892 State Census project will be of great interest to many people. FamilySearch could not do all of these great initiatives without the great time and effort contributed by so many terrific volunteers. Thank you for your continued support.

Current FamilySearch Indexing Projects, Record Language, and Percent Completion

Argentina, Buenos Aires 1855 Census	Spanish	(New)
Argentina Censo 1869–Catamarca y La Rioja	Spanish	(New)
Argentina Censo 1869–Corrientes y Entre Rios	Spanish	44%
Arkansas County Marriages V	English	20%
Australia NSW Newspaper Cuttings	English	88%
Belgium–Antwerp Foreigners Index	Dutch, Flemish	27%
Brandenburg Kirchenbücher	German	49%*
España, Lugo–Registros Parroquiales [Part 1]	Spanish	16%
España, Ávila–Registros Parroquiales	Spanish	78%
France, Coutances,	French	9%

Paroisses de la Manche		
Germany, St Petersburg Church Records 1833-1885	German	1%
Illinois, Cook County Birth Registers	English	(New)
Italy, Trento Baptism Records, 1784-1924	Italian	60%
Mexico Censo de 1930–Sinaloa	Spanish	(New)
Mexico Censo de 1930–Sonora	Spanish	88%
Mexico Censo de 1930–Tabasco	Spanish	70%
Mexico Censo de 1930–Tamaulipas	Spanish	(New)
Minnesota 1895 State Census	English	74%
Missouri–1920 US Federal Census	English	(New)
Nevada–1920 US Federal Census	English	89%
New Mexico–1920 US Federal Census	English	75%
New York 1892 State Census	English	(New)
Nicaragua, Managua Civil Records	Spanish	13%
Norway 1875 Census part 1	Norwegian	10%
Perú, Lima–Registros Civiles	Spanish	10%
Rhode Island 1925 State Census	English	(New)
UK, Cheshire–Land Tax	English	58%
UK, Cheshire–School Records	English	44%
Ukraine Kyiv 1840-1842	Russian	10%
Venezuela Mérida Registros Parroquiales	Spanish	1%

(*This percentage refers to a specific portion of a larger project.)

Current FamilySearch Partner Projects

Arkansas Marriages IV	English	(New)
Australia–Victoria Probate Records	English	31%
Belgique–Registres des Décès - Charleroi 1851-	Dutch, Flemish	(New)

1900		
Belgique–Registres Des Décès (Français)	French	21%*
België–Overlijdens Registers–In het Nederlands	Dutch, Flemish	74%*
België–Overlijdens Registers–Kalmthout 1851-1900	Dutch, Flemish	(New)
België–Overlijdens Registers–Mechelen 1851-1900	Dutch, Flemish	(New)
Bremer, Schifflisten	German	42%
Flanders Death Registration	French, Dutch, Flemish	76%*
Indiana Marriages, 1882 to Apr 1905	English	82%
Indiana Marriage Returns, 1882 to April 1905	English	31%
Nova Scotia, Antigonish Church Records	English	72%
Ohio Tax Records–2 of 4	English	71%
Vermont Militia Records	English	37%

(*These percentages refer to a specific portion of a larger project.)

Upcoming Indexing Projects

Look for the following projects coming in the near future (Note: These projects are currently being created. Dates when indexing is scheduled to begin will vary.)

- Arkansas Marriages VI
- Arkansas Marriages VII
- Australia, Bounty Immigrants, 1824-1842
- Australia, Greenwich, Genealogical Records
- Austria, Vienna Population Cards
- Brazil, Pernambuco Civil Register 1900-1920
- Brazil, Rio de Janeiro Marriages 1900-10
- Canada, British Columbia Birth 1854-1903
- Canada, British Columbia Marriages
- Chicago Archdiocese Cemetery Records 1 (1864-1989)
- Czech, Litomerice Church Records - Part 1 1552-1905
- Freedmen Marriages
- Germany, Baden Church Books 1810-1869
- Germany, Mecklenburg 1890 Census
- Illinois, Cook County Birth Certificates 1
- Indiana, Allen County Marriages 1811-1959
- Jamaica, Trelawny Births
- Peru, Lima Civil Register Index 1910-1930

Recently Completed Projects

(Note: Recently completed projects have been removed from the available online indexing batches and will now go through a final completion check process in preparation for future publication.)

- Argentina 1869 Census–Cordoba y San Luis
- Arkansas Marriages III
- Michigan–1920 US Federal Census
- Nayarit–Censo de Mexico de 1930
- New Brunswick 1871 Census
- New Hampshire–1920 US Federal Census
- New Jersey–1920 US Federal Census
- Nova Scotia–1871 Census
- Ontario–1861 Census
- Rhode Island 1915 State Census
- UK – Cheshire Parish Registers part 1

FamilySearch International is the largest genealogy organization in the world. Millions of people use FamilySearch records, resources, and services to learn more about their family history. To help in this great pursuit, FamilySearch has been actively gathering, preserving, and sharing genealogical records worldwide for over 100 years. FamilySearch is a nonprofit organization sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Patrons may access FamilySearch services and resources free online at FamilySearch.org or through over 4,500 family history centers in 70 countries, including the main Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Microsoft Ending Support For Windows XP

Windows XP is the most widely used operating system in the world. It seems a bit strange that Microsoft is ending general support of its most widely used product.
Microsoft is ending support for Windows XP on 14 April 2009, more than seven years after the operating system originally shipped. While the company says it will continue to provide free security fixes for XP until 2014, any future bugs found in the platform will not be fixed unless customers pay. After April 14, customers will need an extended support contract with Microsoft or one of its channel partners to address any issues not related to security. With a platform as mature as XP, this is unlikely to be an issue for very many people. Most of the bugs in Windows XP have already been identified and either fixed or workarounds provided.
If you use Windows XP, there is no need to move off that system immediately.

Schindler's list found in Australia library

By Haaretz Service

A list of 801 Jews saved during the Holocaust by German businessman Oskar Schindler has been recovered from a Sydney library, News Agencies reported on Monday. The story inspired the novel and Oscar-winning film "Schindler's list," and led to his being named a Righteous Gentile by the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum in Jerusalem. Employees at the New South Wales State Library found the list in boxes containing German news clippings and manuscripts by the Australian author Thomas Keneally, who wrote the bestselling novel Schindler's Ark,

The library's co-curator, Olwen Pyke, described the 13-page yellowing document as "one of the most powerful documents of the 20th Century" and said that the library was stunned to find it among the six boxes containing Kneally's material. Pryke described the 13-page list - a typescript copy of the original - as "one of the most powerful documents of the 20th Century" and was stunned to find it in the library's collection. She told the AFP that she did not know how much such a finding would be worth financially. "This list was hurriedly typed on April 18, 1945, in the closing days of WWII, and it saved 801 men from the gas chambers," she told the AFP. "It's an incredibly moving piece of history. Kneneally's 1982 novel, which won a Booker Prize, told the story of how Schindler risked his life to save more than 1,000 Jews from the Nazis.

Hollywood director Steven Spielberg adapted the story into a film in 1993, starring Liam Neeson as Schindler and Ralph Fiennes as the head of an SS-run camp. According to Pryke, Schindler had actually compiled more than the one list implied in the film and the book. She said that Holocaust survivor Leopold Pfefferberg, number 173 on the list, gave the document to Keneally in an attempt to persuade him to write the story. Pryke said that Kneally found the list so inspiring, that he acquiesced to the request.

Schindler was born in a German-speaking part of Austria-Hungary in 1908. At the start of the war, he was a card-carrying Nazi who used those connections to take over a Polish factory following Hitler's invasion. Over the course of the war, his conscience got the better of him and he persuaded Nazi official that his Jewish laborers were vital to the war effort and should not be deported to death camps. He died in 1974, but his acts were only recognized years later with the release of the book and the film.

Archives Damaged in Italian Earthquake

It was only a few days ago when we all read the sad news of the Cologne, Germany city achives being badly damaged by a building collapse. Now the news services are full of stories about the tragic earthquake in the mountainous Abruzzo region of Italy. The first stories told of the terrible loss of life. Now we are hearing that priceless Italian monuments, historic buildings and works of art have been damaged or destroyed.

Genealogists and historians will be saddened to hear that serious damage occurred at the Abruzzo state archives. The total damage is not yet known as rescue crews have higher priorities at the moment: rescuing people. However, first reports say that the damage is "extensive."

White House taps University of Michigan's Robert Groves to lead the Census Bureau

Groves is an expert in statisical sampling-- which many Republicans oppose for the census.
Groves is a former Census Bureau associate director of statistical design, who served from 1990-92. He has spent decades researching ways to improve survey response rates. If confirmed by the Senate, he will take the helm less than a year before the decennial count, which has been beset by partisan bickering and will be used to apportion House seats and allocate billions in federal dollars. Groves, 60, now a professor at the University of Michigan, would take over at a critical time. Census officials acknowledge that tens of millions of residents in dense urban areas — about 14 percent of the U.S. population — are at high risk of being missed due to language problems and a deepening economic crisis due to the financial meltdown that has displaced homeowners.

You can read more in Time Magazine at http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1889211,00.html.

Our National Treasure: The Library of Congress

Pamela K. Sayre, CG℠, CGL℠
8035 Tanworth Ct.
Springfield, VA 22152
E-mail: Pam@MemoryLaneGenealogy.com

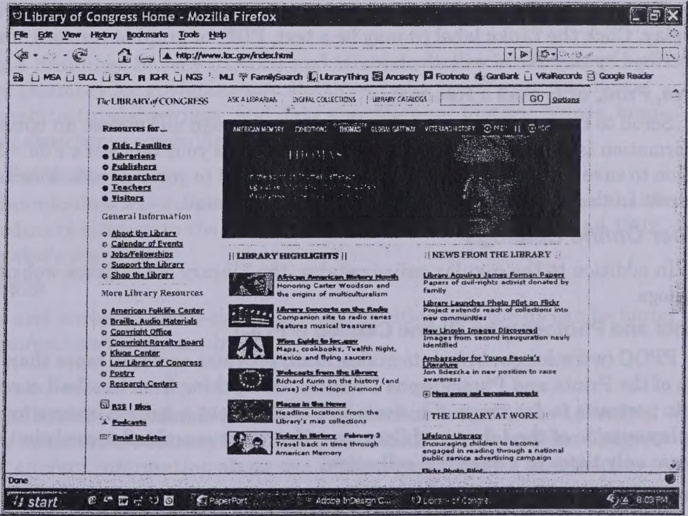
Even if you never visit Washington, DC, you should explore the holdings of the Library of Congress. In this presentation about the resources available on the Library's website, attendees will learn about the online collection's wealth of documents, maps, books, photographs—even sound recordings. A demonstration of search strategies for Library of Congress online catalogs and Web pages will show how to find available resources and order them through interlibrary loan at a local library.

Finding What You Need

The URL www.loc.gov is the gateway to all the departments and resources online at the Library of Congress. The search tool at the top of most pages lets users search across the largest sections of the Library's sites, including the American Memory Collection, Library of Congress Online Catalog, Prints and Photographs Online Catalog, THOMAS Legislative Information System, and Library of Congress website.

Library Catalog

The Library's online catalog (catalog.loc.gov) contains approximately 14 million records of the facility's holdings, providing detailed information about the material and its circulation status. Not every item in the Library's collection appears in the online catalog. Some items, such as microforms, manuscripts, or photographs, are described in collection-level catalog records rather than separate listings. Some older materials catalogued before 1980 may not be in the online catalog, either.


Library of Congress Home - Mozilla Firefox
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FamilySearch
LibraryThing
Ancestry
Footnote
GenBank
VitalRecords
Google Reader
The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
ASK A LIBRARIAN
DIGITAL COLLECTIONS
LIBRARY CATALOGS
GO
Options
AMERICAN MEMORY
EXHIBITIONS
THOMAS
GLOBAL GATEWAY
VETERANS HISTORY
THOMAS
Resources for...
Kids, Families
Librarians
Publishers
Researchers
Teachers
Visitors
General Information
About the Library
Calendar of Events
Jobs/Fellowships
Support the Library
Shop the Library
More Library Resources
American Folklife Center
Braille, Audio Materials
Copyright Office
Copyright Royalty Board
Kluge Center
Law Library of Congress
Poetry
Research Centers
RSS | Blog
Podcasts
Email Updates
	LIBRARY HIGHLIGHTS	
	NEWS FROM THE LIBRARY	
	THE LIBRARY AT WORK	
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African American History Month
Honoring Carter Woodson and the origins of multiculturalism

Library Concerts on the Radio
Companion site to radio series features musical treasures

Wise Guide to loc.gov
Maps, cookbooks, Twelfth Night, Mexico and flying saucers

Webcasts from the Library
Richard Kurin on the history (and curse) of the Hope Diamond

Places in the News
Headline locations from the Library's map collections

Today in History February 3
Travel back in time through American Memory

Library Acquires James Forman Papers
Papers of civil-rights activist donated by family

Library Launches Photo Pilot on Flickr
Project extends reach of collections into new communities

New Lincoln Images Discovered
Images from second inauguration newly identified

Ambassador for Young People's Literature
Jon Scieszka in new position to raise awareness

More news and upcoming events

Lifelong Literacy
Encouraging children to become engaged in reading through a national public service advertising campaign

Flickr Photo Pilot

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Searching

Start with the Basic Search, and be sure to study the tips at the bottom of the Basic Search screen. It is possible to search easily by title, author, or subject, but be sure to heed the search requirements: omit initial articles (a, an, the) and punctuation in titles; enter an author's surname first, followed by a space and the first name; and search for standard subject headings.

Keyword searches allow the use of wildcards, such as quotation marks to surround exact phrases ("Virginia history"), an exclamation mark to eliminate terms (Westmoreland !glass), a question mark to truncate a word (Will? finds Willcox, Williams, Willson, etc.). Boolean operators (and, or, not) are available for Command Keyword searches.

You can also browse the online catalog by call number, looking at all available titles in a given category, browse by a book series, or search by ISBN. The Command Keyword option allows the most powerful search of the catalog. For example, if you know a SUDOC number (for a Government Document), use this method with the K086 index code to find the catalog listing. Enter punctuation and spaces exactly as they appear in the SUDOC identification and enclose them in quotation marks. The Command Keyword search **K086 "Y 4.W 36:109-62"** results in display of the record *Fifth in a Series of Hearings on Social Security Number High-risk Issues.* The SUDOC number shows up in the Full Record display under the label Govt. Doc. No.

Electronic Documents

Most of the records in the Library of Congress online catalog describe items in the collections such as books, periodicals, sound recordings, etc. The Library also has an increasing number of electronic resources, including digitized photographs, motion pictures, electronic journals, and databases.

Electronic items in the catalog are identified by a Links label on the Brief or Full Record display. Click the Links label (it may be a text, PDF, or graphic version), and the electronic item described by the record will display.

Save, Print, or E-mail a Record:

Scroll to the bottom of a Brief or Full Record screen and choose an option; usually Text—Full Information is best. Click Press to Save or Print. Use your browser's File > Save As or File > Print option to save or print the page. To e-mail the record to yourself or someone else, type the e-mail address in the yellow box and click Press to Send E-mail.

Other Online Catalogs

In addition to the regular online catalog, the Library of Congress website offers two specialty catalogs.

Prints and Photographs Online Catalog (PPOC)

PPOC (www.loc.gov/rr/print/catalog.html) provides access to more than 50 percent of the holdings of the Prints and Photographs Division—everything from baseball cards to Mathew Brady photo portraits to drawings of historic buildings. About a million images are digitized, but not all display outside of the Library of Congress. Users can search all records in this catalog or search or browse only those in a specified collection.

Sound Online Inventory and Catalog (SONIC)

The Library of Congress Recorded Sound Collection contains 2.5 million recordings, from radio broadcasts to music. About 20 percent of the collection is catalogued in the general online catalog, especially commercial LPs and CDs. SONIC (www.loc.gov/rr/record/Soniccont.html) catalogs about 350,000 entries, or about 25 percent of the Library's sound recordings. SONIC can be searched or browsed by name, title, or subject; a keyword search is also available.

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Overview of Research Centers

Descriptions of research centers at the Library of Congress and links to information about them can be found at www.loc.gov/rr/rrbrief.html. Each research center contains links to valuable online information and digitized sources. Of particular interest to genealogists are the Geography and Map, Local History and Genealogy, Manuscript, Microform, Newspaper and Current Periodical, and Prints and Photographs research centers. The Law Library research center can also be helpful.

Digital Collections

Only a small fraction of the holdings of the Library of Congress are available online as digitized items. To learn more about these, see www.loc.gov/library/libarch-digital.html.

American Memory

The American Memory project (memory.loc.gov) contains more than 7 million digital items from 100 different collections. Some of the highlights are shown below. Explore this important collection yourself to find many items of genealogical and historical significance.

A Century of Lawmaking, 1774–1875

This important historical legislative collection (memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lawhome.html) enables a browse or search of the *Journals of the Continental Congress 1774–1789, Letters of Delegates to Congress 1774–1789, United States Statutes at Large 1789–1875, The American State Papers,* and *The U.S. Congressional Serial Set* (1833–1917). You can also peruse the *Congressional Record* and the *Journals of Congress* for these earlier periods.

Built in America

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) collection (memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer) provides digital images of photographs, architectural drawings, and data sheets about historic homes, businesses, bridges, and other structures across America.

Early Virginia Religious Petitions

See memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/petitions/index.html for digitized images of 423 petitions submitted by ordinary citizens to the Virginia legislature between 1774 and 1802. You might find your ancestor's signature.

Panoramic Maps 1847–1929

Wonderfully detailed and accurate bird's-eye view maps of cities and towns can be found at memory.loc.gov/ammem/pmhtml/panhome.html.

THOMAS

Another vast digital collection is available in THOMAS (thomas.loc.gov), the Library's springboard to legislative information. Here, you'll find a searchable version of the *Congressional Record* since 1989, current information about the federal government, and links to other law resources.

Databases and E-Resources at Library of Congress

Many databases are available for use on-site at the Library of Congress, and the Databases and E-Resources Web page (www.loc.gov/rr/ElectronicResources/dbs.php) pro-

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vides links to every one. Some of the links lead to electronic resources on websites outside the Library of Congress that are accessible free of charge, such as *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* newspaper, 1841–1902 (www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle) or historical directories of England and Wales, 1750–1919 (www.historicaldirectories.org). The links at the Library of Congress Databases and E-Resources page are definitely worth a look.

Newspapers

The Library of Congress Serial and Government Publications Division holds the largest collection of newspapers in the United States, mostly on microfilm. For finding aids and guides to this collection, see memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml/awser2/finding_aides.html. According to the Library of Congress website, "Researchers commonly misinterpret the span of dates in catalog records as holdings information. Holdings information for newspapers held by the Library is not yet available. Beginning in 2000, the Library has been adding summary holdings for every newspaper it has. Eventually, researchers will be able to know from the Online Catalog what years of a newspaper the Library has in microfilm and bound formats."

Getting Help

The Library of Congress is the library of the American people. Its holdings are accessible to everyone, whether or not they can travel to Washington, D.C. If you can't find what you need or you have a question, it's easy to get help.

Ask a Librarian

When you can't find something at your local library, you simply walk up to the nearest reference specialist and ask. The Library of Congress website offers the same opportunity through its "Ask a Librarian" feature at www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/ask-digital.html. Patrons fill out an online form with their reference question, and the answer is e-mailed to them within five business days. To chat online with a librarian between 2:00 and 4:00 PM Eastern time Monday–Friday, access www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/chat-memory.html.

Interlibrary Loan

Some materials from the Library of Congress are available to be loaned to your local library for your use. For more information about interlibrary loan, see www.loc.gov/rr/loan.

Books. Non-circulating books include items in print that can be purchased from the publisher, items classified as Genealogy (CS), heraldry (CR), local history (F below 1000), and rare materials and items published before 1801. However, if the material is in micro format (microfilm or fiche), it may be interlibrary loaned.

Periodicals. The Library of Congress maintains a large collection of serials. Periodicals are non-circulating, but the Library's Collections Access, Loan, and Management (CALM) Division will send gratis photocopies of individual articles when requested on interlibrary loan.

Newspapers on Microfilm. The Library of Congress holds more than 500,000 reels of newspaper microfilm, and almost all are available for interlibrary loan. To learn more about determining if a circulating newspaper is available on microfilm, see www.loc.gov/rr/loan/loanweb3.html.

Non-circulating Newspapers. Requests for photocopies from non-circulating newspapers should be made from the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service. For more information, contact them via e-mail at photoduplication@loc.gov or by phone at (202) 707-5640.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION

Resources in the American Legion Library

Presented by Kevin Flanagan, Assistant Librarian/Curator

The American Legion Library was founded in 1923 and tasked with preserving materials related to the programs and ideals supported by The American Legion. Included in these areas are 20th Century wars in which the United States was involved, as well as issues concerning veterans after their return from war.

Access to the materials in the archives and files of The American Legion library must be granted by the Librarian and Curator. Before setting up a date for study, researchers must inform the Librarian in which specific areas of American Legion history they are interested. Write to:

The American Legion National Headquarters
c/o Howard Trace, Librarian & Curator
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206
E-mail: htrace@legion.org

If granted approval, a date for conducting research will be agreed upon. The American Legion requests a copy of any article, thesis, book, etc. that may be written as a result of research conducted at its library and archives.

Hours of operation:

The library, archives and museum are open for research purposes from 8:30 a.m. until 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

Materials available in the library:

The library and archives contain files, correspondence, articles and published volumes concerning The American Legion and its history since its inception in 1919. Frequently, this material originated with sources who have a unique relationship with The American Legion, its supported programs, or its administrative organization and may not be available at any other location. A complete run of *The American Legion Magazine* from July 4, 1919 to the present is available for reference in the library.

The archives include a collection of over 12,000 photographs. Extensive files of correspondence relating to subject matters that have concerned The American Legion are kept in the archives. In addition, approved research may be conducted on the digests of each of the National Conventions and meetings of the National Executive Committee.

Also maintained in the library and archives is a small collection of United States military unit histories, a general reference section, and a collection of nearly 10,000 volumes. Our collection of World War I and World War II recruiting posters numbers over 2,000. Biographical files on those Legionnaires who have held state or national-level offices are compiled, based on responses to questionnaires from National Headquarters.

Emil A. Blackmore Museum:

The Emil A. Blackmore Museum contains artifacts from current and past activities, along with mementos of the conflicts from which Legion members have earned their eligibility. There are oil paintings, sculptures, dioramas, weapons, flags and photographs from around the world.

Location:

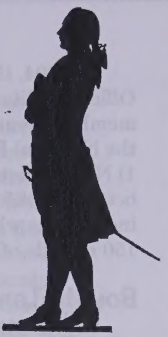
The American Legion National Headquarters is located in the heart of scenic downtown Indianapolis, on the mall of the Indiana War Memorial Plaza and Historic District. The Library is located on the north end of the fourth floor. Interstate access is only two blocks away and the Indianapolis International Airport is a short 20 minute drive. Hotel accommodations are available within walking distance. Contact the Indianapolis Convention and Visitors Association at: 1-800-323-4639 or on the World Wide Web at: http://www.indy.org/.

An overview of The American Legion may be seen at The American Legion Website http://www.legion.org. Printed histories of The American Legion on the national level have been published in the following:

James, Marquis, *A History of The American Legion*. New York, NY: William Green, 1923.
Jones, Richard Seelye, *A History of The American Legion*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1946.
Rumer, Thomas A., *The American Legion: An Official History 1919-1989*. New York, NY: M. Evans & Company, Inc., 1990.

Also of interest:
The American Legion Extension Institute: A course of study giving the opportunity to learn and discover the rich history, programs, policies, developments, positions and future goals of our organization. This course also serves as a handy reference set on the workings of the Legion. Available from National Headquarters Emblem Sales.

Did He Serve?
Researching Military Records



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Is there a military man in your lineage?

Even if your ancestors were too poor to own land or valuable personal belongings, chances are that one or more of them served in some arm of the U.S. military within the past 200–plus years. Men as young as 16 or as old as 60 may have participated in the local militia units. However, most men who served were between the ages of 18 and 30. Use the timeline below to determine if your ancestor may have served in the military during a war.

Don't overlook military records in your genealogical research. They can reveal vital statistics, ancestors' locales, health histories, and politics. Some files may even contain *original* birth, marriage, or death records. Many types of records exist relating to a veteran's military service.

An ancestor born between:	may have served in the:
1745–1765	Revolutionary War (1775–1783)
1782–1797	War of 1812 (1812–1815)
1750–1877	Indian Wars (1780s–1890s)
1816–1830	Mexican War (1846–1848)
1831–1847	Civil War (1861–1865)
1868–1880	Spanish-American War (1898)
1869–1884	Philippine Insurrection (1899–1902)
1887–1900	World War I (1917–1918)
1911–1927	World War II (1941–1945)
1920–1935	Korean War (1950–1953)
1935–1955	Vietnam War (1965–1973)

Compiled Military Service Records

Compiled military service records are available for persons who served in the U.S. military in wars and conflicts from the Revolutionary War through the Philippine Insurrection, 1775–1902. During the 1890s, the War Department extracted information from original muster rolls, returns, medical, and prison registers, and organized these into compiled service records for individual soldiers. The abstracts are entered on cards, and they may show the person's name, age at enlistment, place of enlistment, place of birth, rank, military organization, term of service, and presence or absence on a particular date. Many indexes to these compiled service records and some of the records themselves have been microfilmed by the National Archives and Records Administration.

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In 2004, the Department of Defense and NARA signed an agreement to transfer Official Military Personnel Files (OMPF) to NARA custody 62 years after the service member's separation from the military. In 2005, the Archival Programs Division at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis opened the following holdings: 1) Navy enlisted personnel files for individuals who were separated from the Navy between 1885 and September 8, 1939; 2) Marine Corps enlisted personnel files for individuals who served between 1906 and 1939; and 3) a selection of approximately 150 records of prominent individuals who have been deceased ten years or more.

Bounty Land Files

In order to encourage men to serve in the military, between 1776 and 1855 the U.S. government gave land in specified areas to veterans. Veterans completed applications that may include: the veteran's name, age, residence when he filed the application, his military organization, and term of service. If a veteran's widow or heirs applied, their names, ages, and places of residence at the time of the application are given.

Note: Virginia issued bounties for her French and Indian War and Revolutionary War soldiers in present-day Kentucky and Ohio.

Pension Files

The U.S. government provided three types of pensions to veterans:

- ✔ Disability or invalid pensions—awarded to veterans for physical disabilities incurred in the line of duty.
- ✔ Service pensions—based on a husband's or father's wartime service for specified periods, these pensions were given to women or children.
- ✔ Widows' or Dependents' pensions—awarded to women or children whose deceased husband or father had served for specified periods, or had been killed in war.

Pension files can contain a plethora of historical and genealogical information, including the location and movements of the veteran's unit, battle details, and activities of individuals with whom the veteran came in contact. Files may contain information from muster rolls, diaries, orderly books, or hospital records. The individual's application typically contains his name, rank, unit, dates of service, residence at time of enlistment and at time of application, birthplace, age or date of birth, and even property holdings. A widow's pension application should contain all the same information, plus the widow's maiden name, date and place of marriage, date and place of her husband's death, other husbands of the widow or other wives of the veteran, and names and dates of birth of minor children.

In pension files, you may find supporting documents like discharge papers, depositions of witnesses, narratives about the veteran's whereabouts during his service, marriage certificates or family Bible pages, and physicians' reports regarding the veteran's health history, vital signs, and physical description.

Confederate Pension Files

Veterans of Confederate States of America military organizations did not receive pensions from the U.S. government, so no Confederate pension files are available at the National Archives and Records Administration. However, many Confederate and border states did provide pensions for former Confederate military service. Check with the appropriate state archives or library for information about Confederate pensions in the state you are researching.

Records Relating to Service

Records relating to a veteran's service are gathered from various sources, and they may be available at the national, state, or county level. Such records include registers of enlistments, draft records, post or regimental returns, miscellaneous correspondence, muster rolls, and other varied evidences of military activities. Some of these sources are available at the National Archives. Refer to *Military Service Records: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* for a detailed description of all military records available at the National Archives. Other sources may be found at a state archives or manuscript collection, or at the local county courthouse. Search Google, NUCMC (bibliography entry no. 11), or online catalogs of local historical societies, libraries, or archives for information about a specific unit. Don't forget that many veterans recorded their military discharges at the county courthouse after returning home from service.

Bibliography

1. Johnson, Richard S. and Debra Johnson Knox. *How to Locate Anyone Who Is or Has Been in the Military: Armed Forces Locator Guide*. 8th edition. Spartanburg, S.C.: MIE Publishing, 1999. DPL
2. National Archives and Records Administration. *Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States*, online at www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records. DPL
3. National Archives and Records Administration. *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives*. Third edition. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2000. DPL
4. National Archives and Records Administration. *Microfilm Resources for Research: A Comprehensive Catalog*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2000. (Available online at www.archives.gov/publications/microfilm-catalogs.html#resources) DPL
5. National Archives and Records Administration. *Military Service Records: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1985. (For an online searchable version of this catalog, access www.archives.gov/publications/microfilm-catalogs.html#service) DPL
6. Neagles, James C. *Confederate Research Sources: A Guide to Archive Collections*. 2nd edition. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry, 1997. DPL
7. Neagles, James C. *U.S. Military Records : A Guide to Federal and State Sources, Colonial America to the Present*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry, 1994. DPL
8. Scott, Craig R. *The "Lost" Pensions: Settled Accounts of the Act of 6 April 1838*. Lovettsville, Va.: Willow Bend Books, 1996. DPL

Useful Web sites

9. Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System. Search for Union and Confederate soldiers and sailors, unit histories, battlefields, cemeteries, etc.
   www.itd.nps.gov/cwss
10. Mexican War Veteran Research. Also provides links to other sites with lists of Mexican War veterans.
   www.dmwv.org/mwvets/vgindex.htm
11. National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC). Search nationwide for a subject or name in this catalog of manuscript collection holdings.
   www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc
12. National Archives and Records Administration Military Resources. Provides explanatory information about and lists of available NARA military records.
   www.archives.gov/research/military
13. National Archives and Records Administration Access to Military Personnel Records (1917–forward). Provides information about military records held by NARA's facility in St. Louis and how to access them.
   www.archives.gov/st-louis/military-personnel/public
14. Revolutionary War Warrants in Kentucky. Contains an index to and digitized images of bounty land warrants for Kentucky lands.
   www.sos.ky.gov/land/military
15. Valley Forge Muster Roll. Search this web site for specific names, or for all soldiers in a specific regiment.
   www.valleyforgemusterroll.org

Starting Places

If you aren't sure where to begin your military research, try looking for your ancestors' names in these indexes. Then follow the trail to microfilmed, original, or digitized records available from your state archives, NARA, or online subscription services.

Revolutionary War and War of 1812

1. Bockstruck, Lloyd DeWitt. *Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants Awarded by State Governments.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996. DPL
2. *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served during the War of 1812.* National Archives Microfilm Publication M602.
3. *Index to Revolutionary War Pension Applications in the National Archives.* Special Publication No. 40 Rev. Arlington, Va.: National Genealogical Society, 1976.
4. *Index to War of 1812 Pension Application Files.* National Archives Microfilm Publication M313.
5. Smith, Clifford Neal. *Federal Land Series. Volume 2, 1799–1835. Federal Bounty Land Warrants of the American Revolution.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1973. DPL
6. *The Pension Roll of 1835.* 4 vols. 1835. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1992. DPL
7. White, Virgil D. *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files.* 4 vols. Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing, 1990–92. DPL
8. White, Virgil D. *Index to Revolutionary War Service Records.* 4 vols. Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing Co., 1995. DPL
9. White, Virgil D. *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files.* 2 vols. Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing, 1992. DPL

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Indian Wars

10. *Index to Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served during Indian Wars and Disturbances, 1815–58.* National Archives Microfilm Publication M629.
11. *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served from 1784 to 1811.* National Archives Microfilm Publication M694.
12. *Index to Indian Wars Pension Files, 1892–1926.* National Archives Microfilm Publication T318.

DPL 13. White, Virgil D. *Index to Volunteer Soldiers 1784–1811.* Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing, 1987.

DPL 14. White, Virgil D. *Index to Pension Applications for Indian Wars Service between 1817 and 1898.* Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing, 1997.

Mexican War

15. *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served during the Mexican War.* National Archives Microfilm Publication M616.
16. *Mexican War Index to Pension Files, 1887–1926.* National Archives Microfilm Publication T317.

DPL 17. White, Virgil D. *Index to Mexican War Pension Files.* Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing, 1989.

Civil War

18. *Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879–1903.* National Archives Microfilm Publication M1845.

DPL 19. *Compendium of the War of the Rebellion.* 2 vols. 1908. Reprint. Dayton, Ohio: The Press of Morningside Bookshop, 1978. (Contains unit names and service histories.)

20. Confederate Censuses—Some Southern states took state censuses of Confederate veterans. Search state archives' or the LDS Family History Library's catalogs for these special state censuses.
21. Confederate Pension Records—Pensions were granted to Confederate veterans, widows, or dependents by former Confederate states. The LDS Family History Library has a good collection of microfilmed Confederate pension records. In addition, published indexes exist for most states' pension files.
22. *Consolidated Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers.* National Archives Microfilm Publication M253.
23. *General Index to Pension Files, 1861–1934.* National Archives Microfilm Publication T288. Online at Ancestry.com (subscription required).
24. Hewett, Janet B., ed. *The Roster of Confederate Soldiers, 1861–1865.* 16 vols. Wilmington, N.C.: Broadfoot Publishing, 1995-96.
25. Hewett, Janet B., ed. *The Roster of Union Soldiers, 1861–1865.* 33 vols. Wilmington, N.C.: Broadfoot Publishing, 1997-(ongoing).
26. *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served with United States Colored Troops.* National Archives Microfilm Publication M589.
27. *Organization Index to Pension Files of Veterans Who Served between 1861 and 1900.* National Archives Microfilm Publication T289. Online at Footnote.com (subscription required).

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28. Quartermaster General's Office. *Roll of Honor: Names of Soldiers Who Died in Defense of the American Union.* 27 vols. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1865–71. Reprint in 10 vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1994. (Should be used in conjunction with Reamy's *Index to the Roll of Honor.*) DPL
29. Reamy, Martha, and William Reamy, comp. *Index to the Roll of Honor.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1995. DPL
30. *Schedules Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1890.* National Archives Microfilm Publication M123.
31. U.S. War Department. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.* 70 vols. 1880–1900. Reprint. Gettysburg, Pa.: The National Historical Society, 1985. (Available online at www.cdl.library.cornell.edu/moa/moa_browse.html. Scroll down to *The War of the Rebellion* and click on the link.) DPL
32. Watkins, Raymond W., comp. *Confederate Burials.* 28 vols. Meridian, Miss.: Lauderdale County Department of Archives and History, 1992–97.

Multiple Wars

33. *A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Service.* 1841. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967. (Lists the name, age, and residence of pensioners and the head of household with whom they lived in the 1840 Federal Population Census Schedule.) DPL
34. *General Index to Pension Files, 1861–1934.* National Archives Microfilm Publication T288.
35. *List of Pensioners on the Roll, January 1, 1883.* 5 vols. 1883. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970.
36. *Veterans Administration Pension Payment Cards, 1907–1933.* National Archives Microfilm Publication M850.

Hints!

Use the FamilySearch.org *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* to see which microfilmed military records are available at the Family History Library (FHL). This *Research Outline* provides the FHL microfilm number that corresponds to the National Archives microfilm publication number and step-by-step guides for each type of military record.

Check online subscription services such as Ancestry.com and Footnote.com for digitized versions of many military records discussed in this handout. Most major libraries with genealogy collections, LDS Family History Centers, and regional branches of NARA provide free on-site access to these commercial websites.

ARE YOU A CHAMBERLAIN/LIN* DESCENDANT?

The World Chamberlain Genealogical Society offers help in finding your ancestors. We also would like to meet other Chamberlain seekers in order to share research problems and successes.

We are meeting in Fort Wayne, Indiana on April 24-25, 2009 (Friday and Saturday) and invite all Chamberlain descendants (regardless of surname or spelling*) to attend a meet-and-greet social, with a minimum of formalities.

We will have several of our capable researchers to explain how we can help you – and tips on helping yourself. Topics will include:

(1) Research aids
(2) Research methods
(3) How DNA testing can help

There is absolutely no expense to you, nothing to sell.

We are the only world-wide (mostly in U.S.) member Organization solely dedicated to assisting in searching for Chamberlain descendants.

Bring the data you have and let us help your search.

We will meet Friday evening, 7 p.m. at St Joe Athletic Club (upstairs), 817 Anderson Ave, Ft Wayne 46805.

(Get detailed map or use free Mapquest.com)

In order to prepare for our gathering, we would like an indication you are coming. You may state: definite or probably. Last minute guests okay. Coffee, tea, and snacks will be served. Drinks available.

Email: Don Chamberlin, President, at dchamberlin3@tampabay.rr.com or phone 727-535-1013 (I am on the road after Apr 8, call cell # 407-716-5013)

Palatines to America

Indiana Pal-Am
Newsletter

Volume LI, (51)
Issue 97

Corrections:
Sept 2008, Volume IL (49);
Dec 2008, Volume L (50)

March 2009

Special points of interest:

- Rush County Genealogical Society
- Online Connections/ Indiana Historical Society
- Epidemics: 1793 to 1918

Inside this issue:

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Abraham Lincoln Collection 3
Mourning Like Its 1899! 3
Good Friday Service 4
IGHS/Stammtisch 6
Turnerbundes Records 7
IGHS-2009 Meeting/Symposium 9

Governor's Award To Anne Rodick

Indiana Lieutenant Governor Becky Skillman, and State Senator Jim Merritt honored Anne L. Rodick, by presenting her with the fourth-annual State Historic Records Advisory Board (SHRAB) Governor's Award on Thursday, December 11, 2008 at the Indiana Statehouse as part of the Statehood celebration.

(Anne has been a member of the Indiana chapter, Palatines to America since 1981.)

Anne Rodick

The Governor's Award was created in 2005 to honor individuals who have contributed substantially toward the preservation, recognition, or appreciation of Indiana's historic records through their support, leadership, innovation and volunteerism. Each year, one professional and one volunteer are honored for their service. (The professional award went to historical librarian, Ms. Cindy Rutledge, Danville, IN who works at the Danville Public Library.)

The 2008 State Historic Records Advisory Board Governor's Award for volunteerism to Anne, honored her for exceptional work as a volunteer at the Indiana State Archives. Anne has volunteered and been an active member of the board of the Friends of the Indiana State Archives since 1991. She has logged over 2,300 hours preserving Indiana's vital records and historical heritage. Most notably, she has indexed naturalization records for 12 Indiana counties, patient admissions to the former Central State Hospital, and records of original land purchasers in Indianapolis.

In addition to volunteering at the State Archives, Anne has been very active with national historical organizations such as the Palatines to America, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and local groups including the Monroe County Historical and Genealogical Societies in her hometown of Bloomington.

Story continued on page 4

2009 National Conference of Palatines to America

Palatines to America—German Genealogy Society 2009 National Conference

Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 18-20, 2009

"Research With the Experts" Featured speaker, Annette Burgert; Additional workshops and expert consultants.

"PalAm Expert Consultants + ACPL Experts + Great Library = Brickwall Solutions"

Information and reservations online at <www.palam.org> or write to: Ann Rodick, 211 S. Spriggs Ct., Bloomington, IN 47403-9610.

Chapter Membership Report

If your address label shows the date, 2008, your membership has expired.

Please send your renewal in today!

We welcome to our Indiana chapter, the following new members:

Joanie Phillips, Indianapolis, IN;
Marjorie Weiler Powell, Batesville, IN.

Members renewing or reinstating include:

Anita R. Seulean, Anderson, IN;
Vigo County Public Library, Terre Haute, IN;
Gerald K. Kiesling; Greenwood, IN.

Arlene Prall, Colorado Springs, CO;
Marsha L. Selmer, Lafayette, IN;
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, IN;

Carol Lu Bieberich, Fort Wayne, IN;
Karin Marie Kirsch, Evansville, IN.
Marilyn Brady-Unger, Farmington Hills, MI;

Barbara H. Clisham,
Karyl K. Schmidt, and
Robert A. Kuhn, Indianapolis, IN.
Marianne S. Wokeck/(Indiana University) Indianapolis, IN;

Margo Finney, Carmel, IN;
Francis G. Hosimer, Charleston, WV;
Sandra J. McCarthy, Doylestown, PA;

Anne Rodick, Bloomington, IN/life member;
Gretel Smith, Garrett, IN.
Mary Sabol, Racine, WI;
Sidney S. Shouse, Joplin, MO;
David L. Cocanower, Phoenix, AZ;
Kenneth R. Gackler, Caledonia, MI.

Janice E. Kulka, Danville, IN;
Dr. Karl E. Moyer, Lancaster, PA;
Charles W. Bartholomew, Sr., Marion, IN.

DATES TO REMEMBER:

March 7: Saturday, 6-11:30 p.m. **St. Benno Fest at the Athenaeum,** 401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis. Entertainment: Athenaeum German Band, Dance Norden, Grand March , Polka Contest, Jay Fox playing for dancing. Food a la carte by Rathskeller. Prizes, raffle, beer tasting, and more. For information contact Buddy McCart, (317) 846-8613 or dmccart@indy.rr.com.

May 16, 2009 — The Illinois Pal-Am Spring Workshop will feature a little known research resource in Illinois which has thousands of records of German immigrants. This is the Chicago area German Aid Society records for 1878 through 1977. The German Aid Society, Deutsche Gesellschaft von Chicago, was established in 1854 to assist German speaking immigrants.

In the collection, there are 157 file boxes, plus 79 containers that hold special reports. The files are estimated to include about 10,000 people. Valerie Harris, Assistant Special Collections Librarian will give a presentation at the workshop. Additional presentations will also take place at the workshop. The collection consists of applications, case histories, correspondence, minutes, financial records, and other items. Included are requests for aid and information about personal lives.

The workshop will be at Schaumburg Township Library in Schaumburg. For further information please contact the Illinois newsletter editor, Ralph Kroehler at RalphKroehler@prodigy.net.

Rush County, Indiana Genealogical Society

A recent organizational meeting was held for the new Rush County Genealogical Society with about 40 people in attendance. Of those, 23 signed up for membership that day!

Meetings will be held: 1st Sat. of each month at 11 a.m. at the Rushville Public Library meeting room.

Individual Membership: $15.00 year;

Family Membership: $20.00/year; (same mailing address)

Student Membership: $5.00/year; (high school students, age 18 and younger)

For more information contact the Rush County Genealogical Society, PO Box 293, Milroy, IN 46156. E-mail: rushcogs@gmail.com.

Source: Thanks to Pat Mount, INGenWeb@yahoogroups.com.

Abraham Lincoln Collection

It has been announced by Indiana Governor, Mitch Daniels, that the Fort Wayne based Lincoln Financial Foundation will give materials from its defunct Lincoln Museum to the Indiana State Museum (Indianapolis) and the Allen County Public Library.

The museum and the library will share the $20 million collection of Lincoln memorabilia. The material has been collected over about a century by the Foundation.

Interestingly, the museum and the library won this collection over other institutions vying for it — such as the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield, Illinois. In a recent Indianapolis Star article (dated Dec. 13, 2008) the group indicated they picked Indiana to house the collection because of the wide range of visitors to the State Museum, as well as the library's (Ft. Wayne) capacity to make historic documents available online.

Lincoln lived in Spencer County, Indiana from the ages 7 to 21, and his mother is buried there.

Scores of papers, photographs, news clippings, and other materials make up the collection, such as:

- 5,000 photographs, including those of the Lincoln family.
- The flag that flew over the Washington theater where Lincoln was assassinated.
- The last portrait Lincoln sat for.
- The signed copies of the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment are intended for the State Museum.
- 200,000 newspaper and magazine clippings referencing Lincoln.
- An inkwell Lincoln used when he signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mourning like it's 1899!

The proper nineteenth century etiquette for remembering loved ones will be presented at, "Dearly Departed: The Art of Victorian Mourning," an exhibit throughout the Morris-Butler House in Indianapolis, scheduled for February 23-May 23.

Victorian mourning rituals and how class and gender differences influenced mourning customs will be introduced. The exhibit includes a parlor viewing, mourning clothing, hair work jewelry, memorial photography and artwork.

Morris-Butler House was built in 1865, and showcases the life, culture, and history of upper middle-class Victorian families.

Visit www.historiclandmarks.org (Historic Landmarks) to find out more about the Morris-Butler home and other properties, tour, and events.

On March 11, Expert, Sheila Riley of the Children's Museum of Indianapolis will lecture and lead a discussion on Victorian methods of memorializing the dead, funeral and mourning social customs. Morris-Butler House, 6-8 p.m. $15/person.

Editor: For several years Sheila was a presenter at the former Victorian Days at Crown Hill Cemetery. In a one mile walk to various staging areas, Victorian era presentations were given. Dressed in costume Sheila portrayed the southern widow of a soldier who died at Camp Morton/ Indianapolis, shortly before she arrived to visit him. Her story was captivating, her costumes authentic, and the presentation interesting to all.

Upcoming Meetings, Conferences and Workshops

Apr. 2-4, 2009: Ohio Genealogical Society Conference. Sawmill Creek Resort, Huron, OH. Theme: "Finding Genealogical Gold in the Streams of History." More than 70 presentations by 31 speakers. Additional information go to: www.ogs.org.

Apr. 25, 2009: Indiana Genealogical Society Conference. Indianapolis Marriott East, 7202 E. 21st St. Theme: "Honoring Our Warriors." Featured speaker, Pamela K. Boyer, education and publications director of the National Genealogical Society. Others, Dr. Jack Early, Curt Witcher, Bennie J. McRae, Dr. Alan January, Kevin Flanagan, Dona Stokes-Lucas, and Ron Darrah. Cost: members $30, non-members, $35.

May 13-16, 2009: National Genealogical Society Conference in the States. Raleigh Convention Center, Raleigh, NC. Theme: "The Building of a Nation: From Roanoke to the West." Additional information, go to www.ngsgenealogy.org.

Sept. 2-5, 2009: Federation of Genealogical Societies Annual Conference. Little Rock Statehouse Convention Center, Little Rock, AR. Theme: "Passages Through Time." Information, go to fgs.org.

HELP WANTED! 1) Volunteer to type the revised Indiana chapter by-laws into a Microsoft document. (typing only/approximately 3 pages)

2) Website talents—Person needed to update the Indiana chapter web page. This would require small amounts of time approximately 3-4 times a year relating to Society/state events.

Governor's Award (continued from page 1)

Anne Rodick

"The Indiana State Archives relies on volunteers to preserve its vast collections of historical materials," said Jim Corridan, Indiana State Archivist and Director of the Commission on Public Records.

"Anne has been a steadfast supporter of the State Archives for almost two decades and we cannot thank her and all of our volunteers enough for the time and effort they dedicate to preserving Indiana history."

The State Historic Records Advisory Board is the focal point of Indiana's historic records community and a clearing house for planning and prioritization of preservation and public access.

The SHRAB works with the Indiana Commission on Public records and is chaired by Jim Corridan, Director of the Commission and State Archivist. Their mission is to seek federal funding for needed historic records projects, encourage the professional development of archivisits, curators, volunteers and others dedicated to the task of caring for Indiana's documentary heritage, and encourage the adherence to archival and records management principles, gather recognition of existing historical records programs, and to develop new historical records and archives initiatives.

Source: Information for this story supplied from a News Release, Indiana Commission on Public Records thru the inlibraries@lists.in.gov. e-mail of Andrew Griffis.

German Good Friday Service

The Annual German Good Friday Service will be held Friday, April 10, 2009, at 10 a.m. The service will be held at Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, 416 E. North Street, corner of North and New Jersey Streets (1 block from the Athenaeum).

The worship service is conducted in German—but it is easy to follow. The hymns are familiar to most church-goers and the sermon is printed in English.

Everyone, including students are encouraged to attend. No denominational restrictions.

Convenient parking north of the Church. Handicapped and hearing impaired accessible.

For further information call, (317) 639-5411.

Online Connections — Indiana Historical Society

A Web companion to the The Hoosier Genealogist: Connections, the society's biannual journal, Online Connections connects Hoosier descendants to their ancestors by supplying family data from rare source material. Wherever possible, Online Connections also links articles to digitized documents, collection guides, and repositories.

Regional Sources:

Lake County, Register of the Squatters' Union, July 1836;
Henry County, Minutes of the Lick Creek Baptist Church, 1835-1848;
Jackson County, Members of the Jackson County Medical Society, 1876-1936;

Genealogy Across Indiana:

The "Jefferson Chronicles": Indexes from statewide articles in the Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, 1869-1872;
The Guest Register of the Union Inn, aka Indianapolis Hotel, 1833, by Patricia Shires Orr. (actual data is noted in 10 pages.)

Family Records:

Records from two Marshall family Bibles, 1752-1932;

The website is: http://www.indianahistory.org/his. Then click on "Online Connections."

Max Kade German American Center — Indianapolis

Dr. Daniel Nuetzel, the recently designated Hoyt-Reichmann Chair, will assume his directorship of the Max Kade German American Center in August 2009, along with his appointment as Associate Professor of German in the Department of World Languages and Cultures at IUPUI. (Indiana University-Purdue University campus/Indianapolis).

Dr. Nuetzel is a linguist whose research interests and publications include the German dialects in Indiana, in particular in the Haysville (Dubois County) area. He is currently finishing up a multi-year research project in Germany.

OOPS! It was an oversight on the part of your editor that the "ship" was missing from the front page of the December issue of the newsletter! Sorry about that.

SAVE THE DELTA QUEEN: There are only eight of these old ships left. The crew of the Delta Queen has made every safety improvement possible and is confident they are prepared to handle any incident that could occur. If you feel the Queen deserves a waiver from the strict (and, perhaps, excessive) rules regarding wooden hulled ships. You may express your opinion at, http://www.save-the-delta-queen.org/. Help save a great symbol of American history.

New York Chapter Meeting

The New York chapter of Palatines to America has scheduled a meeting for May 2, 2009 at the Fort Plain Museum, Fort Plain, NY. The museum is housed in a Greek Revival home which is near the site of the original Revolutionary War fort and blockhouse. The present house was built in 1848 by David Lipe.

Richard Brown, curator of the museum speaks about the exhibits, local history and Indian artifacts. Wayne Lenig, a board member, will lecture on the history of the Revolutionary War fort and the archaeological discoveries about the site. A chapter business meeting will be held, and lunch will be provided at the DAR Isaac Parish House in Ft. Plain. The afternoon meeting will move to the Canajoharie Library and Art Gallery.

Luncheon and program, $30; Program only $20; Late fee after April 18th. Contact person: Eila Schiffer, 9666 Elpis Rd., Camden, NY 13316.

Colorado Chapter —— 2009 German Genealogical Research Seminars

The Spring Seminar of the Colorado Chapter—Palatines to America will be held on Saturday, **April 4, 2009**.

The Fall Workshop, to be held Saturday, **October 17, 2009**, will be followed by the traditional Annual Dinner during the evening of the same day. All events will take place at the Holiday Inn at Hampden and Wadsworth Blvd., in Lakewood, Colorado.

Seminars feature highly-focused presentations on beginning German genealogical research, finding ancestral origins, locating and interpreting genealogical records, and using computers as aids to German research.

Specific inquiries may be directed to Tim Ostwald, COPALAM Publicity Chairman, at 303-443-9466 or at <LTOSTWALD@worldnet.att.net>.

Editor: A MEMORIAL VISIT. During a visit to Colorado Feb 5-14, I did have the opportunity to see the Columbine Memorial in nearby Littleton.

A beautiful park, with a lake setting, the large brick and granite memorial sits in a peaceful area on a hillside above the high school with the mountains to the west. The words dedicated to each deceased person (some their own/or poetry they wrote) carved into the granite, were solemn, meaningful and at times tragic to read. All dedicated to the 15 or so lives lost 10 years ago this April.

Indiana German-American Heritage — Stammtisch

The Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program sponsored by the Indiana German-American Heritage Society, *"Lesson in Sustainability from Germany"* will take place on Wednesday, March 11, 2009. All programs are held at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis.

The program will be led by Prof. Patricia Fox and her students. She is with the School of Engineering and Technology, IUPUI, Indianapolis. Professor Fox has been taking students to Germany for the past six years to learn sustainable practices from businesses, industries, and communities. The course to be discussed is titled, GO GREEN, which stands for *"Green Organizations: Global Responsibility for Environmental and Economic Necessity."*

Students visit organizations and major industries in the surrounding area of Mannheim to observe examples of environmentally responsible and energy efficient practices. Germany is widely considered to be at the forefront of green technologies and leader in sustainable practices.

The Stammtisch programs are in English — free of charge, and open to the public. Optional dinner with conversation at 6:30 p.m., with program at 7:30 p.m. For questions contact Claudia Grossmann at the Max Kade Center, (317) 274-2330, or cgrossman@iupui.edu.

Send your queries, letters, stories, or research questions to the editor, at least two weeks prior to the publication dates which are: March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1.

VOLUNTEER TODAY AND HELP OUT YOUR INDIANA CHAPTER!

Namensliste —— Pioniere des Nord-Amerik Turnerbundes

A listing of some records from the St. Louis (Central) Turnverein appear on page 7. Extracted from the "Namensliste ber Pioniere des Nord-Amerik. Turnerbundes" they provide good information on some early German emigrants—members of the Turners here in America.

Dr. Robert McDougal, long-time member of the Indiana chapter developed the index for this booklet and several others. Watch for future listings from this material.

Pioniere des Nord-Amerik. Turnerbundes
Der Jahre 1848-1862

TURN-BEZIRK ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis (Central) Turnverein.

Name.	Geschäft.	Wo geboren! und wann?	Wann eingewandert?	Welchem Turnverein sich angeschlossen und wann?	Welchem Turnverein jetzt angehörend und seit wann?	Im Rebellionskrieg gedient in welchem Regiment?
Abbath, Theodor	Musiklehrer	Baden, 1827	1853	St. L. Cent'l, 1857	St. L. Central, 1857	....
Bliesner, Wilh.	Maschinist	Berlin, 1832	1854	do 1857	do 1877	....
Bamberger, Georg	Wirth	Frankenthal, 1832	1857	Cleveland, O., 1856	do 1868	165. O. Vol. Inf.
Bamberger, John	Wirth	Frankenthal, 1839	1854	St. L. Cent'l, 1857	do 1879	1. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Duestrow. Louis	Sekr. Ver. Ges.	Mainz, 1832	1849	do 1850	do 1850	3. U. S. Reserve
Dieckriede, Carl	Kaufmann	Frankenberg, 1832.	1848	do 1850	do 1880	....
Fischer, Adam	Barbier	Baiern, 1834	1852	do 1858	do 1858	27. Ills. Vol. Inf.
Friton, Julius	Uhrmacher	Württemberg, 1840.	1854	Chic. Turng., 1857	do 1858	3. Mo. Reserve
Finkelnburg, G. A.	Advokat	Venauen a. R., 1837	1848	St. L. Cent'l, 1856	do 1856	1. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Foerch, Louis	Drucker	Württemberg, 1830.	1845	Pittsburg, 1851	do 1878	1. W. Va. Battery
Gollmer, Hugo	Lithograph	Stuttgart, 1830	1847	Cinc. Tg'de Mitgruender, 1848	do 1855	1., 3., 17. Mo. V. Inf.
Gerichten, James	Kassirer	Pfalz, 1841	1842	St. L. Cent'l, 1858	do 1858	15. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Gruen, Jacob	Wirth	Pfalz, 1839	1857	Cinc. Turng'de, 1857	do 1858	1. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Hertel, Georg	Cigarr'nmacher	Baiern, 1829	1849	do 1850	do 1856	....
Haerting, H. G.	Lithograph	Altenburg, 1830	1854	Pittsburg, 1855	do 1868	....
Hoffmann, G. L.	Buchhalter	Deutschland, 1839.	1849	St. L. Cent'l, 1855	do 1877	40. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Hirt, Wilhelm	Grocer	Magdeburg, 1829	1849	do 1852	do 1878	3. Mo. Reserve
Kohlhauff, Jac	Schreiner	Baiern, 1839	1844	do 1857	do 1857	1. Mo. Vol. Art
Kuhlmey, Edw	Chir. Inst.-Macher	Berlin, 1830	1856	do 1857	do 1857	1. Mo. Vol. Art.
Klein, Georg,	Clerk	Kurhessen, 1839	1855	do 1858	do 1873	....
Kehr, Ed. C.	Advokat	St. Louis	....	do 1856	do 1880	....
Kehrmann, Statius	Agent	Bremen, 1827	1847	do 1851	do 1881	1. Mo. Vol. Cav.
Medart, F.	Turngeräthe	Belleville, Ills., 1841	....	do 1859	do 1859	1. Mo. Vol. Art.
Maass, Peter	Wirth	Pfalz, 1827	1853	Louisville, Ky., 1854	St. L. Central, 1866	....
Mark, Emil	Glaswaaren	Baden, 1828	1851	St. L. Cent'l, 1858	do 1858	1. Mo. Reserve
Merz, Louis	Briefträger	St. Gallen, 1837	1840	New Orleans, 1855	do 1857	1. Mo. Vol. Art.
Meyer, P. H.	Schreiner	Deutschland, 1833.	1855	St. L. Cent'l, 1857	do 1874	1. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Moll, Heinrich	Schneider	Kurhessen. 1834	1852	Baltimore, 1852	do 1880	40. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Medart, Phil	Maschinist	St. Louis, 1838	....	St. L. Cent'l, 1859	do 1883	3. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Stifel, Christoph A.	Kaufmann	Neuffen, Würt., 1826	1841	do 1851	do 1851	....
Stifel, Carl G.	Brauer	do 1819	1837	do 1855	do 1855	5. Mo. Reserve
Speck, Carl	Kaufmann	Deutschland, 1827.	1834	St. L. Central Mitgruend., 1850	do 1880	....
Schmidt, John	Uhrmacher	Württemberg, 1841.	1859	Newport, Ky., 1859	do 1872	9. O. Vol. Inf
Spiegelhalter, Jos.	Arzt	do 1830.	1854	St. L. Cent'l, 1859	do 1882	12. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Schoening, Fritz	Klempner	Urach, Würt., 1837	1848	do 1855	do 1882	1. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Toussaint, Friedr.	Schneider	Zweibrücken, 1834.	1857	do 1858	do 1858	1. Mo. Vol. Art.

Süd St. Louis Turnverein.

Becker, Fr. P.	Kohlenminen	Köln a. R., 1835	1848	St. L. Cent'l, 1856.	Gründ. S.St.L. 1869	5. MoCav, 56. U.S. Inf
Dietz, Frank H	Clerk	Hannover, 1847	1851	Zögl. do. 1859.	do do 1869	2. Mo Art.
Höhn, Eugen H	Wirth	Schlesien, 1844	1852	St. L Cent'l, 1860.	...... do 1875	1. Mo. Art.
Moskop, Lorenz	Sattler	Coblenz, 1835	1852	do do 1856.	...... do 1870	1. U. S. Res.
Neun, John	Kaufmann	Hess. Darmst	1849	do do 1860.	...... do 1874	5. Mo. Vol. Inf.
Rauth, Heinrich	Buchdrucker	Hess. Darmst., 1835	1852	Cinc. Turng., 1853.	Gründ. do 1869	26. Wis. Vol. Inf.
Schenk, G. Adolf	Bildhauer	Preussen, 1837	1853	do 1858.	...... do 1870	9. Ohio Vol. Inf.
Schneider, Carl F.	Bierbrauer	Rheinpfalz, 1835	1853	Chic. Vorwärts, 1857	...... do 1883	1 Mo. Vol. Inf. & Art.

St. Louis Socialer Turnverein.

Eschmann, Ernst	Buchhalter	Deutschland, 1829	1850	Cinc. Turng., 1853	St. Louis Soc., 1879	5. Mo. Reserve
Holland, John	Maschinist	Deutschland, 1836	1854	St. L. Cent'l, 1855	do do 1879	do do
Philips, Heinrich	Clerk	Osnabrück, 1827	1848	do do 1856	do do 1881	....
Rosenthal, W. A.	Uhrmacher	Greifswalde, 1837	1850	do do 1855	do do 1878	Home Guard.

Epidemics: 1793 to 1918

Vermont—1793, Influenza and a "putrid" fever.

Philadelphia —1793, 1794, 1796-1797, Yellow fever.

New York —— 1803, Yellow fever.

Columbus, Ohio —— 1833, Cholera.

Kentucky —— 1833-34, Cholera.

Philadelphia —— 1837, Typhus.

New Orleans —— 1847, Yellow Fever.

New York —— 1849, Cholera

Nationwide —— 1850, Yellow Fever.

North America —— 1850-51, Influenza.

Coles County, Illinois, The Great Plains and Missouri, —— 1851, Cholera.

Nationwide (New Orleans 8,000 died that summer) —— 1852, Yellow Fever.

Nationwide —— 1855, Yellow Fever.

Worldwide —— (one of the largest epidemics), 1857-1859, Influenza.

Pennsylvania —— 1860-61, Smallpox.

Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Memphis, and Washington, DC —— 1865-1873, Recurring epidemics of: Smallpox, Cholera, Typhus, Typhoid, ScarletFever, Yellow Fever, and Influenza.

North America and Europe —— 1873-75, Influenza.

New Orleans —— 1878 (last great epidemic) Yellow fever.

Plymouth, Pennsylvania —— 1885, Typhoid

Worldwide (US Army training camps became death camps with 80% death rate at some camps) —— 1918, Influenza or Spanish Flu.

Reprint Louisville Genealogical Society Journal, Spring 2007/ original from The Genealogy Club of Albuquerque, May 2001.

Book Review

"ALONE: The Journey of the Boy Sims"

by Alan K. Garinger tells the story of a boy fulfilling his dying father's last request. Joshua Sims, at thirteen, wonders how he and his sister will manage to pay off their father's debt?

Joshua joins the federal survey crew for the new Michigan Road in order to acquire some money.

While attempting to cross the Tippecanoe River in northern Indiana, the crew loses crucial supplies, including the particular ink needed to create maps and record survey details. Joshua is chosen to travel to the survey headquarters in Detroit to obtain the ink and keep the operation moving.

In his travels, Joshua encounters runaway slaves, Native Americans, canal builders, fur traders and other figures of the changing frontier. He finds help in unexpected places, and the dangers of unfamiliar terrain.

His journey forces Joshua to re-evaluate his beliefs as he begins to understand the consequences of pioneer settlement and industry for the land he calls home.

This book is available at the Indiana Historical society Basile History Market. Website: www.indianahistory.org.

Re-Check Old Sources and Notes

There is nothing wrong with doing something several times. Old information often needs to be re-analyzed in the light of new discoveries.

Especially recheck census records. Perhaps you were not aware of allied families the first time through. Haven't you had occasions where you made a connection simply by checking out one of these other family names?

Read entire records, entire files.

There is more information now on sites such as Ancestry.com, FamilySearch.org, and other places on the Internet, as well as library collections online.

It pays to go back over your records and sources—then check these places further.

Workshops and Events

Cemetery Preservation (Basic). May 1-2, 2009, With John "Walt" Walters at Bethel Community Church, Southport, Indiana. (sponsored by the Indiana Historical Society)

Photograph Identification and Housing: June 10, 2009. With Susan Rogers at the Monroe County History Center, Bloomington, IN. (sponsored by the Indiana Historical Society) Info: http://www.indianahistory.org/lhs/workshops.html.

Louisville Genealogical Society 2009 Fall Seminar: Saturday, October 17, at Beargrass Christian Church, the corner of Browns Lane and Shelbyville Road. Speaker: George C. Morgan. The LGS website is, http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kylgs/seminar2.html.

"Who Do You Think You Are?" - A new genealogy-based television program will premiere on April 20, 2009 at 8:00 p.m., on NBC. The six episodes will explore family histories of Lisa Kudrow, Sarah Jessica Parker and Susan Sarandon states an NBC press release. (Editor, we will see if this is well-done research, or a typical "reality" type series.)

Indiana State Library Resources — Family History Orientation Tours:

Learn where different family history resources are located on the first and second floors of the Indiana State Library, 140 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis. (1/2 block south of the Indiana Historical Society Building.) This is a free orientation tour, geared toward genealogists. Pre-registration is required; please call (317) 232-3689. All tours take place from 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. (EST).

Tours take place:

Tuesday, March 3, 2009
Tuesday, April 7, 2009
Thursday, April 23, 2009
Tuesday, May 5, 2009
Thursday, May 21, 2009
Tuesday, June 2, 2009
Tuesday, June 18, 2009

2009 IGHS Annual Meeting & Symposium

March 27-28: Friday, Saturday, The 2009 IGHS (Indiana German Heritage Society) Annual Meeting and Symposium will be held at the Athenaeum, in Indianapolis. "Looking Back—Moving Forward: 25 Years of IGHS and Its Partners in the German-American Community will start the day with an overview of the rich history of Vereinsleben (German organizations and clubs) in Indiana prior to the wars given by Eberhard Reichmann.

Ron Dunbar will explore what happened after the Second World War, including the resurgence of interest in all things German, and the resurrection of Vereinsleben and Festival Life. The academic side of Hoosier German-Americana as seen in IGHS, Historic Landmarks, the Palatines and other such organizations will be addressed by Claudia Grossmann of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center. The new incoming Max Kade director, and chair, Daniel Nuetzel will give a glimpse of his work, as well as his vision for the MKC.

The Annual Membership meeting will be held on Friday, March 27 at 5 p.m., followed by a dinner and program. At 7 o'clock, Dr. Giles Hoyt will present "The Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum—Following in the Footsteps of the Founders," a brief history of the Deutsche Hause/Athenaeum followed by a panel discussion of present occupants of the house led by Athenaeum Foundation President Cassie Stockkamp.

Indiana German Heritage Society Newsletter/Athenaeum, (317) 464-9004.

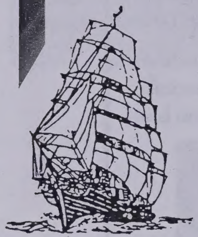
Palatines to America

Sharon A. (Heeke) Kennedy
Newsletter Editor
46 Bay Hill Circle
Brownsburg, IN 46112

FIRST CLASS

We're on the web!
Http://www.palam.org

Researching Your German Ancestry



Palatines to America is a national genealogical society founded in 1975. Membership is available to any interested person, library or school. Annual dues are $35, individual or institution. $40 family (two persons at the same address). Dues include membership in the national, and one, chapter, of which there are currently seven : CO, IL, IN, NY, OH, PA, and WV.

Membership Renewal

The 2008 membership year with Palatines to America ended September 30. If your address label shows the "2008" date then your membership is expired!

We hope you find the Pal-Am publications, website, and other membership perks worthy of your dues. Please send a check to the national office today, or go to the Pal-Am website (www.palam.org) and renew there. We value every membership in the society.

NEW ADDRESS: The national office of Palatines to America has moved to, 4605 North High Street, Suite C, Columbus, OH. The mailing address is PO Box 141260, Columbus, OH 43214.

INDIANA OFFICERS/CHAIRPERSONS:

President: Position is open.
Vice President: Position is open.
Corresponding & Recording Secretary: Betty L. Warren, Blwarren@aol.com.
Treasurer: Nancy Meyer, Jnmeyer@tds.net.
Membership: Position is open. (S. Kennedy handling.)
Newsletter Editor: Sharon A. A (Heeke) Kennedy, SKenn63523@aol.com.

Former officers/chairpersons serving as advisors: Jim Feit, Beth Kroehler, Dr. Robert McDougal and Anne Rodick.

Printed by the UPS Store, 130 Northfield Drive, Brownsburg, IN 46112.

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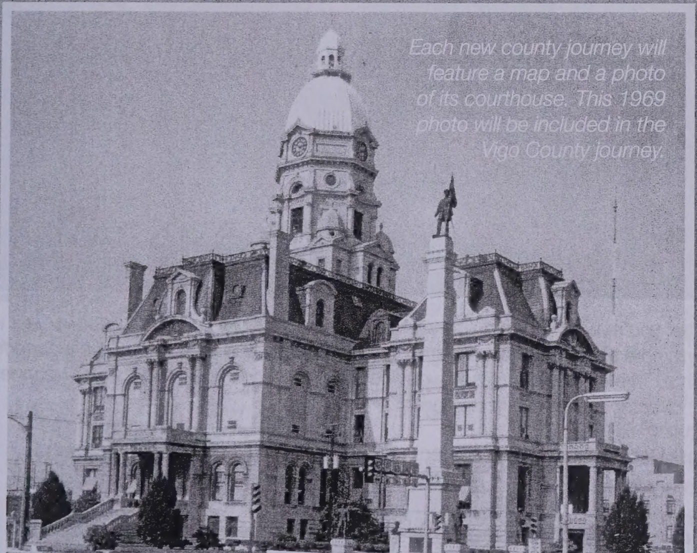
DESTINATION INDIANA TO FEATURE ALL 92 COUNTIES NEXT YEAR

When the *Indiana Experience* opens in 2010, Destination Indiana will include images representing the entire state. The pilot of Destination Indiana – a facilitated, interactive experience that allows visitors to travel through time using touch screens and immersive displays – opened last year with more than 400 images in 51 self-navigated journeys centered on the capital city.

"We are producing at least one journey for each county, and the additional journeys for each county will come later as our resources permit," says Steve Haller, senior director, IHS Collections and Library. "Destination Indiana will continually evolve."



Each new county journey will feature a map and a photo of its courthouse. This 1969 photo will be included in the Vigo County journey.

MARTIN COLLECTION, INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

IHS researchers chose this flood scene photograph from March 21, 1913, for inclusion in the Allen County journey. Fort Wayne's rivers rose nearly 20 feet in two days, cresting approximately 11 feet above flood stage. Six lives were lost and 15,000 people were left homeless.

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Some journeys will include images from special partners such as the Rivers Institute at Hanover College.

As seen in the pilot, the journeys will be accessible using personal stations designed to accommodate one to five people. Several journeys will be available for large group experiences on a 22-foot-6-inch by 7-foot-6-inch screen, which features twice the resolution of a high-definition TV.

In addition to the new county journeys, several interesting topical journeys will be offered, including groups of journeys focused on African-Americans, the Civil War, maps of Indiana, and social justice and reform.

Researching the archival and visual materials for Destination Indiana is a large undertaking for IHS staff members. "While one journey typically includes a dozen images, the research requires viewing and researching more than 20 images for each one actually used," Steve says. "That means we are reviewing more than 40,000 items."

As image choices are finalized, they also become available on the IHS's Digital Image Collections Web page at images.indianahistory.org, where more than 37,000 IHS digital images are currently accessible online.

To find out how to donate photographs and other archival materials to the IHS collections, call (800) 447-1830 or send an e-mail to collections_development@indianahistory.org.

For more information on the *Indiana Experience* or how to take part in the Campaign for the Indiana Experience, call (800) 447-1830 or visit www.indianahistory.org. •

FAQs About IHS Collections and Library

Is the library open during the renovation?

Yes! We're open throughout the renovation for the upcoming *Indiana Experience*. Our hours are Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The William H. Smith Memorial Library is on the second floor of the Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center.

Do I need an appointment?

No. The library is free and open to the public.

What information can I find in the IHS Library?

We have one of the largest collections of materials on the history of Indiana and the Old Northwest. For a comprehensive listing, consult our online catalog at opac.indianahistory.org.

Can I research my family history?

Yes. The library has many resources available to help with genealogy research. Its collection of manuscripts, visual materials and rare published volumes offer a unique perspective of how people lived. Maps, city directories, county histories, Civil War diaries and correspondence, organizational records, and personal papers are among the many treasures that bring the past to life. The library also subscribes to databases like AncestryLibrary and HeritageQuest that provide access to more than 2 billion names. Researchers can use them at the library for free.

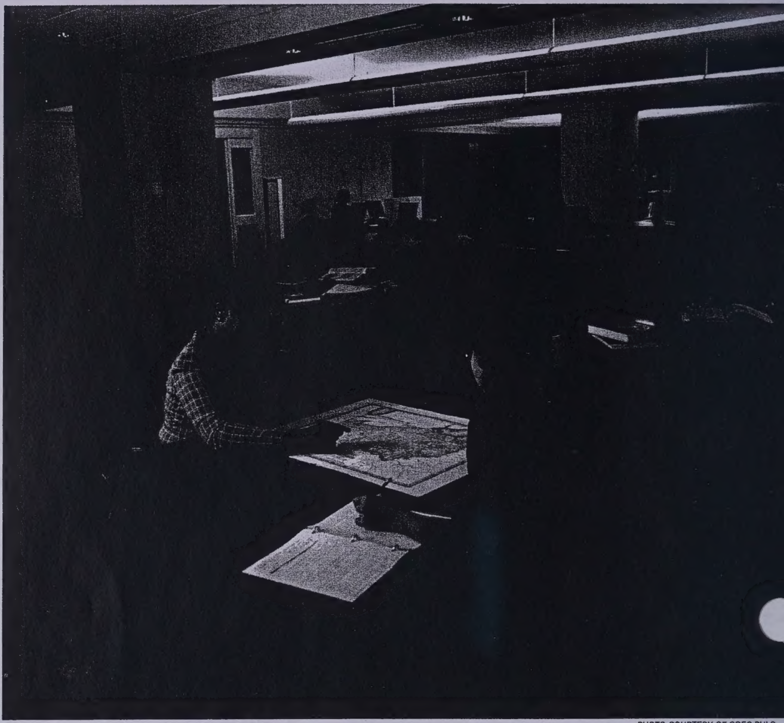


PHOTO COURTESY OF GREG PULS

Whether you're working on a school project, researching your family history or just want to learn more about the state's history, our collections and library can be a wonderful resource. "We would love to help you find the information you need," says Suzanne Hahn, director, IHS Reference Services.

How can I research the history of my house or property?

You may have success exploring city directories and land ownership maps to find the location and previous owners of a structure. Some local histories may include information about previous owners or even photos. Maps from the Sanborn Insurance Company are useful in documenting the site of a structure and its physical surroundings from as early as the 1880s to as late as the 1960s. This series of maps includes several cities and towns around Indiana.

Do you want my grandmother's diaries, old books, etc?

We do accept – and appreciate – donations if they fit in our collecting scope. Please refer donation requests to Steve Haller, senior director, IHS Collections and Library, at (317) 234-0034 or shaller@indianahistory.org. Though we're unable to provide monetary appraisals, we can provide referrals to a number of appraisers who can assess the likely value of your item.•

If you have any questions about our collection or any services, please contact our Library Reference Desk at (317) 234-0321 or visit our Web site at www.indianahistory.org/library.

IHS STAFF MEMBER NOMINATED FOR ROSE AWARD

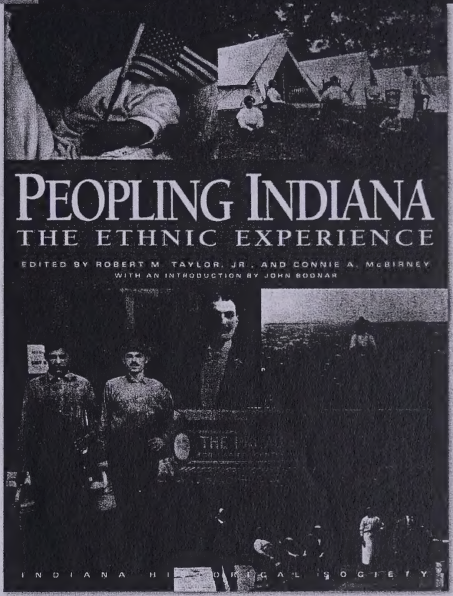
Katie Vaughan, left, special events coordinator, and her husband Matt Vaughan, attended the 18th annual ROSE (Recognition of Service Excellence) Awards, where she was recognized by the Indianapolis Convention & Visitors Association for providing excellent customer service. Katie has devoted countless hours to clients who rent space at the History Center for corporate meetings and parties, fundraising events, and especially weddings and receptions. •

We Have a Winner!

Congratulations to Indiana Black History Challenge grand prize winner Jordan Truitt, a fourth grader in Mr. Rodriguez's class at IPS School 48. Jordan's entry was chosen from more than 3,200 entries in the 2009 contest. She won a one-night stay at the Hampton Inn in downtown Indianapolis, four tickets to The Children's Museum, four tickets to the Indianapolis Zoo,a tour of the Madame Walker Theatre Center, a family membership to the IHS and a $20 gift certificate to King David Dogs. •

Congratulations Jordan!
INDIANA
BLA
HI
CH

INPrint



PEOPLING INDIANA
THE ETHNIC EXPERIENCE
EDITED BY ROBERT M. TAYLOR, JR., AND CONNIE A. McBIRNEY
WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY JOHN BODNAR
INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Peopling Indiana
BACK IN PRINT

The Indiana Historical Society and the Indiana Humanities Council have teamed up to reprint *Peopling Indiana: The Ethnic Experience,* edited by Robert M. Taylor Jr. and Connie A. McBirney, first published by the IHS in 1996. *Peopling Indiana* contains historical essays on more than 50 ethnic groups in the Hoosier State written by experts on each subject. Curt Witcher, department manager for the Genealogy Center of the Allen County Public Library, has hailed the book as a model for capturing any state's cultural heritage.

The book includes an introduction by John Bodnar, professor of history and co-director of the Center for Study of Memory and History at Indiana University. Bodnar's essay places the ethnic history of Indiana within the context of ethnic history in America. An appendix by Gregory Rose, dean and director, Ohio State University, Marion, Ohio, places Hoosier ethnicity within the ethnicity of the states of the Old Northwest.

The 724-page, illustrated book, a must for any genealogist's library, is available in hardcover from the Basile History Market online at shop.indianahistory.org or by calling (800) 447-1830. The cost is $49.95, or $44.95 for IHS members. •

New in Collections and Library

During December 2008 and January 2009, 81 new collections were accessioned (for processing), and two digital collections, four manuscript collections, and 223 printed items, and one visual collection were processed, cataloged and made available for research, including:

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Digital Collections

- Ballard-Garman Family Letters, 1833 to 1889. The collection consists of letters received by three Henry County residents: Aaron Ballard, his daughter, Kate, and her husband, George W. Garman. (For more background, see "The 'Raintree County' Project" in the *Connections: THG* Fall/Winter 2008 issue.)
- Maps in the Indiana Historical Society Collections. Each of the 92 introductory county journeys being prepared for the 2010 version of Destination Indiana contains at least one map. As a result of this work, IHS has inaugurated a new digital collection. The focus is on county and town maps, but maps of the pre-statehood and statehood eras will be added along with those specifically showing transportation routes.

Manuscript Collections

- William Cockrum Letters from Libby Prison, 1863.
- George Hopkins materials. Hopkins served at Camp Atterbury during World War II. 1945 to 1946.
- Madam Walker Stamp Dedication Program, 1998.

Printed Items

- *"Acme" Car Lamps*, Adams & Westlake Company, 1892.
- *Adams & Westlake Company's Lamps, Lanterns and Signals*, 1897.
- *Coal & Iron: Two Lectures Delivered Before the Board of Trade of Lafayette*, C.D. Wilber, 1872.
- *Electric Headlights for Street and Inter-urban Railways*, Adams & Westlake Company, 1901.
- *First Presbyterian Church, Delphi, Indiana: 1828-1978*, 1978.
- *History of 1930 Depression in Marshall County*, 2008.
- *Hoosier Birds: by Their Hoosier Friend*, Isaac Washington Brown, 1903.
- *Memoir of Sarah A.E. Hutton*, 1888.
- *Most Famous Man in America: The Biography of Henry Ward Beecher*, Debby Applegate, 2006.
- *Soil Map, Grant County Sheet*, Lewis A. Hurst, 1915.
- *Whiting Times: Historical Edition, Commemorating 50 Years of Progress*, City of Whiting, 1939.

Visual Collections

- English Theatre Performers Collection, circa 1916 to 1948.

Recent Accessions Just Arrived

- *50th Anniversary First Baptist Church, Elwood, Indiana, 1890-1940*, 1940.
- Bertsch and Company Inc. records, Cambridge City, circa 1895 to 1987.
- Ella Gertrude Alley Clark family materials. Metamora and the Civil War, circa 1865 to 1897.
- English Theatre playbills/programs, Indianapolis, 1911 to 1947.
- Indiana Hospitals postcards, circa 1907 to 1975.
- Indianapolis Literary Club records, circa 1952 to 2007.
- Indianapolis School photographs, including Emmerich Manual Training High School and School #6, circa 1924 to 1927.
- *The First Hundred Years of Lake County ... Lived and Acted by Bartlett Woods and Family and Sam B. Woods and Family*, Sam B. Woods, 1938.
- League of Women Voters of Indiana materials, circa 1964 to 2007.
- *On Site* DVDs (selected), P.E. MacAllister. Donor P.E. MacAllister produced more than 1,000 *On Site* programs for public broadcasting in Central Indiana on many subjects about Indianapolis and Indiana. Circa 1982 to 2007.
- Michigan City Jewish Archive materials, circa 1919 to 2008.
- *New Topographical Atlas and Gazetteer of Indiana ... [19] Counties*, 1875.
- John DePalma letter. From racecar driver to Col. E.V. Rickenbacker, 1935.
- The Polk Sanitary Milk Co. Cirkut photograph, Columbia Park, 1922.
- Presidential Election Tally Sheet and Poll Book, 1888 Presidential Election in Wayne County. 1888.
- Telephone Co. materials, including photographs of Indianapolis operators, circa 1905.
- United States, hand-colored map, Hilliard, Gray & Co., circa 1828.
- *Visit Geneva, Indiana ... home of Gene Stratton Porter*, Geneva Chamber of Commerce, 1965.
- Jack Vorhies material. Extensive collection of pamphlets, brochures, books, maps, broadsides, prints, photographs, and an engraving and lithograph. Circa 1781 to 2001.

More information about these and similar collections can be found in the Collections and Library online catalog at www.indianahistory.org/library or by contacting reference services at (317) 234-0321.

Sons of the American Revolution

Home | About SAR | Membership | Patriotic | History | Education/Youth | For Members | SAR Foundation

Special Collections

The George Rogers Clark Collection

American Revolutionary soldier and frontier leader who led the campaign against the British in the Northwest Territory. He succeeded in capturing the key British strongholds of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes, holding this territory and thereby saving the Illinois and Kentucky region for the colonies.

The George Rogers Clark Papers were filmed in 1991 from original documents at the Virginia State Library and Archives in Richmond. They pertain to the Illinois Regiment of the Virginia State Forces and are held in the SAR Archives on thirteen rolls of microfilm. These reels contain 16,858 frames with approximately 85,000 images of original documents (there is usually more than one document per frame). These papers are dated from January 1778 through November 1834. There is a six-volume printed index to the papers (also contained on two microfiche cards) along with abstracts held on seven microfiche cards. The index, completed in 1995, has 97,579 entries for 20,110 documents filmed on the thirteen reels.

The George Washington Collection

Colonel in the French and Indian War. General in charge of commanding the Continental Army in the American Revolution. First President (1789-1796) of the newly formed United States of America.

The George Washington Collection consists of around 1200 books and 750 journal and magazine articles. Whether they are books about the president of the United States, biography, correspondence, juvenile literature, or periodical writings about every imaginable aspect of Washington's life, all of these materials relate to our first president in some way.

In addition to these printed materials, the George Washington Room also contains the Morristown Manuscript Collection. This collection, held on sixty-nine rolls of microfilm, contains 17,500 documents. Over one-third of these documents are made up of manuscripts, journals account books, letters, etc. relating to the Revolutionary War and George Washington. Another part of the Washington Room is the George Washington Papers. These are held on 124 rolls of microfilm which contain 64,786 documents dated from 1697 to 1799 relating to George Washington and his family.

Lafayette's papers

French statesman who came to America in 1777 and joined George Washington's staff as a major-general in the Continental Army. He persuaded Louis XVI to send French troops to the aid of the American colonists, which proved instrumental in the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia in 1781.

The Lafayette Papers are held in the SAR Archives on sixty-four rolls of microfilm. They were filmed in 1996 from the correspondence, letterbooks, notebooks, memoirs, writings, speeches, family papers, and household records

Library Links

- NSSAR Library
  - Library Hours
  - Driving Directions
- Library Basics for Beginners
  - General Library Information
  - Layout of the NSSAR Library
- Online Catalog
  - Search Tips
- Friends of the Library Membership
  - Library Funding Programs
- Friends of the Library Application
- Group Visits
- Photocopy Request
  - Contract Researchers
- Databases Available
- Special Collections
- Other Historical and Genealogy Libraries
- Genealogy Conferences of interest

For more information
contact the
NSSAR Librarian

Google Search

○ WWW
● www.sar.org

The National Society
of the
Sons of the

American Revolution

Contact NSSAR

which were discovered in 1956 at Chateau La Grange, where Lafayette lived from 1799 until his death. These papers contain information about Lafayette's military, political, and private life in addition to French and American history of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Also included are some papers of the Lasteyrie family, descendants of Lafayette who inhabited the chateau. These documents range in time from around 1457 to 1990.

The Hessian Collection

A collection of notebooks and information on the German troops used during the Revolutionary War (not indexed at this time).

Video Collections

Our video collection contains videotapes of SAR activities and TV documentaries of Revolutionary War history. These are available for loan **only to SAR Chapters and State Societies.**

➤ Return to Top

National Society Sons of the American Revolution
1000 South Fourth Street | Louisville, Kentucky 40203 | 502-589-1776

A GERMAN GENEALOGY SOCIETY

PALATINES TO AMERICA

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

RESEARCHING GERMAN-SPEAKING ANCESTORS

Palatines to America
Founded in 1975

Allen County Public Library
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

"Research With The Experts"

June 18, 19, 20, 2009

THURSDAY'S PROGRAM
June 18, 2009

1 pm- 3 pm Conference Registration Desk at the Library
Vendors Open 1pm – 5 pm
2 pm ***Welcome***
2:15 pm ***Lecture 1*** "German Genealogical Resources at ACPL"

3:30 - 4:30 pm ***Lecture 2*** "Research Basics for the 18th Century Palatine Families and Other Colonial Germany Ancestry"

4:45 - 5:45 pm **CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS** (choose one)
A. Palatines Along the Hudson: Researching 18th Century Settlers in Livingston Manor
B. Researching Your Northern German Ancestors
C. Advancing Your Research with PERSI

~ ~ ~ **OR** ~ ~ ~

4:30 - 6 pm ***Independent Research in Library with a Pal-Am expert consultant***

6:45 pm Dinner on Your Own **OR** Join one of the optional small dining groups hosted by a Pal Am expert-*register at the conference registration desk on arrival.*
8:15 pm After dinner informal **Social Hour** with cash bar in the Clarion Hotel "PIPS LOUNGE"

LIBRARY REMAINS OPEN UNTIL 9 PM

FRIDAY'S PROGRAM
June 19, 2009

9 am Conference Registration Desk at the Library
Vendors Open and Networking 9 am – 5 pm
10 - 11 am **Lecture 3** "Colonial Immigration Records: Ship Passenger Lists and Naturalization Records"
Lunch on your own Snack bar available at the library

12:30 -1:30 pm **Lecture 4** "Researching Alsatians, Palatines, Swiss and Locating the European Villages of Origin"
2 - 3 pm **CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS** (choose one)
D. Researching in Germany
E. Preparing Your Research for Publication
F. Swiss Genealogical Records

~ ~ ~ **OR** ~ ~ ~

2- 5 pm ***Independent Research in Library with a Pal-Am expert consultant***

3:30 – 4:30 pm **CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS** (choose one)
A - B - C will be repeated
6:30 Banquet at the Ft. Wayne Inn - Clarion Hotel *cash bar opens 6 pm*
Speaker: Joseph Lieby "Celebrate Our German Heritage in New York"

SATURDAY'S PROGRAM
JUNE 20, 2009

8:30 am Conference Registrations openuntil 10 am Vendors Open until 2:15 pm
9 - 10 am *Annual National Membership Meeting*
10:15 - 11:15 pm **Lecture 5** "Primary Evidence of German and Swiss Origins in the 18th Century"

Lunch on your own

1 - 2 pm **CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS** (choose one)
D - E - F will be repeated

~~~ OR ~~~

1 - 4pm ***Independent Research in the library with a Pal-Am expert consultant***

LIBRARY REMAINS OPEN UNTIL 6 PM

Program Agendas may change

CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS

Thursday June 18, 2009 4:45 - 5:45 pm

Workshop A - Palatines Along the Hudson: Researching 18th century Settlers in Livingston Manor - Steven Myers

Workshop B - Researching Your North German Ancestors - Robert Rau

Workshop C - Advancing Your Research with PERSI - Delia Bourne

Friday June 19, 2009 2 - 3 pm

Workshop D - Researching in Germany - James Feit

Workshop E - Preparing Your Research for Publication - Barbara Gargiulo

Workshop F - Swiss Genealogical Records - John Beatty

Friday June 19, 2009 3:30 – 4:30 pm

Workshops A - B - C will be repeated

Saturday June 20, 2009 1pm - 2 pm

Workshops D - E – F will be repeated
~~~

Conference Information

The conference will be held at the Allen County Public Library at 900 Library Plaza off Washington Blvd. Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 (www.acpl.info) phone 1-260-421-1200.

LODGING

Lodging, at the conference hotel, will be your responsibility. Reservations can be made by contacting the Ft.Wayne Inn - Clarion Hotel at 300 East Washington Blvd (approximately 5 blocks from the library) Single & Double Rooms available at $89 per night plus tax, which includes a continental breakfast and free parking. *A block of rooms will be held for Pal Am.* To guarantee this rate your reservation must be made no later than ***May 18, 2009*** by calling **1-260-422-5511**. (The hotel is presently changing owners)

Conference REGISTRATION SIGN IN - at the library only

Registration times for the conference will open at the Allen County Library beginning at 1 pm- 3pm on Thursday - Friday 9 am - 10 am. - Saturday 8:30 - 10 am.

VENDOR AREAS

Open on Thursday June 18, 1pm - 5pm - Friday 9 am - 5 pm and Saturday 8:30 am – 2:15 pm.

FREE shuttle service from the Hotel to the library will be available for attendees beginning at 1:15 pm Thursday and 8:15 am Friday and Saturday mornings. Return trips to the hotel may be scheduled beginning at 5:15 pm. ***Make your shuttle reservations with the hotel front desk when you arrive.***

SNACK BAR is available in the library – registration for Friday Banquet only available on the registration form.

The committee urges you to read the brochure carefully, before sending in your registration form, as we have planned an outstanding 3 days for your enjoyment and research.

DIRECTIONS INTO FT. WAYNE:

NORTH SOUTH
EAST
WEST

We suggest you go to www.alpl.info use a US map, MapQuest or AAA (US Route 27 goes through the city.)

PAL AM EXPERT CONSULTANTS

The experts will be available in the Genealogy Department of the library during the times listed below. Their areas of expertise are not limited to those mentioned below.

Kenny Burck - Has traveled to Germany many times to do Research
Robert Rau - Where to begin and hints on doing research with LDS
Kenneth Smith - Reading German Church Records
Ernest Thode - The use of Maps and Gazetteers to locate European Places

Thursday ~~~~ 4:30 pm - 6 pm
Friday ~~~~ 2 pm - 5 pm
Saturday ~~~~~ 1 pm - 4 pm

Speaker Bio's and Lecture Outlines

STEVEN MYERS Steve is a member of ACPL Staff. He has 35 years in genealogical research experience. He is a frequent lecturer at local, state and national seminars and conferences.

Lecture 1: **"German Genealogy Research at ACPL" and**

Workshop A "Palatines Along the Hudson: Researching 18th Century Settlers"

ANNETTE K. BURGERT, FASG, FGSP, Annette is a charter member of Palatines to America. She attended the very first organization meeting of Pal Am in Columbus. In recent years she has accompanied the Pal Am SLC tour group. Her extensive work in tracing German Speaking immigrants to America and their emigration west has made her an outstanding speaker of today. She is author of 18 books and monographs documenting the European villages of origin of this large colonial ethnic group. ***She will lecture on the following topics:***

Lecture 2: **"Research Basics for 18th Century Palatine Families and of the Colonial German Ancestry"** Sources available to trace your lineage back to your immigrant ancestor and then across the Atlantic to the European village of origin.

Lecture 3: **"Colonial Immigration Records: Ship Passenger Lists & Naturalization Records"** 18th century published passenger lists includes many families that moved into NY, NJ, MD, VA, and NC. The lecture discusses the value of locating colonial naturalization records, and points out the difference between colonial and federal naturalization. Where can we find these records and sources such as oaths of abjuration and allegiance?

Lecture 4: **"Researching Alsatians, Palatines, Swiss and Locating the European Villages of Origin"** - An overview of records and research techniques that are available to help researchers trace their 18th century Alsatian emigrant. This lecture is based on 5 years of research in the Alsatian records and the compilation of a volume containing over 600 emigrant families.

Lecture 5: **"Primary Evidence of German and Swiss Origins: in the 18th Century"** Details various 18thcentury record groups that name villages of origin for the large group of German-Speaking immigrants arriving before the Revolutionary War. The records are divided into three main groups:

1. Documents located in American records
2. Documents the immigrants brought with them
3. Documents from European archives

JOSEPH LIEBY, EDD – *Member of the NY chapter and chairman of 2010 National Conference, he is a retired school district administrator. He has engaged in genealogical research in the NY and NJ area since 1990. As a professional genealogist he has spoken at several local regional societies on topics including NJ Research, Getting the Most from Newspapers and westward migration.*

Banquet Speaker: "Celebrate Our German Heritage in New York"

Workshop Speaker Bio's and Topics

STEVEN MYERS

Workshop A "Palatines along the Hudson" his bio is above

ROBERT RAU

Workshop B "Researching Your Northern German Ancestors" Bob is a long time member of Pal-Am. He has done extensive studies on researching records throughout Germany and Alsace-Lorraine, and extensive research with LDS records.

DELIA BOURNE

Workshop C "Advancing Your Research with PERSI" Delia is a member of the Allen County Library staff. She has been a board member of several national genealogical societies and authored many books.

JAMES FEIT

Workshop D "Researching in Germany" A long time member of Pal-Am. Jim has traveled to Germany many times to do research and is familiar with their requests in helping with your research.

BARBARA GARGIULO

Workshop E "Preparing Your Research For Publication" Barb is manager of Little Miami Publishing Company. She is very familiar with the needs of the publishing companies when publishing your research.

JOHN BEATTY, MA, MLS John is a member of the ACPL Staff

Workshop F "Swiss Genealogical Records" John has authored several genealogies and local histories and has conducted extensive research in Irish, German Swiss and American records..

DEADLINE to register for conference.......June 8, 2009
Send to: Ann Rodick
211 S. Spriggs Ct. Bloomington, IN 47403-9610

PALATINES TO AMERICA 2009 CONFERENCE
REGISTRATION FORM

PLEASE PRINT

NAME: ______________________________ *Member y n*

NAME: ______________________________ *Member y n*

ADDRESS: ______________________________

STATE/ZIP/ PHONE: ______________________________

E-MAIL: ______________________________

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circle one for each time slot and member registering

Thursday workshops I/we would like to attend:
a - Palatines Along the Hudson: Researching 18th Century Settlers
b - Researching Your Northern German Ancestors
c - Advancing Your Research with PERSI

2pm FridayWorkshops I/we would like to attend:
d - Researching in Germany
e - Preparing Your Research for Publication
f - Swiss Genealogical Records

4pm Friday Workshops I/we would like to attend: See above
a - will be repeated
b - will be repeated
c - will be repeated

Saturday workshops I/we would like to attend: See above
d - will be repeated
e - will be repeated
f - will be repeated

>>>>> Non members or late registrations.......add $15.00 $______
Fee for the entire program - includes Banquet $89.00 x ___ ______
Fee for one day attendance - without Banquet (thurs/friday/saturday) 30.00 x ___ ______
>STUDENT FEE for entire program... $40 (16-21yrs) . . . . ______
Banquet Only. . . . . 35.00 x ___ ______
>>>>> Make checks payable to the Ohio Chapter Pal Am
Registrations can also be made through PayPal using your credit card go to www.palam.org click on National Conference. Fee + $2.93 handling charge
TOTAL AMOUNT ______

I/we are researching the following SURNAMES: (print)

1. ______________________________

2. ______________________________

3. ______________________________

4. ______________________________

PALATINES TO AMERICA

German Genealogy Society

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

'RESEARCH WITH THE EXPERTS'

JUNE 18, 19, 20, 2009

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
AND THE
FT. WAYNE INN - CLARION *in* FT. WAYNE, INDIANA

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SEND TO:

Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak

Saturday, May 30, 2009
Marion Ivy Tech Indiana Campus
Indiana State Road 18 & I-69

Go to *www.marion.lib.in.us* for registration information. Contact the Marion Public Library at 765.668.2900, extension 154; *www.marion.lib.in.us* or *rstoffer@marion.lib.in.us.*

Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak

- ➔ chief historian for Ancestry.com,
- ➔ creator of RootsTelevision,
- ➔ contributor to the PBS series *Ancestors*,
- ➔ author and much more.

Visit her website at
www.honoringourancestors.com.

Saturday, May 30, 2009
Marion Ivy Tech Indiana Campus
Indiana State Road 18 & I-69

Schedule of Events

Morning

8:00 a.m.
Registration
9:00-10:00 a.m.
Session 1: Trace Your Roots with DNA
10:00-10:30 a.m.
Break
10:30-11:30 a.m.
Session 2: Beyond Y-DNA: Your Genetic Genealogy Options
11:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
Lunch

Afternoon

1:00-2:00 p.m.
Session 3: Reverse Genealogy: Techniques for Finding Your Lost Loved Ones
2:00-3:15 p.m.
Vendors
3:30-4:30 p.m.
Session 4: No Man Left Behind

Evening

5:00-6:00 p.m.
Evening Reception
5:30-6:30 p.m.
Dinner
6:30-7:45 p.m.
Evening Session: Mini-Film Festival

Brought to you by

Marion Public Library
Muncie Public Library
Miami County Historical Society
Ivy Tech Community College
Grant County Historical Society
Howard County Genealogy Society
Kokomo-Howard County Public Library
Madison County Historical Society

Go to *www.marion.lib.in.us* for registration information. Contact the Marion Public Library at 765.668.2900, extension 154; *www.marion.lib.in.us* or *rstoffer@marion.lib.in.us.*

QUICK HITS

OBITUARY FINDERS

For many of our ancestors, the only biographies ever written about them were their obituaries. These newspaper clippings often provide dates and places of birth and death, relatives' names, occupations and religious affiliations. Instead of borrowing microfilmed newspapers on interlibrary loan, you now can access many obituaries online—these are some of the largest databases and indexes.

—Rick Crume

Site	Years	Coverage	Fees	Notes
Ancestry.com <ancestry.com/search/obit>, <ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=50000>	obituary collection: 2003 to present, some earlier; historical newspapers: 1851 to 2003	obituary collection: 27 countries, including 128 million US obituaries and 3 million from Canada; historical newspapers: the same content as ProQuest Obituaries (see below) plus additional years and locations	US Deluxe membership, $19.95 a month or $155.40 a year	The obituary collection database was created using an automated system that extracted obits from thousands of Web sites. You can search the historical obits on names, the newspaper's name and date or place of publication, and any word in the obituary.
GenealogyBank: America's Obituaries <www.genealogybank.com>	1977 to present	1,144 US newspapers	$19.95 a month, $69.95 a year	This collection contains 29 million obits. The service also includes historical newspapers, books and documents.
ObitFinder <www.obitfinder.com>	February 2001 to present	700-plus US, Canadian and British newspapers, including 76 of the 100 largest newspapers in the United States	recent obituaries are free; older ones cost $2.95 each	ObitFinder has death notices and obituaries for 60 percent of Americans who die each year. Readers can use Legacy.com's online guest books to post comments on the obituaries.
ObitsArchive.com <www.obitsarchive.com>	1977 to present	1,200 US newspapers	free searches, $2.95 per article or 100 articles a month for $19.95	Perhaps the largest collection of US obituaries and death notices, it supports searches on any word, such as residences and relatives' names.
Obituary Central <www.obitcentral.com>	1993 to 2001	United States and Canada	free	To do a search, click on a state in the left column. You also can do a nationwide search.
Obituary Daily Times <rootsweb.ancestry.com/~obituary>	1998 to present	international	free	Genealogists have contributed citations to 14 million obituaries.
Obituary Depot <www.daddezio.com/obituary>	1996 to present, some earlier	international	free	Volunteers have indexed 503,000-plus citations from newspapers around the world.
ObituaryRegistry.com <www.obituaryregistry.com>	March 2000 to present	United States	$9.95 per obituary or $14.95 per month	This file has 12 million obituaries; more than 6,500 records are added each day.
ProQuest Obituaries <www.proquest.com>	1849 to present	Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Washington, DC	free to patrons of subscribing libraries	Search more than 10.5 million obituaries and death notices.

TROUBLE MAKERS

Are problem ancestors stalling your search? Try our strategies for tracing five kinds of elusive kin.

By Lisa A. Alzo

WANTED
BLACK SHEEP BILL
REWARD $100

We all have them. They make our brains hurt, compel us to curse at our computers and sometimes even lead us to question why we got into genealogy in the first place. We're talking about problem ancestors, of course: The great-great-grandmother whose surname you can't identify. The surprise sibling on Grandpa's family group sheet. The "missing" cousin who seems to have left no paper trail. That certain uncle whose name causes your relatives to clam up.

Before you relegate those perplexing progenitors to your cold case files, consider this: Although each pedigree problem has its own particulars, brick-wall ancestors tend to fall into common categories—such as the five familiar characters described here. Match your elusive kin to these profiles, then follow our tried-and-true strategies to draw them out of hiding.

Black Sheep Bill

He's the relative nobody wants to talk about and causes the biggest stir amongst your kin. Due to his outcast status, you won't get much information from family members—instead, you'll need to find other sources to dig up the dirt.

ILLUSTRATIONS: RAY ALMA

- **Tap targeted resources.** Some family historians celebrate rather than shun their black sheep ancestors. As a result, there's no shortage of resources for tracing specific types of notorious kin, from madams to murderers. For example, the Associated Daughters of Early American Witches <www.adeaw.us> documents Colonial-era Americans who were accused of witchcraft. Jana Broglin's *Hookers, Crooks, and Kooks* series (Heritage Books, Volume 1 $22, Volume 2 $21) rounds up the colorful characters—prostitutes, ladies of the evening, gypsies, thieves, vagrants, phrenologists—living in the United States in 1880, as identified by their occupations in that year's federal census. The International Black Sheep Society of Genealogists <ibssg.org/blacksheep> provides research and moral support to family historians whose ancestors committed any of a long list of misdeeds, including kidnapping, armed robbery, treason, theft, even "extreme public embarrassment."

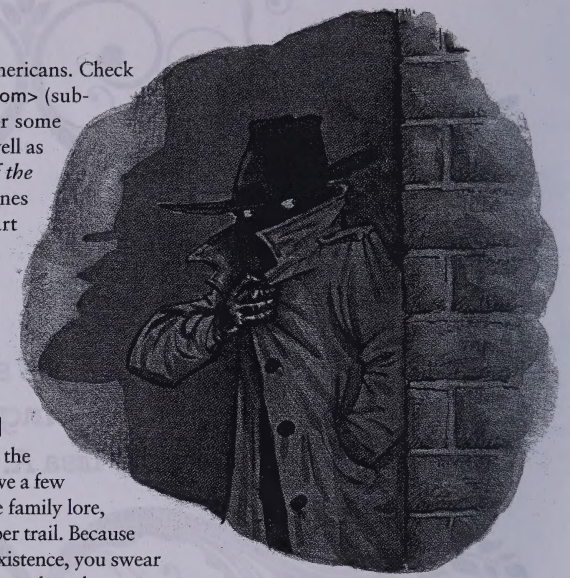
- **Spread the news.** If your ancestor had a questionable past or committed some dastardly deed, chances are he made the news. Historical newspapers are terrific sources for finding out about the crimes, scandals and gossip of the day. You'll find them online through Ancestry.com <ancestry.com>, GenealogyBank <www.genealogybank.com> and other subscription Web sites; get microfilmed newspapers at the library.

- **Hit the courthouse.** Court records can often shed light on an ancestor's wrongdoings. Many of these records haven't been microfilmed or digitized, so you'll likely have to research on site or send a request by mail. But published indexes and abstracts can help; see the September 2008 *Family Tree Magazine* for further court-records guidance.

- **Go to jail.** If your kin committed a crime, you might be able to follow his criminal past through prison records. The availability and location of records depends on the institution where your ancestor was incarcerated: county jail, state penitentiary or federal prison, for example. If the prison still exists, you can contact the prison's historian to ask about access to its archival records.

- **Call the FBI.** Since 1908, The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has kept files on millions of Americans. Check Footnote <footnote.com> (subscription required) for some digitized FBI files, as well as *Unlocking the Files of the FBI* by Gerald K. Haines and David A. Langbart (SR Books, $72).

For more help researching skeletons in your family's closet, see the November 2008 *Family Tree Magazine*.



Legendary Leonard

He's a brick wall from the very beginning. You have a few spotty details and some family lore, but you can't find a paper trail. Because you can't confirm his existence, you swear he beamed down from another planet.

- **Separate fact from fiction.** First, carefully examine the family lore about your ancestor. People often stretch the truth, and tales change as they're passed down in the family. Your task is to weigh the stories you've heard against the evidence.

I had to do this with my great-grandfather. According to family folklore, his name was Michael Finch, and he was a boot maker from Liverpool, England. But this legend turned out to be a dead end. Through research in passenger lists on Ancestry.com and microfilmed Hungarian baptismal and marriage certificates from the Family History Library (FHL) <www.familysearch.org>, I discovered Michael Finch was actually Mihaly Fenscak, a boot maker from Posa, Hungary (now in Slovakia), who'd emigrated through Liverpool but hadn't lived there. Apparently, Mihaly's story was told to an elderly cousin, and then altered just enough to send me off in the wrong direction.

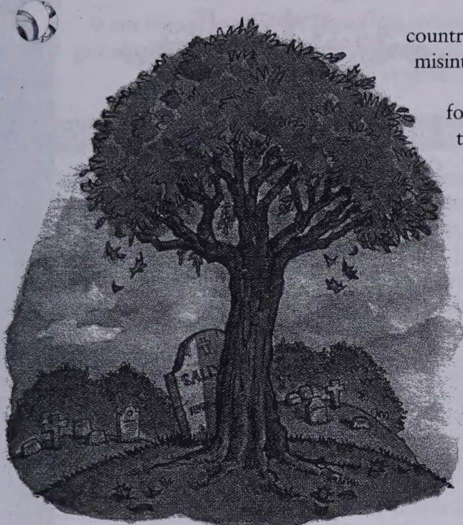
Immigrants in particular are prone to morphed and erroneous details, so be sure to take oral tradition with a grain of salt. If you can't find an ancestor based on "facts" supplied by relatives, throw out your assumptions and try a different path.

- **Ferret out errors.** As in the case of my great-grandfather, many brick walls are built from incorrect or imprecise data. Transcription errors often sneak into published sources, and even original records sometimes contain misinformation (which might be purposeful or accidental). A good rule of thumb: Try to find at least three records to verify any facts you already know and judge the quality of your data based on the weight of the evidence you accumulate.

- **Look at the bigger picture.** Learning about local, national and world events can help you uncover cause-and-effect factors that might've influenced your elusive ancestor's circumstances and behavior. For example, I learned that my paternal grandfather immigrated to the United States before his 17th birthday in part to avoid his required three-year service in the Austro-Hungarian army.

In addition to newspapers and magazines from your ancestor's time, look to local histories to learn about the milestones and social attitudes where he lived. You'll find county and local histories in libraries and genealogical and historical societies. Online, you can search thousands of digitized histories for free at FamilySearch (click Search Records, then Historical Books) and HeritageQuest Online (access through member libraries). Ancestry.com subscribers will find local histories in the Stories, Memories and Histories category.

FORUM Who's your problem ancestor? Share your toughest case on our Brick Wall Forum <forum.familytreemagazine.com/forum>.



Hide-and-Seek Sally

You've pinpointed her in the 1910 and 1930 US censuses, but not 1920. Other facts you've uncovered don't quite add up. You've located her cemetery plot, but her death record is nowhere to be found. You know she married and lived in New York, then—poof!—she shows up in Missouri.

- **Reconstruct the chronology.** When you find families disappearing between one census and the next, or you have conflicting data about where an ancestor lived, create a timeline. This lets you see your ancestors' key life events at a glance and identify questions that will direct your research. Include your sources, too, so you can see which ones you've already used—and which ones are coming into conflict. That can help you resolve discrepancies. Go to <www.familytreemagazine.com/article/personal-timeline> for instructions to create a timeline; download a free template from <www.familytreemagazine.com/freeforms>.

- **Review your research.** Next, re-examine each record for missing clues. When recording or transcribing information, did you include only the facts you considered important at the time? You might've co[illegible]d names and dates from that census record, but did you also note years of marriage and parents' countries of origin? What about the clues listed on a passenger record, including the person's final destination and/or her closest relative in the old country? Perhaps you misread a name or misinterpreted a relationship.

If you're floundering in your search for a female ancestor, don't rule out the possibility of multiple marriages and burial markers. If she was a widow, perhaps she was living with her children in the year you can't find her in the census, or maybe she's recorded under her maiden name. (See "Play the gender card," below, for more strategies to research frustrating females.)

- **Search on different spellings.** Transcription errors and misspellings are a common culprit in ancestral hide-and-seek, especially when you're searching online census indexes. Here's a trick to try if you know where an ancestor lived, but are striking out with basic searches: Type in the surname only and restrict by state, county, district or town as necessary to narrow the results down to a reasonable number for browsing. Entering just the given name instead of the surname might work if your ancestor has an unusual first name. Experiment with searching nicknames, middle names, initials and wildcards, too. (Wildcards use special symbols such as * or ? to substitute for characters at the end or in the middle of a word; for example, you might type *mast** to find Masters and Masterson.)

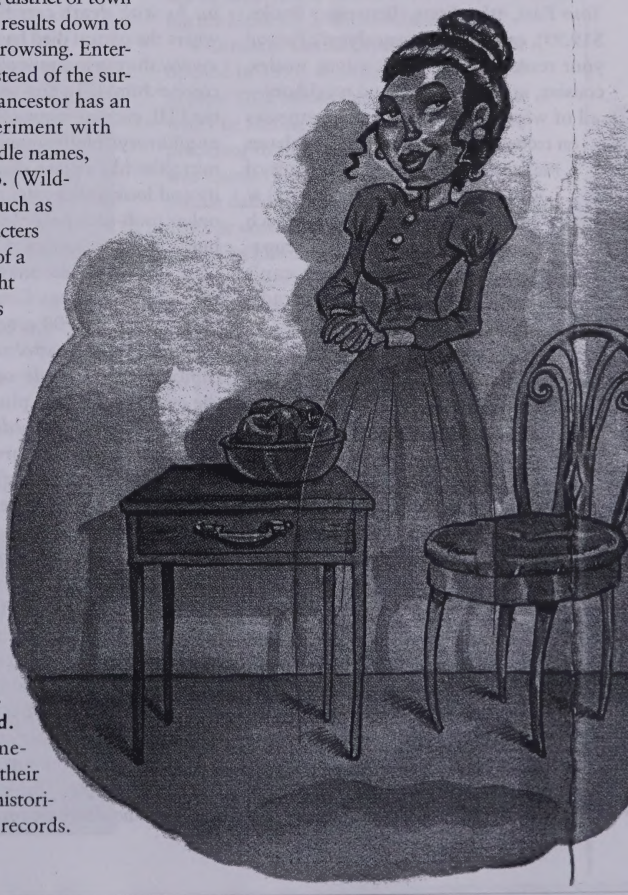
For more on searching online census records and other popular databases, see the May 2007 *Family Tree Magazine*.

Vanishing Velma

She's the ancestor you can trace to a certain point, but then she totally disappears. She's impossible to find in naturalization papers, marriage records or birth certificates.

- **Play the gender card.** Female ancestors are sometimes trickier to track than their male counterparts because historically, men generated more records. But you can turn the tables by focusing on your mystery woman's husband. His records—especially military pension applications, naturalizations, probate files, deeds, tax documents and wills—could yield her maiden name and other details. If you're dealing with an immigrant or foremother in the old country, be sure to factor in foreign spellings: In other languages, women's names often carry a gender-specific suffix, as in *-datter* for Norwegians and Danes, *-ova* for Czechs and Slovaks, and *-ska* for Poles, Macedonians and Ukrainians. Look for these endings in online databases and microfilms.

For more female-friendly tips and records, read Christine Kassabian Schaefer's *The Hidden Half of the Family: A Sourcebook for Women's Genealogy* (Genealogical Publishing Co., $39.95) and Sharon DeBartolo Carmack's *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Female Ancestors* (Betterway Books, out of print).



- **Expand your geography.** If you can't find your ancestor where she's supposed to be, check surrounding towns and counties. Perhaps she didn't move, but the boundaries did. Or her records may be with her town's parent county—*The Family Tree Resource Book for Genealogists* edited by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack and Erin Nevius (Family Tree Books, $29.99) can help you sort out those geographic shifts.

Can't find a couple's marriage record? Women often wed in their hometowns, so look where the bride's parents lived. No death record? Remember that death certificates were filed in the place of death—which isn't necessarily the place of residence. Cemetery and funeral home records could provide clues. Perhaps your ancestor was cared for by one of her children or another relative in her final days. Search in the counties where out-of-town kin lived.

- **Follow family and friends.** Your ancestors didn't live in isolation. So try what Emily Anne Croom, author of *Unpuzzling Your Past*, 4th edition (Betterway Books, $19.99), calls "cluster genealogy": Extend your research to siblings, aunts, uncles, cousins, in-laws, friends and neighbors—all of whom might turn up as witnesses on records. Searchable online databases make it easy to scour the records of an entire state (or even country) at once, and to search on fields such as parents' names and occupation—something you can't typically do using a traditional microfilm index.

The cluster approach helped me track my maternal grandmother's sister, Anna Straka Urda. I first tried to find her in Allegheny County, Pa., where my grandmother had settled. No luck. But two of their brothers lived in a neighboring county, so I took a second look at the 1900 passenger list for one brother, Mike Straka, and saw that his final destination was Bradenville, Pa.—home to his brother-in-law Andy Urda. Aha! I then tracked the Urdas in censuses and found Anna and Andy in a Westmoreland County, Pa., online marriage index <westmorelandweb400.us:8088/EGSPublicAccess.htm>.

- **Skirt disasters.** Remember how we talked about the importance of understanding the history your ancestors lived through? If you've tried other avenues and it seems as though your ancestor truly fell off the face of the earth, perhaps she was the victim of an accident, natural disaster or illness outbreak.

Such events took countless lives and usually made headlines (and history books), so it's easy enough to begin investigating disasters that might've touched your family. A good resource to start with is GenDisasters <www.gendisasters.com>, a site that documents the "tornadoes, fires, floods, hurricanes, train wrecks, mine explosions and tragic accidents that became a part of history and our genealogy."

You can dig deeper into your problem ancestor's possible fate by consulting coroner records—whenever unexplained deaths occurred, the coroner was called in. As with death certificates, the place where the person died has jurisdiction (see <www.shoestringgenealogy.com/article/coroner.htm>). To find records, first check the FHL catalog <www.familysearch.org/eng/library/fhlc/frameset_fhlc.asp> for microfilm (do a place search for the locality and look under vital records) and use online tools such as the University of Pittsburgh Archive Services Center's Coroner Case File Wiki <coronercasefile.pbwiki.com> and Cuyahoga County Ohio Coroner Files 1833-1900 <rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohcuyah2/deaths/coroner/index001.html>. Search Google <google.com> on the county and state plus *"coroner case files"* or *"coroner records"* to locate others. If you strike out through those avenues, contact the coroner's office.

On the flip side, some disasters led to the demise not of your ancestor, but of her records: Wars, floods and those ubiquitous courthouse fires have done in plenty of pedigree paperwork. Destroyed documents don't have to mean the end of the road for you, though. Look for duplicate records in other repositories, as well as substitute sources: A baptismal record or newspaper birth announcement could supply the same information as a birth certificate, for example. Think outside the box to determine alternate routes to pursue.

Five Surefire Solutions

These strategies will help you scale almost any brick wall:

1. Check in unlikely places.

Don't limit your research to censuses, deeds, vital records and other standbys. Answers may be in overlooked sources such as church publications, ethnic newspapers and fraternal organization records. Find more in the May 2007 *Family Tree Magazine*.

2. Be open-minded.

Consider all possibilities for names, dates and places. Avoid erroneous assumptions based on family lore or other information—that could be causing your rut. Question everything.

3. Take a second look.

Review your research documents for missed names of siblings and witnesses. Then put them aside and look at them again with fresh eyes—you never know what might jump out.

4. Believe in serendipity.

It's amazing how often genealogical answers pop into people's laps when they least expect it: The phone call from a distant cousin, the family Bible on eBay <www.ebay.com>. Increase your chances of luck finding you by posting on message boards, contributing to online databases and joining societies in your ancestral stomping grounds.

5. Wait it out.

Don't give up too easily: After all, isn't the hunt half the fun of genealogy? Put that problem ancestor aside for a while to work on other lines. When you come back, perhaps a new resource or the perspective you've gained will help you bust through that brick wall.

Genealogical Profiling

At one time or another, we all run into certain ancestors who cause us genealogical grief. When you encounter one of these problematic people, use our cheat sheet to kick-start your search.

PROBLEM ANCESTOR TYPE	SUGGESTED SOURCES
Black sheep The proverbial skeleton in the closet—a convict, outlaw, madam, pirate or other "colorful" character.	▪ censuses (check occupation field) ▪ coroner and funeral home records ▪ court records ▪ FBI, prison and institutional records ▪ marriage and divorce records ▪ message boards ▪ newspapers and obituaries
Census evader This individual or family makes an appearance in certain federal enumerations but not others.	▪ city directories ▪ Soundex indexes to 1880 and later censuses ▪ state and territorial censuses ▪ tax lists
Drifter Moves around more than a band of gypsies. Shows up in different states and localities; never seems to stay put for an extended period.	▪ censuses (check birthplace fields) ▪ city directories ▪ deeds and land records ▪ migration and boundary-change maps ▪ social histories
Fleeting female She might be the mother whose maiden name eludes you, or the daughter whose marriage you can't pin down.	▪ court records ▪ convent records ▪ marriage and divorce records ▪ military pension files ▪ naturalization papers ▪ newspaper society pages ▪ records of her husband and siblings
Mystery immigrant Your missing link to the old country. You might know approximately when he came, but can't retrace his journey or pinpoint his town of origin.	▪ alien registrations ▪ censuses (check birthplace and language fields) ▪ church records ▪ emigration lists ▪ ethnic newspapers ▪ naturalization papers ▪ newspapers' ship arrival notices ▪ passenger arrival lists
Orphan or adoptee Seemingly, the ultimate brick wall, since the parents' identities may be unknown or purposely concealed.	▪ amended or delayed birth certificates ▪ apprenticeships ▪ censuses ▪ family interviews ▪ guardianships and orphans court records ▪ message boards and support groups ▪ newspaper adoption notices ▪ orphan train records ▪ orphanage records

Stowaway Stan

You've located family letters and an obituary that indicate he immigrated through New York. But you can't find his passenger list on the Ellis Island Web site <ellisisland.org> to prove it, so you're convinced he swam across the Atlantic.

▪ **Get the name right.** Many people don't realize the US government's preprinted passenger list forms were filled out at the port of departure—not when the immigrants arrived in America. In fact, US immigration officials merely confirmed the information on the forms; they didn't record details about passengers (which is why those tales claiming "our ancestor's name was changed at Ellis Island" are a myth).

That means your ancestors' original name back in the old country is what will appear on the passenger list, and that's what you need to search for in the online database (or in microfilmed records). If you've been typing *Henry Smith* and coming up empty, maybe you should be looking for Heinrich Schmidt instead.

▪ **Consider Castle Garden.** Ellis Island opened in 1892. If your ancestor arrived in New York before then, his passenger list won't be among Ellis Island's records. The precursor to that so-called "golden door" was Castle Garden, and you can search an online database of arrivals from 1830 to 1892 at <castlegarden.org>.

Unlike Ellis Island's Web site, where you can see images of the actual passenger lists, CastleGarden.org is only an index: You'll get details such as name, age, ship, arrival date and port of departure, but you have to go elsewhere to view the original records. Those passenger lists are on National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) <archives.gov> microfilm, which you can get through genealogical libraries, FHL branch Family History Centers (find locations at <www.familytreemagazine.com/fhcs>) and NARA regional facilities. They're also part of Ancestry.com's subscriber-only immigration collection.

▪ **Pick a different port.** You're certain of the name, and you've struck out with both Ellis Island and Castle Garden. The next question to ask yourself: Are you looking in the right port? Sure, New York was the United States' busiest immigration hub—more than 17 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island between 1892

and 1924—but it wasn't the only port that processed arrivals. Perhaps your ancestor actually sailed through Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia or another city. NARA has microfilmed passenger lists from dozens of ports on all US shores, which you can get through genealogical libraries; they're also on Ancestry.com.

- **Try an alternate tool.** As we've pointed out, indexes and even original records aren't immune to errors. But if the online indexer transcribed your ancestor's name wrong, don't assume you're sunk—Stephen P. Morse's search tools <stevemorse.org> could be your lifeline. Morse has created forms for Ellis Island, Castle Garden and Ancestry.com that let you search on parameters not offered on the host sites.

This approach helped me find the passenger list for my great-aunt Mary Fenscak. I'd incorrectly assumed she came through Ellis Island, but couldn't find her, so I expanded my search to other ports. Using the Sounds Like search options for surname and birthplace, I typed in *fenscak* and *posa* and turned up a 1909 Baltimore passenger list for Maria Fenisak on Ancestry.com. (Note: You still have to be an Ancestry.com subscriber to access results through Morse's site.)

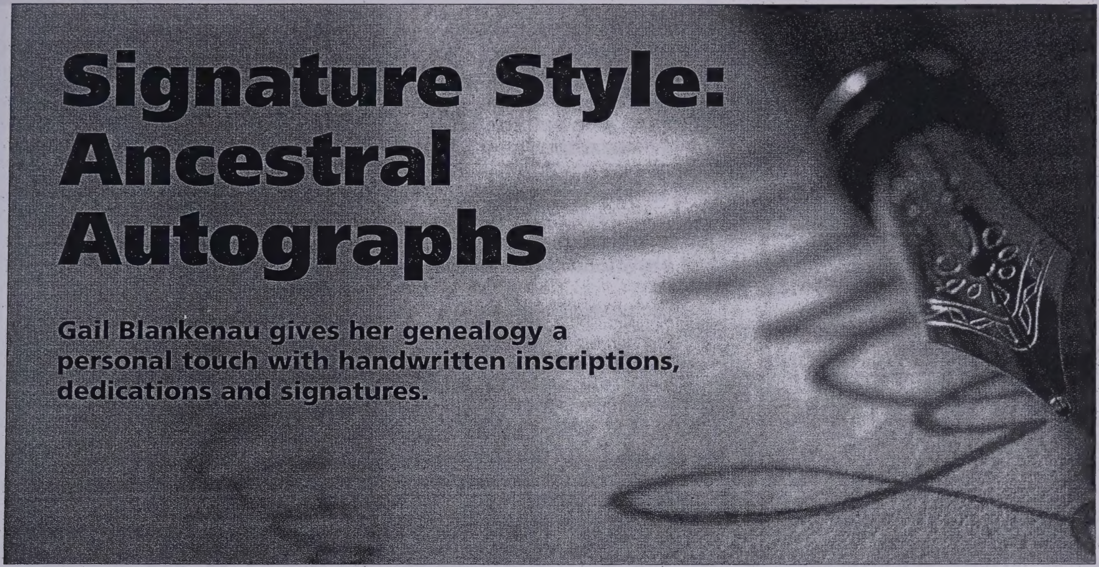
- **Cull clues from other sources.** Still no luck? At this point, it's time to toss out your assumptions and turn to other types of records for clues that might help redirect your search. Go back to federal censuses: 1900 (column 16), 1910 (column 15), 1920 (column 13) and 1930 (column 22) all provide the year of immigration—do they match what you know?

If you can't find your ancestor coming, perhaps you can find him going: Emigration lists from Hamburg, Germany, one of Europe's busiest ports of departure, are available on FHL microfilm and on Ancestry.com. Lists from UK ports—often a stopover for ships that started out from other European cities—covering 1890 to 1960 are searchable on the paid-access Web site FindMyPast <www.findmypast.com>. Unfortunately, most of the records from the top European port of embarkation, Bremen, Germany, were destroyed, but you'll find a searchable database of the few surviving lists at <www.schiffslisten.de/index_en.html>.

Naturalization documents can help too, especially the declaration of intention. Also referred to as "first papers," the declaration often cites a specific immigration date and place of origin. Look for records on Footnote and through the FHL, and read a guide to naturalization records in the May 2008 *Family Tree Magazine*.

In other words, don't just stand there when the front door to your research slams shut. Try the back door—it may open just enough to coax out your problem ancestors. ❧

Author, lecturer and instructor *Lisa A. Alzo* blogs about her searches for problem ancestors at <www.theaccidentalgenealogist.blogspot.com>.



Signature Style: Ancestral Autographs

Gail Blankenau gives her genealogy a personal touch with handwritten inscriptions, dedications and signatures.

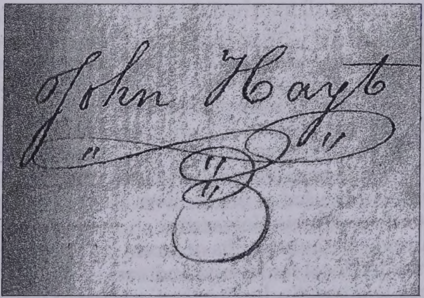
JOHN HANCOCK IS FAMOUS for his large signature and stylish flourish to the Declaration of Independence. Most of us can't claim to have a "Signer" in our family tree, but because the American colonies and the United States has one of the most literate populations in world history, many of us can enhance our research by collecting our ancestral autographs.

Why collect ancestor autographs? Many of us use them in conjunction with photographs. Once we hit the 1850s and earlier, ancestral images become few and far between. We can fill in the blanks with our ancestors' personal signatures. An early autograph can bring life and color to names and dates.

Furthermore, signatures can yield clues to the observant historian. They can provide evidence that this is your ancestor and not someone else with the same name. Signatures are especially important when researching people with common surnames. Even if your ancestor signed by mark, make note of the mark. Many are a simple "X", but others are more individual. One of my forbears named Rebecca signed with a large "R".

Where Do I Sign?

First, you need to list the types of documents your ancestors may have signed and, more importantly, where they lived when they signed them. If they could write, they probably signed letters, wills, deeds, petitions and receipts. They also may have signed pension applications for themselves or others, and marriage bonds and death certificates.



John Hayt

The author found the signature of her ancestor, John Hayt, in his account book. The book also contains the signatures of people whom he did business with.

One of the first and most obvious places to look for signatures is in old correspondence. You may be able to collect the most recent generations in this manner. Even if Grandma threw out most of her letters, she will often have a few postcards lying around. My father's cousin recently sent me a postcard my grandfather sent to his mother right before he left Texas for Belgium during World War I.

Don't assume that old letters read like the ones you used to write. Unlike today, people in the 1800s and earlier often signed with their full names, even in letters to their children. Instead of "Love, Mom", they might have written, "Your father, John Smith". The Madison County Illinois Historical Society has an original letter from Magdalena Schaffer in Ohio to her son Joseph with her complete signature. Ask around the family, post queries on forums and check the local historical society for any old letters.

Books And More Books!

I recently watched an episode of *Antiques Roadshow* in which a man brought his great-great-grandfather's autograph album to be valued. The collector had written many letters to collect the signatures of important people, such as Jefferson Davis and Frederick Douglass. Some of our ancestors also kept autograph albums, usually filled with the names of their friends and family. Most of these books are in private hands, so posting queries on surname forums is a good strategy.

If you have any old family

books lying around, double-check the flyleaves for your ancestor's inscription. My great-grandfather wrote his name in all his poetry books. His wife wrote her full name in the flyleaf of a family photo album. One advantage to these signatures is our ancestors used their best handwriting for these inscriptions — not always the case when they signed other documents.

Another great source for signatures is account books. Many historical societies and university libraries have old account and receipt books. They are often listed in online catalogues under special collections. My ancestor, John Hayt, signed his early 1800s account book with a beautiful flourish. The pages are filled with signatures of the people with whom he did business with in Fishkill, New York.

Don't forget genealogies and local histories, sometimes called "mug books". These often included signatures gleaned from various sources.

Wills and Probate

You're in luck if you have an original will in an old trunk. However, most of us have to write to the location where our ancestor died. Great care must be taken to ensure that signatures are really your ancestor's. Many of the wills at the courthouse are the local clerk's copies. Still, there will be cases in which the handwriting of the signature is indeed, different from the text of the will. Again, your local or state historical society may have some original wills donated to their collection.

The North Carolina Archives has a large collection of wills, and that's where I found the signature of Peter Goodman, aka Gutmon. Not only does it add a nice visual touch to my family history, it points to his origins as well. Until I saw the signature, I theorized Goodman was English or Scots-Irish. The Germanic script and spelling of his name changed the direction of my research, and lead me to focus on German and Swiss immigrants who had settled in North Carolina.

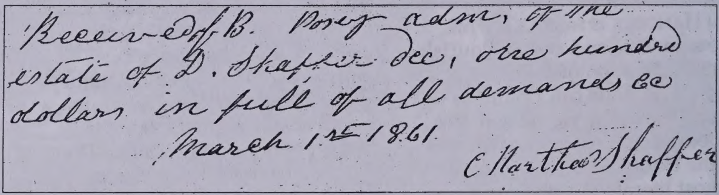
Probate files are a great resource for genealogy and signatures. They have yielded more of my ancestors' signatures than any other source. One fruitful strategy is to target any estates for which your ancestor served as the administrator, along with those to which he or she was an heir. As administrator, the probate packet is most likely to include his or her signature.

As estates were settled over time, the heirs often signed receipts that they had received their share. In the estate of David Shaffer of Madison County, Illinois, his widow signed her receipt in a fine hand. I was able to compare it to other receipts in the probate packet that had different handwriting in the text, yet the signatures all matched this one, ensuring that this was, indeed, her autograph. A bonus was that her husband had signed some promissory notes that were included as debts for this estate.

I found a treasure trove in Captain Curtiss Blakeman's 1833 probate, housed at the archives at Southern Illinois University. Among the autographs of more than 100 local tradesmen and various relatives (including the Captain's aunts, uncles and cousins), I found the signature of my ancestor, Munson Hinman Blakeman, confirming he had received his share. Because he died relatively young, this is very likely the only signature I will find for him.

This probate leads us to another important point. Captain Blakeman was well-off, and several of his heirs were minors. As such, many people performed services for this estate. There were signed bills and receipts for clothing, books, education, shingles, carpentry, fence-building, laundry, transportation and room and board, just to name a few. When you are stymied in your research, check the larger estates where your ancestors lived, whether your ancestors were related to the deceased or not. You may be surprised by what you find.

As you hunt through the probate indexes for likely autographs, give priority to the petitions for partition. One of my largest finds was in the probate of Samuel Darling of Mendon, Massachusetts. The probate file included a partition that contained the signatures of the remarried widow, the eldest son and the administrator (who was the brother of the widow).



Received of B. Posey adm. of the
estate of D. Shaffer dec, one hundred
dollars in full of all demands &c
March 1st 1861.
Martha Shaffer

Martha Shaffer's signature appears on a receipt from her husband's estate. This signature matched those on other documents she had signed.

Was one of your ancestors a clerk, judge or other official? Then you're in luck. My ancestor, John Lindsey, aka Lynzee, was the constable in Bristol, Massachusetts (now in Rhode Island), and I found his 1707 signature at the University of Notre Dame special collections online, endorsing a summons to the Selectmen of the town.

Deeds

Deeds are like wills — the originals are not always kept at the courthouse. Some originals are in private hands, or again, in local repositories. I happen to have an original deed for my ancestor Joseph Crites — a double autograph victory since his father also signed the deed as a witness. You may want to post a query on the Internet to see if any distant cousins may have an old deed.

Sometimes you can find copies of original deeds elsewhere. A quick glance at the special collections at the Rhode Island Historical Society shows that many of their family collections include deeds. *The Mayflower Descendant* Vol. 21, p. 159, has an article about the original signatures of Richard Higgins, Josiah Cooke, Thomas Paine and John Freeman, all of Eastham, Massachusetts, from a 1667 deed presented to the Mayflower Society.

Although not deeds per se, land grant applications often contain ancestral signatures. These are held in land entry case files at the National Archives. Consult their website to find out how to get copies of these files, which can yield other genealogical information in the bargain.

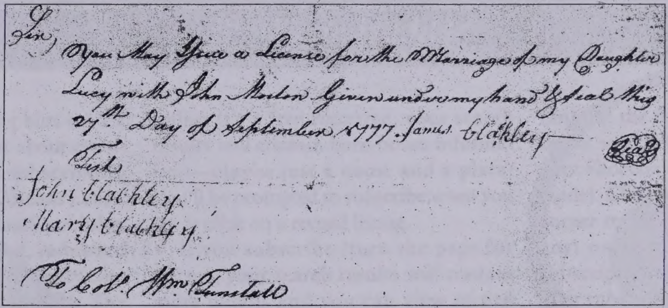
Pensions

Pensions often contain a wealth of genealogical information and signatures. If your ancestor performed military service, you may find more than his autograph; you may find those of other family members. I found Smith Mead's 1833 signature in his Revolutionary War pension file, as well as friends' and neighbors' signatures who testified on his behalf. At the end of this voluminous file, one of his sons signed a letter. Thus, even if your ancestor didn't have a pension, find out if any of your ancestor's neighbors or family members had one. It may be that your ancestor testified on someone else's behalf or even wrote a letter for him.

Furthermore, pensions are a very likely source for your female ancestor's signature — a real prize. The only signature I found for my second great-grandmother, Eveline Bowen Johnson, comes from her Civil War widow's pension application. Another second great-grandmother, Lydia Darling Crites, signed a widow's pension application for her sister-in-law as a witness to the marriage of her deceased brother — another good reason for investigating your ancestor's siblings.

Other military papers can also have signatures. I saw a reference to a receipt from my ancestor John Smith in the Rhode Island Historical Society Revolutionary War collections and sent for it. In 1782, he acknowledged that he had received his sergeant's pay in full, and signed the certificate in a fine, clear hand.

World War I draft cards are another signature source. Even if your ancestor didn't fight, he probably registered for the draft. Ancestry.com has recently added images of draft cards to their website, and I found my grandfather's signature there.



Sir,
You May Issue a Licence for the Marriage of my Daughter Lucy with John Morton Given under my hand & Seal this 27th Day of September 1777. James blakley

Test
John blackley
Mary blackley

To Colo. Wm Tunstall

Though this certificate, permitting his daughter Lucy to marry, was apparently signed by James Blackley, his signature was suspiciously similar to those of the witnesses.

Events — Marriage, Death and Naturalization

Some locales required a marriage bond — one notable example is Virginia. If your ancestor posted bond for a relative's marriage, he signed his name. Later, when marriage certificates became the norm, two witnesses to the marriage signed off.

Again, care must be taken. At first glance, James Blackley appeared to have signed permission for his underage daughter, Lucy, to marry John Morton. The handwriting of the text and the signature don't match, usually a clue that it's a real signature. However, the witnesses' signatures look as though they were written by the same person — and they are suspiciously close in appearance to James's signature. This is an example that I would not feel comfortable using as a real autograph.

Death certificates can also be a source for signatures. Your ancestor may have signed the certificate for a parent or even a sibling. I have the signature of Mrs. S. E. Capps on her parents' death certificates and for her in-laws.

Another source for more recent signatures is naturalization papers. Interestingly, the typed name was Herman Blankennau but his signature on the accompanying photograph provided his full German name before the family shortened it.

Adding ancestral autographs to your family tree is very rewarding. The bonus is that most of these sources will also add to your understanding of your ancestors' lives. We might notice a difference in signatures as our ancestors age. We can compare signatures to tell the difference between two people with the same name. The autograph can even reveal an ethnic origin.

Thus, these signatory records can also provide important breakthroughs as you note who the signers were — the people involved with your ancestor's most important activities. Whether used as visual art, research tool, or both, your ancestors' signature styles will enhance your family history.

FC

Gail Blankenau has been a genealogist for over 20 years. Her articles have appeared in the **New England Historical and Genealogical Register**, *the* **Ohio Genealogical Quarterly** *and* **Everton's Genealogical Helper.**

Ancestry.com

<ancestry.com>

By Diane Haddad

Thanks to a marketing blitz on TV and the Internet, just about everyone's heard of the subscription genealogy records service Ancestry.com. The company started as a small publisher in 1983, and as it expanded, redubbed itself MyFamily.com, with Ancestry.com as its primary product. Now it's The Generations Network, and properties include Ancestry.com, Ancestry.ca, Ancestry.co.uk, several other international sites, Genealogy.com <genealogy.com>, MyFamily.com <myfamily.com>, RootsWeb <rootsweb.com> and Family Tree Maker software <familytreemaker.com>.

Nearly all these elements integrate with Ancestry.com, which may have you thinking you can do all your genealogy there. Unless you're extremely lucky, you won't find all your family's facts on Ancestry.com—and the sprawling site and sometimes-confounding search might even conceal the ancestral details within. We'll show you some tricks and techniques for teasing out the information Ancestry.com holds on your family.

How to join

Ancestry.com has three membership levels, with the free basic registration (click Community and Create Your Free Profile) entitling you to post a family tree, create a photo book and join its online forums.

You don't have to register or subscribe to search for an ancestor, in which case, unless it's a free resource, your search results will contain bare-bones information—maybe just a name and a place. You'll be prompted to subscribe when you try to click on a record listing.

If you subscribe (turn the page for prices), your search results will contain more details and you can view record images. Surprise!—Ancestry.com has some free records, including the Social Security Death Index, several Jewish databases and indexes resulting from its World Archives Project volunteer indexing effort. Even more free data are in store if a library near you offers Ancestry Library Edition. This service, available at some libraries (but not from home), has much of the same content as Ancestry.com's consumer edition.

Finding your way

Access the eight main areas of Ancestry.com via the navigation bar on every page. Except for the record search, all these features are available with a free registration.

- **Home:** Once you've registered, you can personalize the home page, which is the default when you're logged in. Click Customize Your Homepage in the upper right to add quick links to various Ancestry.com pages, update your research to-do list, see recent Ancestry.com blog posts and add other tools. (When you land on an Ancestry.com page you want to access quickly in the future, click Add to Quick Links at the top of the page.) Your most recent searches show up here, too, as will your Shoebox (see the step-by-step search guide). Click My Account in the top right corner to see which records collection (if any) you're subscribed to and when your subscription ends, to upgrade or cancel your subscription, or to update your payment information.
- **Family Tree:** Store genealogy information free by typing it in or uploading a GEDCOM or Family Tree Maker file. You can make Person Pages for relatives with photos, documents and timelines. Download a toolbar that lets you quickly add records from other sites. Ancestry.com automatically searches its collections for matches to your tree, though you must subscribe to view records in fee-based databases.

You can invite others to view your tree; they can see attached records without subscribing. If you keep your tree public, other Ancestry.com members can see it, too. If you make it private, relatives' names and birth dates may show up in others' searches, but the searcher must contact you through Ancestry.com for more details. You also can exclude your tree altogether from others' searches. When others' trees appear in your search results, remember they're not independently verified, so do research to back up the claims.

- **Search:** Ancestry.com's search is the portal to 26,000 databases with billions of

Quick Start

You'll see a different version of the Ancestry.com home page depending on whether you're a registered member (below) or not (bottom). This guide to each version will help you decide where to click.

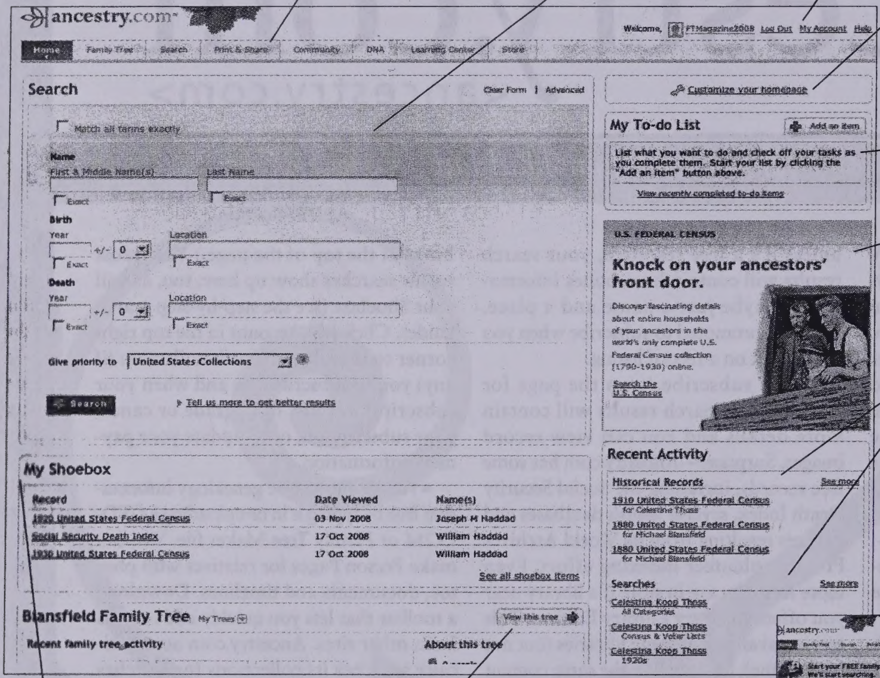
Use the **navigation bar** to get to the main sections of Ancestry.com, including the Search page.

If you're an Ancestry.com member (and you're logged in), you'll see the **Search form** right on your home page.

Log out or access your **account information** (which includes help unsubscribing) here.

Customize your home page by rearranging boxes and adding elements such as Ancestry.com blog feeds.

Here, you can update your **to-do list**, access a **featured collection** or service (this changes regularly) and see **recently viewed records** and **recent searches.** Click to access the record or repeat the search.



ancestry.com
Welcome, FTMagazine2008 Log Out My Account Help
Home Family Tree Search Print & Share Community DNA Learning Center Store
Search Clear Form | Advanced
☐ Match all terms exactly
Name
First & Middle Name(s) Last Name
☐ Exact ☐ Exact
Birth
Year Location
+/- 0
☐ Exact ☐ Exact
Death
Year Location
+/- 0
☐ Exact ☐ Exact
Give priority to United States Collections
Search
Tell us more to get better results
Customize your homepage
My To-do List
Add an item
View recently completed to-do items
U.S. FEDERAL CENSUS
Search the U.S. Census
Recent Activity
Historical Records See more
Searches See more
My Shoebox
See all shoebox items
Blansfield Family Tree My Trees
View this tree
Recent family tree activity
About this tree

List what you want to do and check off your tasks as you complete them. Start your list by clicking the "Add an item" button above.

Knock on your ancestors' front door.

Discover fascinating details about entire households of your ancestors in the world's only complete U.S. Federal Census collection (1790-1930) online.

Record	Date Viewed	Name(s)
1920 United States Federal Census	03 Nov 2008	Joseph M Haddad
Social Security Death Index	17 Oct 2008	William Haddad
1930 United States Federal Census	17 Oct 2008	William Haddad

1910 United States Federal Census
for Celestine Thoss
1880 United States Federal Census
for Michael Blansfield
1880 United States Federal Census
for Michael Blansfield

Celestina Koop Thoss
All Categories
Celestina Koop Thoss
Census & Voter Lists
Celestina Koop Thoss
1920s

Subscribe or **log in** here.

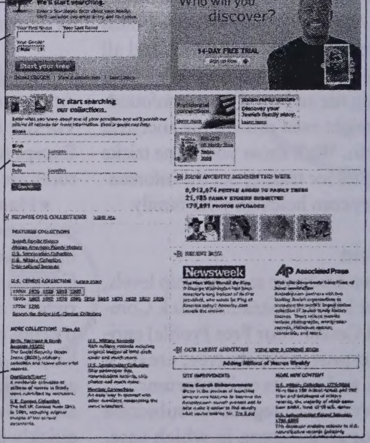
Your **Shoebox** holds records you've saved for later review.

From your home page, you also can quickly access your Ancestry.com **family tree**, if you've created one.

If you haven't registered with Ancestry.com or you're not logged in, you'll see a **standard home page** like this one.

Pass up this **quick search form**; click the Search tab to use the main search form instead.

Featured collections, popular databases and **new content** are highlighted here.



Start your FREE family tree. We'll start searching.
Start your tree
Who will you discover?
14-DAY FREE TRIAL
Or start searching our collections.
Newsweek
AP Associated Press

indexed names and digitized records. Our guide focuses on the new search interface, introduced in 2008, which changed the search form's appearance and options, as well as the presentation of search results. Its debut sparked an outcry from those who preferred the old interface, and developers continue to adjust it. (As of this writing, the "old search" is still available; just click the "Switch back" link at the top of the Search page to access it.)

The main Search page features a global form to search all databases. Scroll down for a categorized database list; click one title to search just that database. (Turn the page for a step-by-step search guide.) Below that list, click the Card Catalog link to look for databases that might have records about your ancestors.

- **Print and Share:** With MyCanvas (formerly Ancestry Press), you can create family history books, photo books and posters. The service is graphics-intensive and may run slow. You can import photos and type in text, or automatically incorporate information from your Family Tree Maker software or Ancestry.com family tree. Print your book at home for free, or order it professionally printed and bound.
- **Community:** Here, access Ancestry.com message boards (the same ones available through RootsWeb). You'll see links to surname boards based on your recent searches and suggested connections to others who've searched on the same names. You can search all the boards; browse by last name, location or other topic; or visit the message boards home page.
- **DNA:** Ancestry.com launched its DNA testing service in 2007 with the acquisition of Relative Genetics. Besides ordering a genetic genealogy test, you can run a free search for DNA matches (even if you were tested with another company), search for names of others who've been tested (detailed results are private, but you can contact a matching person through the site) and look for surname studies.
- **Learning Center:** This area provides how-to genealogy information and help using Ancestry.com. Keep in mind the focus is marketing; you'll find few recommendations for resources outside Ancestry.com.

The Learning Center has several subsections: Get Started offers simplified beginning steps and research forms; Find Answers has videos and tips on using the records in Ancestry.com; Build a Tree explains how to create a family tree on Ancestry.com; Join the Community introduces you to the site's member profiles, blogs and message boards; Discover More touts various aspects of Ancestry.com; and Keep Learning links to experts' genealogy advice.

- **Store:** Here's where to buy Family Tree Maker software, Ancestry publications and other products.

Searching for ancestors

In order to find an ancestor's record, the search terms you enter must match what Ancestry.com's databases say about him. That's harder than it sounds, what with variant and misspelled names; incorrectly reported or recorded names, dates and places; family members who moved, died or went for a walk before the census taker came by; confounding handwriting; mistranscriptions; and other problems rampant in historical records and indexes. In addition, what you understand to be true about your ancestor—where he was born, when he immigrated—might not be what really happened. The site tries to account for all this by assuming the information in your ancestor's record won't perfectly match the search terms you enter.

The search engine scores records according to how well they match your search terms, called "ranking." It gives points for closely matching terms and subtracts points for names and dates that don't match. Results are presented in ranked order, with one to five stars indicating the quality of the match. The frustrating part? Your best match still might earn just a single star. There may be an infinitesimal difference between two records' scores, and it can be hard to tell why some records made the list. Even if you get a lot of irrelevant matches, your search still might miss your ancestor's record.

In that case, use the panel on the left side of the results page to refine your search by adding or changing terms. You also can designate certain terms as Exact to find records in which the specified term exactly matches what you've entered: If you check Exact by your ancestor's last name Smyth, the search won't return results for Smith or Schmidt. Further, when you specify Exact for a search field,

Vital Statistics

Web address: <ancestry.com>

Owner: The Generations Network, 360 West 4800 North, Provo, UT 84604, (800) 262-3787

Subscriptions:

- US Deluxe Membership (includes all Ancestry.com content): $155.40 annually, $50.85 for three months, $19.95 monthly
- World Deluxe Membership (includes content on Ancestry.com, Ancestry.ca, Ancestry.co.uk, and other worldwide sites): $299.40 annually, $83.85 for three months, $29.95 monthly

Paying subscribers: 850,000

Content: 26,000 databases with more than 7 billion indexed names

MAJOR CONTENT COLLECTIONS

- all available US census records; many Canadian, England and Wales censuses
- US border-crossing records and microfilmed passenger arrival lists
- military records including Revolutionary War, Civil War, WWI and WWII databases
- vital-records indexes from various US states, Canada and the United Kingdom
- 20,000 digitized family and local history books; city directories and yearbooks
- newspapers dating back to the 1700s
- 8 million user-contributed family trees

TIMELINE

1983: Founded as Ancestry, a small publishing company

1997: Paul Allen and Dan Taggart buy Ancestry, launch MyFamily.com

2000: MyFamily.com buys RootsWeb

2003: MyFamily.com acquires Genealogy.com and Family Tree Maker

2004: MyFamily.com licenses Ancestry Library Edition to ProQuest

2006: MyFamily.com becomes The Generations Network (TGN)

2007: TGN acquires Relative Genetics

2008: TGN debuts World Archives Project

Individual Database Page

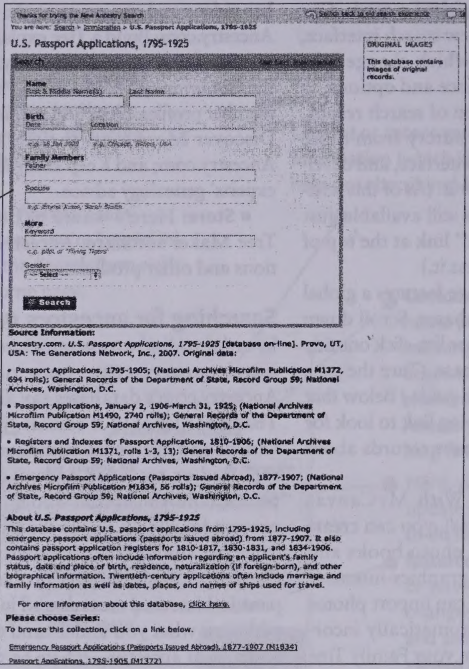
Access the page for an individual database at the bottom of Ancestry.com's main Search page, or by using the Card Catalog. This example shows the US Passport Applications collection.

The US Passport Applications **search form** lets you enter only information found in the applications, for a targeted search.

You could use the **source information** to find the National Archives microfilm of these records.

Learn more about the records—here, see what information is in US passport applications and who might've applied, as well as as well as any gaps in the records.

Browse the records using these links.


Thanks for trying the New Ancestry Search
Switch back to old search experience
You are here: Search > Immigration > U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925
U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925
ORIGINAL IMAGES
This database contains images of original records.
Search
Name
First & Middle Name(s)
Last Name
Birth
Date
Location
e.g. 18 Jan 1920
e.g. Chicago, Illinois, USA
Family Members
Father
Spouse
e.g. Emma Jones, Sarah Smith
More
Keyword
e.g. pilot or "Flying Tigers"
Gender
-- Select --
Search

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. *U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Original data:

- Passport Applications, 1795-1905; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M1372, 694 rolls); General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59; National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Passport Applications, January 2, 1906-March 31, 1925; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M1490, 2740 rolls); General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59; National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Registers and Indexes for Passport Applications, 1810-1906; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M1371, rolls 1-3, 13); General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59; National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Emergency Passport Applications (Passports Issued Abroad), 1877-1907; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M1834, 56 rolls); General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

About U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925

This database contains U.S. passport applications from 1795-1925, including emergency passport applications (passports issued abroad) from 1877-1907. It also contains passport application registers for 1810-1817, 1830-1831, and 1834-1906. Passport applications often include information regarding an applicant's family status, date and place of birth, residence, naturalization (if foreign-born), and other biographical information. Twentieth-century applications often include marriage and family information as well as dates, places, and names of ships used for travel.

For more information about this database, click here.

Please choose Series:

To browse this collection, click on a link below.

Emergency Passport Applications (Passports Issued Abroad), 1877-1907 (M1834)

Passport Applications, 1795-1905 (M1372)

the search ignores records that don't have information in that field. For example, say you choose Exact for your ancestor's death date. That'll eliminate a slew of results because few records contain death information—your ancestor wasn't dead when most of his records were created. So it's best to do a general search first and see what you get, then judiciously check Exact boxes if necessary.

Strategies for hard-to-find folks

If your Ancestry.com searches are unsuccessful, try these strategies:

▪ **Be methodical.** Change one search term at a time. Say you don't know Great-grandpa's birth year, and a broad range gets a ton of results. Start with a narrow range that covers five years. If you don't find him, enter the next or previous five years. Don't also change the spelling of his last name, or you won't know what's throwing you off. Keep a log of your searches.

▪ **Use wildcards.** These symbols can help catch strange spellings. Insert them in a name to tell the search engine that any letter could go in that spot. Use a question mark (?) to replace one character and an asterisk (*) to replace zero or more. A search for *fran** will return matches on Fran, Franny and Frank. A search for *Johns?n* matches Johnson and Johnsen, but not Johnston. Note the wildcard must follow at least three characters: Entering *Br*n*, for example, will get you an error message.

▪ **Take out the name.** You can search without a name, though you'll have to experiment a little. Enter at least a place and birth date (don't check Exact yet). If you get a message to add more search terms, try adding a first name or initial, or check Exact for one or more terms.

▪ **Try odd variants.** Ancestry.com automatically searches for spelling variations and nicknames (unless you check Exact), but you still should enter unusual nicknames and outlandish interpretations.

▪ **Search within a database.** Looking for a specific record, such as the 1920 census? Use the search form for that database. It's customized to the data, letting you more-specifically formulate your search. To find the form, locate the database title on the main Search page or in the Card Catalog (link to the catalog from the side or the bottom of the main Search page). Search the Card Catalog or filter it by database category (click Clear All between searches).

▪ **Browse.** It's time-consuming, but try looking at records that would've been filed near your ancestor's. Find the search form for the individual database and scroll down, where you usually can select a place (for records organized geographically), alphabet range (for records arranged by name) or date range (for records filed chronologically). So to browse a census, choose a state, then a county, then an enumeration district. Use arrows at the top of the record viewer to view nearby records. Another browsing method is to run a search and then use the arrows to look through the records.

▪ **Get the original.** Problems indexing and scanning records can make them hard to find or unreadable in online databases. Use the source information on the individual database page to find microfilm of the original records.

▪ **Check for gaps.** Maybe the record you need isn't there because it was lost or destroyed, or was never created in the first place. Check the source information and ask a genealogy librarian from your ancestor's area about missing records.

DIANE HADDAD is managing editor of *Family Tree Magazine*.

Search Secrets

START YOUR SEARCH

1 From Ancestry.com's home page, click Search in the navigation bar to get to the standard search form (right).

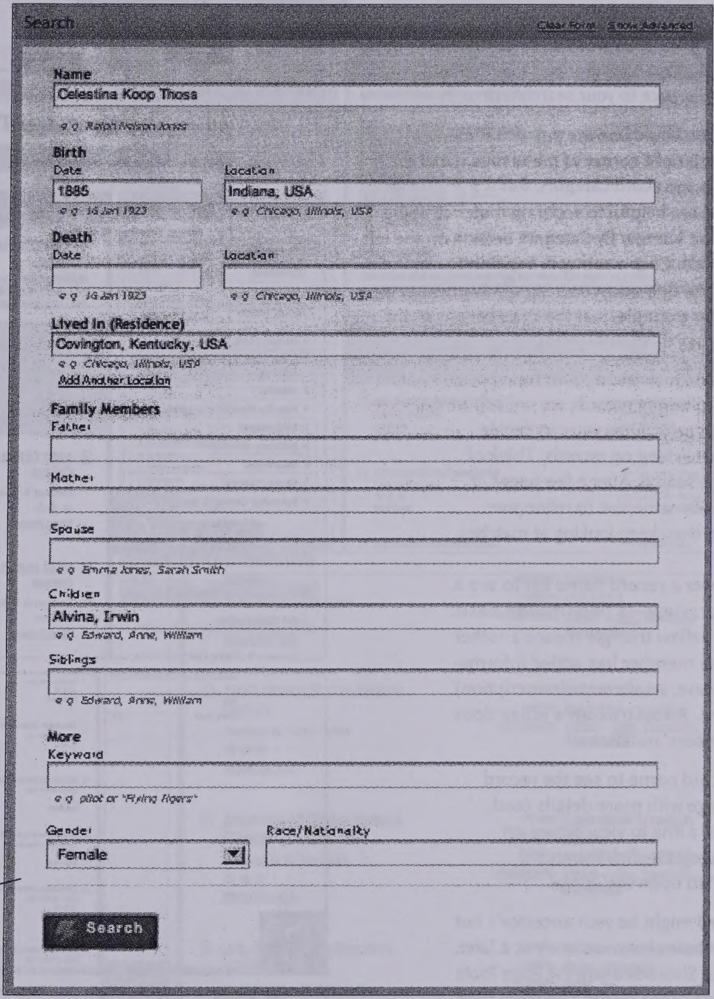
Clicking Show Advanced in the top right will separate the Name field into fields for first and last names and add an Exact box to each field (see below).

Click Tell us More (which we've done here) to expand the form with options such as Lived In, Family Members, Gender, Race/Nationality and a keyword (such as an occupation, school name or fraternal organization).

Type in the person's full name and your best guess of the birth date and place. You can include a woman's maiden and married surnames in the same search. The search automatically fills in names from ur Ancestry.com family tree if you have e, so make sure the name is correct.

After you type in a place of residence, you'll have the option to add another place, up to four.

Finally, click Search.


Search
Clear Form
Show Advanced
e.g. Ralph Nelson Jones
e.g. 16 Jan 1923
e.g. Chicago, Illinois, USA
e.g. 16 Jan 1923
e.g. Chicago, Illinois, USA
e.g. Chicago, Illinois, USA
Add Another Location
e.g. Emma Jones, Sarah Smith
e.g. Edward, Anne, William
e.g. Edward, Anne, William
e.g. pilot or "Flying Tigers"
Search

Name: Celestina Koop Thosa

Birth Date: 1885

Birth Location: Indiana, USA

Death Date:

Death Location:

Lived In (Residence): Covington, Kentucky, USA

Family Members

Father:

Mother:

Spouse:

Children: Alvina, Irwin

Siblings:

More

Keyword:

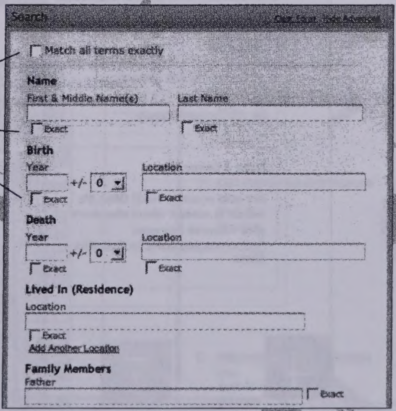
Gender: Female

Race/Nationality:

Standard Search Form

Advanced Search Form
Click here to designate all search terms exact, or use the Exact boxes by each search field to designate individual terms exact.

It's best to leave the Exact boxes empty on your initial search to find spelling variations, nicknames and dates close to those you enter.


Search
Clear Form
Hide Advanced
Add Another Location

☐ Match all terms exactly

Name

First & Middle Name(s): ☐ Exact

Last Name: ☐ Exact

Birth

Year: +/- 0 ☐ Exact

Location: ☐ Exact

Death

Year: +/- 0 ☐ Exact

Location: ☐ Exact

Lived In (Residence)

Location: ☐ Exact

Family Members

Father: ☐ Exact

VIEW SEARCH RESULTS

2 Records from all Ancestry.com's databases are grouped together and appear in order of relevance to your search terms.

You could use the pull-down menu in the top right corner of the results panel to group results by record category. But it's more helpful to separate matches using the Narrow By Category section on the left side. Click a category heading to expand it and drill down from all census results to, for example, just the 1920 census or the 1925 Illinois state census.

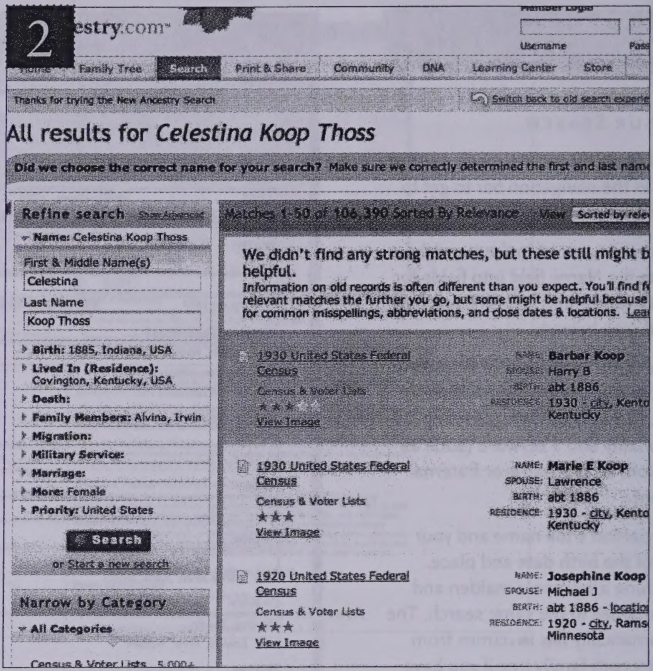
You may find a note among your results stating that following records are unlikely to be your ancestor. Only you can decide when to stop clicking on records. Think of it as a Google search: After a few pages, it may be more constructive to refine your search rather than keep looking at matches.

3 Hover over a record name list to see a record preview—a pop-up with basic details. The yellow triangle means another Ancestry.com member has added information (in this case, an alternate transcription) to the record. Ancestry.com's index does include members' notations.

Click the record name to see the record summary page with more details (and, for censuses, a link to view others on the same page). Or click the record "thumbnail" to open the image.

4 If a record might be your ancestor's but you want to look more closely at it later, save it to your Shoebox using the Page Tools on the left side of the record summary page (you can access your Shoebox from your Ancestry.com home page). At the bottom of this summary page, you'll find a source citation for this record.

If you know the record is a relative's, use the Page Tools panel to add the record to your Ancestry tree, share it with relatives and/or save the record to your computer. Page Tools also lets you add an alternate name or a comment to the record.


2

Thanks for trying the New Ancestry Search

Switch back to old search experie

All results for *Celestina Koop Thoss*

Did we choose the correct name for your search? Make sure we correctly determined the first and last nam

Refine search

Name: Celestina Koop Thoss

First & Middle Name(s): Celestina

Last Name: Koop Thoss

Birth: 1885, Indiana, USA

Lived In (Residence): Covington, Kentucky, USA

Death:

Family Members: Alvina, Irwin

Migration:

Military Service:

Marriage:

More: Female

Priority: United States

or Start a new search

Narrow by Category

All Categories

Census & Voter Lists 5,000+

Matches 1-50 of 106,390 Sorted By Relevance

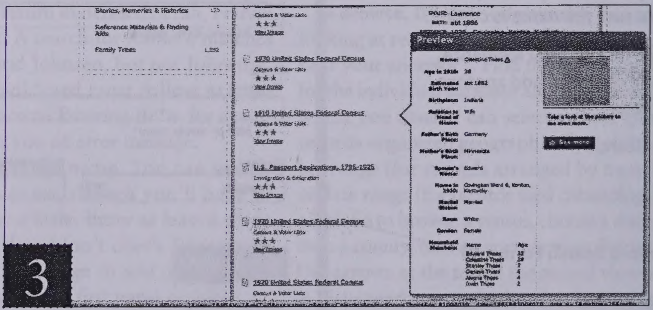
We didn't find any strong matches, but these still might b helpful.

Information on old records is often different than you expect. You'll find fe relevant matches the further you go, but some might be helpful because for common misspellings, abbreviations, and close dates & locations. Lea

1930 United States Federal Census
Census & Voter Lists
★★★
View Image
NAME: Barbar Koop
SPOUSE: Harry B
BIRTH: abt 1886
RESIDENCE: 1930 - city, Kento Kentucky

1930 United States Federal Census
Census & Voter Lists
★★★
View Image
NAME: Marie E Koop
SPOUSE: Lawrence
BIRTH: abt 1886
RESIDENCE: 1930 - city, Kento Kentucky

1920 United States Federal Census
Census & Voter Lists
★★★
View Image
NAME: Josephine Koop
SPOUSE: Michael J
BIRTH: abt 1886 - locatio
RESIDENCE: 1920 - city, Rams Minnesota


3

Stories, Memories & Histories
Reference Materials & Finding Aids
Family Trees 1,292
Preview
Take a look at the picture to see even more.
See more

1930 United States Federal Census
Census & Voter Lists

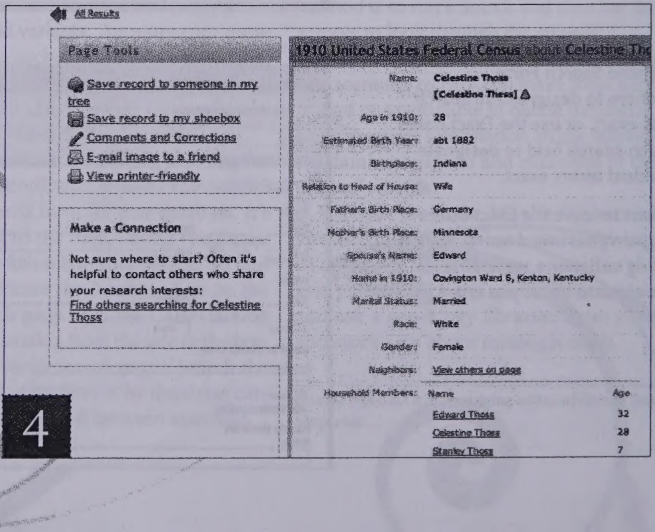
1910 United States Federal Census
Census & Voter Lists

U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925
Immigration & Emigration

1920 United States Federal Census
Census & Voter Lists

Name: Celestine Thoss
Age in 1910: 28
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1882
Birthplace: Indiana
Relation to Head of House: Wife
Father's Birth Place: Germany
Mother's Birth Place: Minnesota
Spouse's Name: Edward
Home in 1910: Covington Ward 6, Kenton, Kentucky
Marital Status: Married
Race: White
Gender: Female

Household Members: Name	Age
Edward Thoss	32
Celestine Thoss	28
Stanley Thoss	7
Gustave Thoss	6
Alvona Thoss	4
Irwin Thoss	2


4

Save record to someone in my tree
Save record to my shoebox
Comments and Corrections
E-mail image to a friend
View printer-friendly

Make a Connection

Not sure where to start? Often it's helpful to contact others who share your research interests:
Find others searching for Celestine Thoss

1910 United States Federal Census about Celestine Th

Name: Celestine Thoss [Celestine Thess]
Age in 1910: 28
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1882
Birthplace: Indiana
Relation to Head of House: Wife
Father's Birth Place: Germany
Mother's Birth Place: Minnesota
Spouse's Name: Edward
Home in 1910: Covington Ward 6, Kenton, Kentucky
Marital Status: Married
Race: White
Gender: Female
Neighbors: View others on page

Household Members: Name	Age
Edward Thoss	32
Celestine Thoss	28
Stanley Thoss	7

Refine Your Search

5 Use the Refine Search panel to the left of your search results to change your search terms, add terms or check Exact for some. If you haven't already clicked Show Advanced, do so at the top of this panel. Click on the triangles to expand sections of the form.

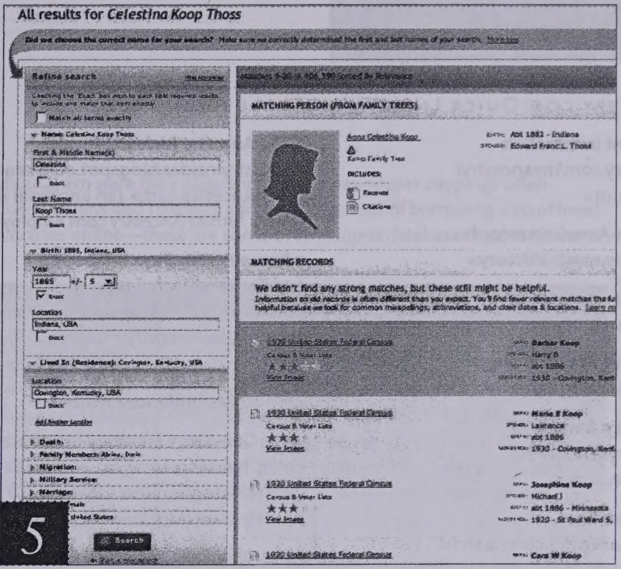
6 If you check exact for a date (as we did), consider choosing a range of one, two, five, 10 or 20 years using the pull-down menu next to the date field. Next to Priority, choose from the list of heritage-based selections so records from that collection will appear earlier in your results. Click Search.

Our results narrowed from 106,000-plus to 7,649. Matches in Ancestry.com family trees display first. Our Celestine's 1930 census listing is the third record.

7 Use Narrow by Category to look at results from the 1920 US census. There's a listing for a Celestine Shon, possibly Thoss—the right person with a mistranscribed surname.

View a Record

8 Click View Image to see the record. On the Image Viewer toolbar, use the magnifying glass icons to zoom in and out on the record. Type in a page number or use the Prev and Next buttons to look at surrounding pages. Other buttons let you order a copy through MyCanvas, print your own copy, save the record to your hard drive or share it with a friend via e-mail. The Help button brings up frequently asked questions about the Image Viewer.



5

All results for *Celestina Koop Thoss*

Refine search

☐ Match all terms exactly

Name: Celestina Koop Thoss

First & Middle Name(s): Celestina ☐ Exact

Last Name: Koop Thoss ☐ Exact

Birth: 1885, Indiana, USA

Year: 1885 +/- 5 ☑ Exact

Location: Indiana, USA ☐ Exact

Lived In (Residence): Covington, Kentucky, USA

Location: Covington, Kentucky, USA ☐ Exact

Add Another Location

Death:

Family Members:

Migration:

Military Service:

Marriage:

MATCHING PERSON (FROM FAMILY TREES)

Anna Celestine Koop

Birth: Abt 1882 - Indiana

Spouse: Edward Francis L. Thoss

INCLUDES:

Records

Citations

MATCHING RECORDS

We didn't find any strong matches, but these still might be helpful.

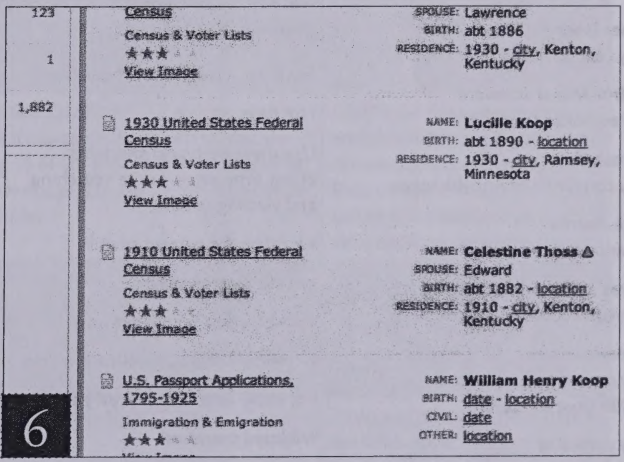
Information on old records is often different than you expect. You'll find fewer relevant matches the fu helpful because we look for common misspellings, abbreviations, and close dates & locations. Learn m

1930 United States Federal Census — Census & Voter Lists — ★★★ — View Image — Barbar Koop; Harry B; abt 1886; 1930 - Covington, Kent

1930 United States Federal Census — Census & Voter Lists — ★★★ — View Image — Marie E Koop; Lawrence; abt 1886; 1930 - Covington, Kent

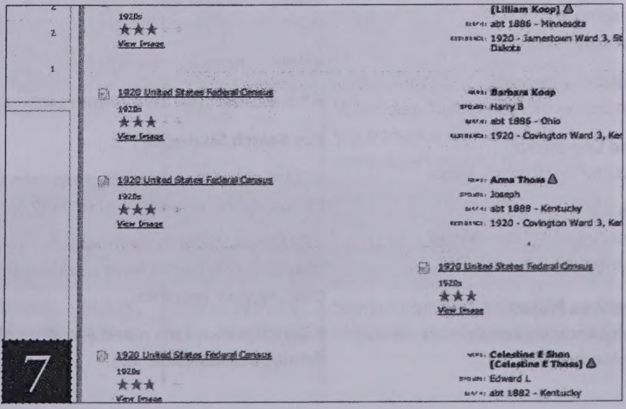
1920 United States Federal Census — Census & Voter Lists — ★★★ — View Image — Josephine Koop; Michael J; abt 1886 - Minnesota; 1920 - St Paul Ward 5,

1920 United States Federal Census — Cara W Koop



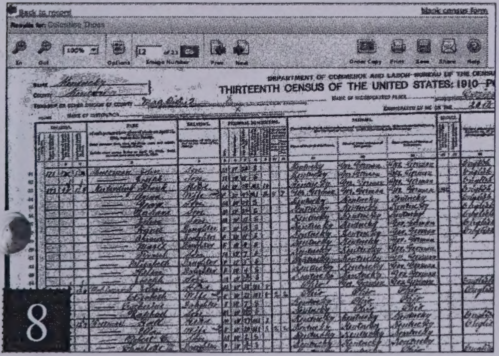
6

123	Census Census & Voter Lists ★★★ View Image	SPOUSE: Lawrence BIRTH: abt 1886 RESIDENCE: 1930 - city, Kenton, Kentucky
1		
1,882	1930 United States Federal Census Census & Voter Lists ★★★ View Image	NAME: Lucille Koop BIRTH: abt 1890 - location RESIDENCE: 1930 - city, Ramsey, Minnesota
	1910 United States Federal Census Census & Voter Lists ★★★ View Image	NAME: Celestine Thoss SPOUSE: Edward BIRTH: abt 1882 - location RESIDENCE: 1910 - city, Kenton, Kentucky
	U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925 Immigration & Emigration ★★★	NAME: William Henry Koop BIRTH: date - location CIVIL: date OTHER: location



7

2	1920s ★★★ View Image	[Lilliam Koop] Birth: abt 1886 - Minnesota Residence: 1920 - Jamestown Ward 3, St Dakota
1		
	1920 United States Federal Census 1920s ★★★ View Image	Name: Barbara Koop Spouse: Harry B Birth: abt 1885 - Ohio Residence: 1920 - Covington Ward 3, Ke
	1920 United States Federal Census 1920s ★★★ View Image	Name: Anna Thoss Spouse: Joseph Birth: abt 1888 - Kentucky Residence: 1920 - Covington Ward 3, Ke
		1920 United States Federal Census 1920s ★★★ View Image
	1920 United States Federal Census 1920s ★★★ View Image	Name: Celestine E Shon [Celestine E Thoss] Spouse: Edward L Birth: abt 1882 - Kentucky



8

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910—P

Cheat Sheet

Ancestry.com Quick Links

- **Account information** <ancestry.com/myancestry/myaccount>
- **African-American records** <ancestry.com/aahistory>
- **Ancestry 24/7 Family History Circle** <blogs.ancestry.com/circle>
- **Ancestry Blog** <blogs.ancestry.com>
- **Ancestry World Tree** <ancestry.com/trees/awt/main.aspx>
- **Card Catalog** <search.ancestry.com/search/cardcatalog.aspx>
- **Customer Help** <ancestry.custhelp.com>
- **Family Tree Maker software** <familytreemaker.com>
- **Jewish records** <ancestry.com/jewishfamilyhistory>
- **Message Boards** <boards.ancestry.com>
- **MyCanvas** <www.mycanvas.com>
- **Public member trees** <ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1030> (free to search)
- **Recently posted or updated databases** <ancestry.com/search/rectype/recent.aspx>
- **Search historical records** <search.ancestry.com/search>
- **Terms and Conditions** <ancestry.com/legal/terms.aspx>
- **Webinars** <learn.ancestry.com/LearnMore/Webinars.aspx>
- **World Archives Project** <community.ancestry.com/wap/download.aspx>

Resources

- **The Ancestry Insider** <ancestryinsider.blogspot.com/search/label/Ancestry.com> (an unofficial blog from a former Ancestry.com employee)
- **Ancestry.com Search Tips and Techniques** <genealogy.about.com/cs/searchtips/a/ancestry.htm>
- **Cyndi's List: Ancestry.com** <cyndislist.com/ancestry.htm>
- **The Genealogy Insider: Ancestry.com** <blog.familytreemagazine.com/insider/CategoryView,category,Ancestry.com.aspx>
- *The Official Guide to Ancestry.com*, 2nd edition, by George G. Morgan (Ancestry, $24.95)

Hacks and Shortcuts

Hot Keys

Use these keyboard shortcuts at any time when you're searching and viewing results.

- r: refine the current search
- n: start a new search
- p: show first record preview
- <: show previous record preview
- >: show next record preview

Wildcard searches

These wildcards can be used after a minimum of three letters.

- ? substitutes for one letter
- * substitutes for zero or more letters

Key Search Strategies

- Start with a broad search, then refine it by adding information and clicking Exact.
- Refine your search methodically, changing one search term at a time and tracking your searches.
- Search without the name (or some other detail, such as residence).
- Try odd spellings and unusual nicknames.
- Search within an individual database.
- Browse records you think were filed with your ancestor's.
- Find the original records in a library or on microfilm.
- See if the records are missing or don't cover your ancestor's lifetime or area.

Finding Free Databases

Ancestry.com makes its free content hard to find. Try going to the Card Catalog and typing *free* into the keyword search field. (You'll still need a free registration to view the records.) But note that after a couple of pages of free databases, results show paid content for which *free* occurs in the database description (such as the *Detroit Free Press* historical newspapers).

Customer Support

Visit <ancestry.custhelp.com> to search knowledgebase articles, browse FAQs, watch online demonstrations and e-mail Ancestry support; or call (800) 262-3787.

You can get help from other Ancestry.com members by posting to the site's message boards <boards.ancestry.com/topics.ancestry/mb.ashx>.

Your Account

Write your Ancestry.com account information here for quick reference.

- **Username:** ....
- **Password:** ....
- **Expiration date:** ....

WEB EXTRA Download a free research log to keep track of your Ancestry.com searches at <www.familytreemagazine.com/cheatsheets>.

QUICK HITS

OBITUARY FINDERS

For many of our ancestors, the only biographies ever written about them were their obituaries. These newspaper clippings often provide dates and places of birth and death, relatives' names, occupations and religious affiliations. Instead of borrowing microfilmed newspapers on interlibrary loan, you now can access many obituaries online—these are some of the largest databases and indexes.

—Rick Crume

Site	Years	Coverage	Fees	Notes
Ancestry.com <ancestry.com/search/obit>, <ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=50000>	obituary collection: 2003 to present, some earlier; historical newspapers: 1851 to 2003	obituary collection: 27 countries, including 128 million US obituaries and 3 million from Canada; historical newspapers: the same content as ProQuest Obituaries (see below) plus additional years and locations	US Deluxe membership, $19.95 a month or $155.40 a year	The obituary collection database was created using an automated system that extracted obits from thousands of Web sites. You can search the historical obits on names, the newspaper's name and date or place of publication, and any word in the obituary.
GenealogyBank: America's Obituaries <www.genealogybank.com>	1977 to present	1,144 US newspapers	$19.95 a month, $69.95 a year	This collection contains 29 million obits. The service also includes historical newspapers, books and documents.
ObitFinder <www.obitfinder.com>	February 2001 to present	700-plus US, Canadian and British newspapers, including 76 of the 100 largest newspapers in the United States	recent obituaries are free; older ones cost $2.95 each	ObitFinder has death notices and obituaries for 60 percent of Americans who die each year. Readers can use Legacy.com's online guest books to post comments on the obituaries.
ObitsArchive.com <www.obitsarchive.com>	1977 to present	1,200 US newspapers	free searches, $2.95 per article or 100 articles a month for $19.95	Perhaps the largest collection of US obituaries and death notices, it supports searches on any word, such as residences and relatives' names.
Obituary Central <www.obitcentral.com>	1993 to 2001	United States and Canada	free	To do a search, click on a state in the left column. You also can do a nationwide search.
Obituary Daily Times <rootsweb.ancestry.com/~obituary>	1998 to present	international	free	Genealogists have contributed citations to 14 million obituaries.
Obituary Depot <www.daddezio.com/obituary>	1996 to present, some earlier	international	free	Volunteers have indexed 503,000-plus citations from newspapers around the world.
ObituaryRegistry.com <www.obituaryregistry.com>	March 2000 to present	United States	$9.95 per obituary or $14.95 per month	This file has 12 million obituaries; more than 6,500 records are added each day.
ProQuest Obituaries <www.proquest.com>	1849 to present	Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Washington, DC	free to patrons of subscribing libraries	Search more than 10.5 million obituaries and death notices.

boston.com

THIS STORY HAS BEEN FORMATTED FOR EASY PRINTING

A cancer mutation's Colonial roots

The Boston Globe

Researchers track a legacy of disease

By Stephen Smith, Globe Staff | April 4, 2009

When Mr. and Mrs. George Fry landed on the shores of Massachusetts not long after the Pilgrims, they carried with them a secret that remained hidden for nearly four centuries.

Their genes harbored a quirk that would travel through 16 generations of Americans, leaving a legacy of colon cancer. Now a Utah scientist, herself a descendant of Mayflower voyagers and Benjamin Franklin, has discovered the Fry family history.

In an example of crack scientific sleuthing, the University of Utah researcher and colleagues mined a trove of cancer records and a sprawling genealogical archive to uncover the source of a genetic mutation responsible for a rare form of colon cancer. Modern-day genetic fingerprinting identified far-flung relatives with this defect, and the team then traced the family tree back in time, past the Revolutionary War, to find their common ancestors.

They finally arrived at Weymouth, when colonists were only beginning to stake their claim to a new land. There, they found the Frys, who had decamped from their home in Somerset, England, sometime between 1624 and 1640, harboring hopes and the seeds of disease.

The search was driven by more than historical curiosity, specialists say. The work shows the power of genetics and genealogy to identify family members who share mutations so that they can be spared from a potentially deadly disease.

Already, the discovery, detailed last week at the national meeting of the American Chemical Society, appears to be saving 21st-century lives. Physicians have tracked down distant relatives of the Frys and offered those who have the mutation testing for early signs of colon cancer and preventive treatment. The result: cases of the kind of colon cancer spawned by the mutation have nearly vanished in Utah.

"The point is, there are hereditary components to diseases and you need to be aware of what your family history is," said Dr. Daniel Chung, clinical director of the Gastrointestinal Cancer Genetics Program at the Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center. "And it's just kind of a cool story that they can trace this mutation back."

The detective story began more than a decade ago, when University of Utah scientists discovered that members of a Utah family battling colon cancer carried a specific mutation in a gene know by the acronym APC.

"Over about the next 10 years," said Deb Neklason, a molecular geneticist at the university's Huntsman Cancer Institute and a Mayflower descendant, "they brought in tons and tons of family members to try to figure out who had the genetic change." Those who did had colonoscopies performed to look for cancer.

At the same time, a doctor in upstate New York was treating patients from a family harboring the same genetic profile.

So the Utah scientists - led by Neklason, who describes herself as "a professional geneticist and an amateur genealogist" - started culling genealogical and medical records. They were hunting for clues that might tell them whether the Utah and New York families were related and, if so, which branches were at risk of developing the form of colon cancer, called attenuated familial adenomatous polyposis.

There is no place better to do that than Utah, headquarters of the Mormon church, which embraces genealogy with unparalleled fervor and keeps detailed family lineages in an online database. That interest has also made the state receptive to maintaining a cancer registry linked to family histories, which it has done since 1966.

Genetic analysis showed the mutation was not occurring randomly, so researchers were sure it was a family affair. The scientists began linking current-day carriers to their forebears in a process akin to climbing a ladder, with the living heirs as the first rung.

For example, if two modern-day first cousins were identified as carriers, that meant there had to be a mutual grandparent who was the source of the genetic trait. In similar fashion, the researchers were able to identify shared ancestors among mutation carriers from earlier generations, even though they have no surviving genetic material available for testing.

The researchers concluded the Utah and New York families were related, both descended from the Frys.

The researchers also sketched a quintessential map of American migration, showing how a couple wed in England in 1615 landed in the wilderness of Massachusetts, with one of their offspring marrying in Weymouth in 1640. Later generations then made a westward trek.

The Utah branch, they discovered, descended from a daughter of the Frys; her heirs embarked on their westward migration in the mid-1800s. The New York branch descended from the Frys' son.

Fifteen US families have been identified with the mutation, with as many as 500 adults carrying the trait. Adults with that genetic signature who don't undergo colonoscopies or removal of precancerous polyps have a 2 in 3 chance of developing colon cancer by the age of 80, substantially higher than the general population. About three dozen descendants nationally have been diagnosed with colon cancer related to the mutation. Other genetic mutations in addition to the one linked to the Frys can also cause this form of colon cancer.

"For these genetic syndromes," said Dr. Jeffrey Meyerhardt, a gastrointestinal oncologist at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, "it's an important piece of scientific work to be able to trace back where things start. We can often understand more about the mutations and the syndromes they cause and learn if things changed over generations. Do people in subsequent generations have more cancer?

"That," he said, "is why history matters."

Stephen Smith can be reached at stsmith@globe.com. ■

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Indiana Room

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Tuesday, March 31, 2009 9:48 PM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 61, March 2009

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 61, March 2009

In this issue:
*Science, Technology and Television--The Best of Times *African-American Patriots and Loyalists *Prize and Related Records for the War of 1812 of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York 1812-1816 *Preservation Tip of the Month--Drying Wet Items *April “Tree Talks” Reminder: WeRelate Overview *May “Tree Talks” -- "Climbing Your DNA: Genetic Genealogy”
*Palatines to America--German Genealogy Conference *Librarians on Parade *Area Calendar of Events *Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

****
Science, Technology and Television--The Best of Times by Curt B. Witcher
****
I fear family, friends, colleagues, and fellow genealogists may often tire of hearing me say this, but we really are living in the best of times for engaging in family history research. Never have so many documents, so much information, and so many networking and sharing opportunities been available to us. It is truly a golden time, and we need to take maximum advantage of the opportunities we have.

It has been both fascinating and instructive to watch the development of genetic testing in the family history field. Often referred to as genetic genealogy, the use of DNA testing to supplement and complement traditional research continues to make a significant difference to researchers facing brick-walls and individuals struggling with an evidence trail for a particular family line that has gone cold.

The National Genealogical Society and other family history organizations have held genetic genealogy seminars at their conferences for several years. Now the Genealogy Center of the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, IN is hosting such a seminar called “Climbing Your DNA: Genetic Genealogy.” Roberta Estes will present six lectures over two days on May 22 and 23, 2009 in the Main Library theater. Ms. Estes is a nationally renowned speaker on this topic, a published author, and manager of more than twenty surname projects. More details about Ms. Estes’ presentations as well as her work can be found further on in this ezine. Take advantage of this extraordinary opportunity to learn firsthand about this important subject from an expert who will make learning understandable and enjoyable. [And for those of you who work in Indiana libraries, the seminar has been approved for “library education units.” Contact the Genealogy Center for additional details.]

Have you been to the “Roots Television” website lately?! I continue to be amazed at the variety of genealogical programming Megan Smolenyak and her colleagues bring to the airways. Have you seen the latest improvement to viewing “Roots Television?” You can click on an option to have a full screen view--and with a couple of cables from your computer, you can broadcast “Roots Television” on your HD-TV. If you’re new to “Roots Television,” or haven’t been to the site in a while to experience the new features and speakers, simply go to GenealogyCenter.Info and click on the “Roots Television” icon for nearly countless enjoyable and educational experiences.

And speaking of genealogy and television, some of you have likely heard about NBC's plans to broadcast an American version of the British hit show about family history entitled, "Who Do You Think You Are?" Originally scheduled to air next month on April 20th, the show has been indefinitely postponed as negotiations are on-going between the network and Lisa Kudrow's production company. I am optimistic, though, that it will air--and when it does, we all need to get as many people to watch the show as possible, to indicate to the network executives and advertisers that there really is a market for genealogy and family heritage shows on the major networks in prime time. Who said genealogy isn't ready for the big time?!

****

African-American Patriots and Loyalists

by Melissa Shimkus

****

During the American Revolution, many freed blacks and slaves fought as soldiers in the war that founded our country. "African-American Patriots in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution" by Bobby G. Moss and Michael Scoggins (call number 973.34 Aa1moa) is an impressively well-documented account of those individuals who served.

In 1775, the Continental Congress decided to recruit free blacks in their efforts to offset the larger force of British troops. Slaves in the southern states, including Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, were already being recruited by the British, who offered them freedom for their service, but many slaves refused and instead fought on the American side. Georgia and South Carolina refused to acknowledge slave service in the war, but recognized that of freed blacks.

"African-American Patriots" provides an alphabetical roster of approximately 800 who served in the southern states. The entries give details on each soldier or patriot and an abbreviated citation and page number for the source material. The abbreviations are explained in the bibliography of the book which supplies the full citation to the source. The information accumulated in the book is from national, state, and local documents held in many locations.

Many genealogical details are supplied for these patriots. The entry for Saul Matthews of Virginia, slave of Thomas Matthews, provides information concerning his service in the war, including spying activities, his petition for freedom, and the approval of his request. The seven sources cited for his entry verify the information in the book, and provide further avenues for research.

Claudius Pegues, a patriot from South Carolina, granted his female slave, Courtney, and her son, Martin, freedom, land, and a house for her years of service. The entry includes Claudius' death date and residence.

Arthur Toney (Tony) of North Carolina was a free mulatto. His entry provides genealogical information concerning his birth, siblings, enlistment and re-enlistment, payment for service from the state, marriage, pension, and bounty land. Twelve sources are cited, including a pension record, bounty land warrant record, and various North Carolina State Records.

"African-American Patriots in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution" is a wonderful source for African-American researchers. It provides well-documented historical and genealogical details concerning these remarkable, yet sometimes, unacknowledged patriots of our country. A companion volume, "African-American Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution," provides similarly detailed information on almost 2,800 individuals who sided with the British crown (call number 973.34 Aa1mob).

****

Prize and Related Records for the War of 1812 of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York 1812-1816 by Cynthia Theusch

****

National Archives microfilm publication M928 preserves the records of this court that concern the capture of enemy property at sea during the War of 1812. Most cases concern British vessels taken by American privateers and the U.S. Navy, including ships defeated on Lake Champlain, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The collection is divided into three series, and contains a variety of documents filed by ship owners, sea captains, seaman, and privateers.

The first series is comprised of case files for claims on captured ships, filed in alphabetical order by the name of the prize vessel.
Papers include depositions of witnesses, indentures, claims for property seized as a prize, consents, decrees of condemnation, accounts of sales of prizes, and related papers reflecting the progress of prize cases through the court. There are also shipping articles, articles of agreement, cargo manifests, invoices and bills of lading, shipping tickets, receiving reports, licenses to sail with or without a convoy, licenses to arm vessels, British letters of marque and reprisal, proceedings of courts martial, muster rolls, logs, personal correspondence, certificates of desertion, and related papers seized aboard prize vessels and deposited with the court according to the rules of procedure in prize matters. Some of these documents are, of course, genealogically useful. One claim involved the Ship “Edward,” which was captured by a gunboat. Heinrich Schroeder provided a deposition stating “he was born in Germany; …considers New York, at present his home; That he is a subject of the Dukedom of Aldenburgh in Germany, and has never been a citizen or subject of any other prince or State; That he has never been admitted a burgher or freeman of any town or city; and that he is not a married man.”

The second series concerns prizes claimed by the captains and crews of eight privateer vessels and is arranged in alphabetical order by the name of the vessel. Documents include letters of last will and testament, articles of agreement between captain and crew, letters of attorney appointing prize agents to transact business on behalf of the privateer, petitions to receive prize money, depositions, and reports of sales of cargoes. For example, Jacob Jennings provided a certificate stating that he was entitled to one-half of a share from the Private Schooner “Benjamin Franklin.”

The last series consists of “Papers Relating to the U.S. Frigate ‘Essex,’ 1812-16.” Documents include letters of attorney, certificates for shares in captures made by the “Essex,” and letters written by former crew members requesting the payment of prize monies. One document indicates that the widow of William Johnson was to receive the share entitled to him before his death on the 11th of January 1813. Interested researchers may access this collection on microfilm in the Genealogy Center or online at Footnote.com.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Drying Wet Items by Becky Schipper

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Air drying is a simple, low-tech method of drying books, documents, and photographs. It works best on damp materials. Saturated materials may be air dried if they can be fully dried within 72 hours. Always keep the air circulating with fans on low speed.

To air dry an item, cover a table or other flat work surface with plastic. Place clean newsprint over this to absorb moisture. Change the newsprint when it becomes damp. To flatten a paper or photo while it is drying on a flat surface, take the following steps when the item is almost dry.
***Interleave it between polyester web and blotting paper.
***Use weights.
***Place the blotter on the bottom, with paper or photo on top, polyester web next, and then weights.

***You can dry more than one item at a time, but separate items with layers of web and blotting paper.
[Source: "A Preservation Guide: Saving the Past and the Present for the Future" by Barbara Sagraves]

Polyester web may be purchased by the yard at fabric stores, where it is sold as non-fusible interfacing, and at archival suppliers such as Gaylord, and Metal Edge, Inc. where it is sold as Spunbonded Polyester Reemay, in both rolls and sheets.

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April "Tree Talks" Reminder: WeRelate Overview

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For our second Tree Talks event of 2009, back by popular demand, Cynthia Theusch will offer a "WeRelate.org Overview" on Saturday April 25, 2009, at 10 a.m. in Meeting Room A. Find out how to use the world's largest genealogy wiki to interact with other researchers online, upload GEDCOM files, annotate scanned documents and photos, and more! Please call 260-421-1225 to register, or email your registration to Genealogy@ACPL.info. Watch our Special Programs site http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html for information on future Tree Talks, mini-courses, and other programming.

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May "Tree Talks" -- "Climbing Your DNA: Genetic Genealogy"
by Delia Bourne and Melissa Shimkus

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The Tree Talks program for May is a timely and exciting one--a one and one half day seminar on the use of DNA testing in genealogical problem solving entitled "Climbing Your DNA: Genetic Genealogy". This seminar features Roberta Estes and will be held on May 22 and 23, 2009 in the Main Library Theater.

Ms. Estes, one of the leading experts in the field, founded DNAeXplain (www.dnaexplain.com) in 2003, following a successful 25 year career as President of Information Access Strategies, Inc., a consulting firm that manages and implements leading edge technology projects in the government sector. She is a professional scientist and business owner (BS Computer Science, MBA, graduate work in Geographic Information Systems), and has been an obsessed genealogist since 1978. When the infant scientific field of DNA for genealogy emerged, Roberta was one of the early DNA surname administrators and pioneer adopters of DNA analysis for genealogy. She manages over 20 surname projects including the large regional Cumberland, the Lost Colony and the North Carolina Native Heritage projects, performing a significant amount of both genealogical and DNA research and analysis pertaining to surname projects and individual clients' test results. Ms. Estes will be the featured speaker at the fifth annual ISOGG (International Society for Genetic Genealogy) conference. She has previously lectured widely, authored a column for a technology magazine, written books in the technology arena and is in the process of writing a book about her experiences with DNA and Genealogy. The Genealogy Center is pleased to welcome her as the instructor for this timely course.

The schedule for the seminar is listed in the following:

Friday, May 22nd
2 p.m.--Registration
2:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. -- DNA and Genealogy--Introduction 3:30 p.m. -- Break
4 p.m. to 5 p.m. – Getting in Touch With Your Feminine Side: mtDNA

Saturday, May 23rd
9 a.m. -- Open, Welcome, Recall/Review/Re-Orient 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. -- Twists and Turns in the Rocky Road: Case Studies 10:30 a.m. -- Break
11 a.m. to 12 noon -- My Results are Back--Now What?

12 noon to 1:30 p.m. -- Attendees are on their own for lunch.
1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. – Autosomal DNA Testing and You: What is It, What Does It Mean, and How to Use It 2:30 p.m. -- Break
3 p.m. to 4 p.m. -- Making DNA Loveable: How to Take Your DNA Results and Turn Them into an Heirloom Gift for Your Family
4 p.m. -- Break
4:15 p.m. -- Q&A Session if there is interest

Early registration: $30 (postmarked by May 11, 2009).
Registration: $35 (postmarked after May 11, 2009).
For more information, see our website http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html , call 260-421-1225, or email Genealogy@ACPL.info.

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Palatines to America--German Genealogy Conference

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The Palatines to America National Conference and Annual Meeting will be held at the Allen County Public Library, June 18 - 20, 2009. Visit their website for all the details. <www.palam.org/> The general schedule is below.

Thursday June 18, 2009 4:45 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.
Workshop A - Palatines Along the Hudson: Researching 18th century Settlers in Livingston Manor - Steven Myers Workshop B - Researching Your North German Ancestors - Robert Rau
Workshop C - Advancing Your Research with PERSI - Delia Bourne

Friday June 19, 2009 2 p.m. - 3 p.m.
Workshop D - Researching in Germany - James Feit Workshop E - Preparing Your Research for Publication - Barbara Gargiulo Workshop F - Swiss Genealogical Records - John Beatty

Friday June 19, 2009 3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Workshops A - B - C will be repeated

Saturday June 20, 2009 1 p.m. - 2 p.m.
Workshops D - E - F will be repeated

Online registration at the National Conference Registration site
http://palamnationalconference.org/registration/ .

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher
April 2, 2009--Ohio Genealogical Society Conference, Sawmill Creek Resort, 400 Sawmill Creek Drive, Huron, OH, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Topic:
“Preserving Your Family History: A Practical Two-Hour Mini Course.”
April 18, 2009--35th Annual Quad Cities Genealogical Conference, Viking Club of Moline, 1450 41st Street, Moline, IA, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Topics: “Hunting in the Hoosier State and ACPL Genealogical Resources,” “Using Church Records in Your Genealogical Research,”
“Pain in the Access: Getting the Most from the Internet for Your Genealogy,” and “Using Government Documents in Your Genealogical Research.”
April 25, 2009--Indiana Genealogical Society Annual Conference, Marriott Center East, 7202 East 21st Street, Indianapolis, IN, 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Topic: “Marching On: Major Military Sites on the Internet.”

John Beatty

April 5, 2009--Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN, 2:00 p.m. Topic: "Mapping Fort Wayne: A History of the City in Maps."

Cynthia Theusch
April 22, 2009--Mid-Michigan Genealogical Society, Plymouth Congregational Church, 2001 E. Grand River Ave., Lansing, Michigan , 7 p.m. Topic: "Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center" and brief highlight on "PERSI."
April 25--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 10 a.m. Topic: "WeRelate Overview."

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

April 8, 2009 at 7 p.m. (social time begins at 6:30 p.m.) at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza, Meeting Room A. Stan Follis will present "Creating a Family Web Site."

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

April 15, 2009 at 2 p.m. John D. Beatty will present "Mapping Fort Wayne: A History of the City in Maps."

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street. We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West
Using US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Using US 24:
After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East
ollow US 30/then 930 into and through New Haven, under an overpass into downtown Fort Wayne. You will be on Washington Blvd. when you get into downtown. Library Plaza will be on the right.

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Parking at the Library

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At the Library, underground parking can be accessed from Wayne Street.
Other library parking lots are at Washington and Webster, and Wayne and Webster. Hourly parking is $1 per hour with a $7 maximum. ACPL library card holders may use their cards to validate the parking ticket at the west end of the Great Hall of the Library. Out of county residents may purchase a subscription card with proof of identification and residence. The current fee for an Individual Subscription Card is $70.

Public lots are located at the corner of Ewing and Wayne Streets ($1 each for the first two half-hours, $1 per hour after, with a $4 per day maximum) and the corner of Jefferson Boulevard and Harrison Street
($3 per day).

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am – 5pm, weekdays only. It is free to park on the street after 5pm and on the weekends.

Visitor center/Grand Wayne Center garage at Washington and Clinton Streets. This is the Hilton Hotel parking lot that also serves as a day parking garage. For hourly parking, 7am – 11 pm, charges are .50 for the first 45 minutes, then $1.00 per hour. There is a flat $2.00 ee between 5pm and 11pm.

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Genealogy Center Queries

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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting.
Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you’d like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note:

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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not ssume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no atter the cause.

To subscribe to “Genealogy Gems,” simply use your browser to go to the website: www.GenealogyCenter.Info. Scroll down toward the bottom of the first screen where it says, "Enter Your Email Address to Subscribe to "Genealogy Gems." Enter your email address in the yellow box and click on "Subscribe." You will be notified with a confirmation email.

If you do not want to receive this e-zine, please follow the link at the very bottom of the issue of Genealogy Gems you just received or send an email to kspears@acpl.lib.in.us with "unsubscribe e-zine" in the subject line.

Steve Myers & Curt Witcher, co-editors

To unsubscribe or modify your subscription options, please visit:
http://lists.genealogycenter.info/mailman/options/genealogygems/dplind%40dpl.lib.in.us

50 Most Popular Genealogy Websites

... and 25 Most Popular Blogs

ProGenealogists has issued two lists of popular genealogy resources: the 50 most popular genealogy web sites and the 25 most popular blogs (web logs). Here is the announcement:

ProGenealogists, Inc. Announces 50 Most Popular Genealogy Websites

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 6, 2009 -- ProGenealogists, Inc., announced today that it has identified 50 of the most popular genealogy websites, creating an important and useful tool for everyone interested in their family and heritage. As the study's author, Kory Meyerink, Vice-President at ProGenealogists, explained that today's online genealogists face thousands of websites and millions of web pages that might contain information about their ancestors. "They can't search them all, so we wanted to help by creating a list of the most visited sites, understanding that if thousands of other family researchers found a site to be useful, all researchers should know about such sites and check them out," said Meyerink.

The study was designed in a manner similar to the popular "places rated" lists that appear regularly in the media. By ranking the websites on different criteria, and then averaging those rankings, a consensus list of the most popular sites emerges. In addition to popular and well-known Alexa.com, the other companies, whose rankings are all based on different criteria, used in this study were Compete.com, Quantcast.com and Ranking.com.

The challenge was not in developing a ranking system, but in coming up with the list of genealogy websites in the first place. Most such lists are "personal preferences" and are incomplete. The major genealogy portals, such as Cyndi's List and Linkpendium are links to individual web pages, not to entire websites. Studying various link lists as well as the "similar" websites as referenced on the traffic measuring companies, Meyerink developed a list of more than 300 websites specifically oriented to family history enthusiasts. Government and other websites whose primary users are include people other than genealogists are not part of the ranking. "It would be like comparing cars and boats," claimed Meyerink, "they have a similar function, but serve different audiences."

"The list reveals some interesting aspects of online genealogy," said Natalie Cottrill, President and CEO of ProGenealogists. "The presence of five data-rich sites among the first seven is expected. The increase in popularity of social networking sites like Geni.com and MyHeritage.com makes sense, too, because it reflects current Internet trends." One of the largest data sites, Ancestry.com, is a subscription based site and is currently number one. With nine subscription sites in the top 50, it's clear that people are willing to invest in their heritage. Several special focus sites are popular, including several devoted to cemetery and census information. To see the complete list of 2009's 50 most popular genealogy sites, go to http://www.progenealogists.com/top50genealogy2009.htm.

Because the popularity of genealogy blog websites is not accurately measured by traffic, ProGenealogists has also released a list of twenty-five of the most popular genealogy blogs. Meyerink explained that "many people read blog entries through RSS feeds and other means and seldom actually visit the blog's website. Therefore, we used Technorati's system of ranking blogs to identify the most popular genealogy blogs." For the list of top genealogy blogs, see http://www.progenealogists.com/top25blogs2009.htm.

ABOUT PROGENEALOGISTS, INC. - ProGenealogists, Inc. is a consortium of professional genealogists who specialize in genealogical, forensic, and family history research. The firm, in business for over 10 years, services thousands of professional, government, media, and individual clients worldwide. ProGenealogists, Inc. assists clients in several countries using its network of over 725 U.S. and International agents. In addition to conducting excellent research for families throughout the world, they've published numerous articles and research tools on their award winning website, www.progenealogists.com, including their Genealogy Sleuth page with its hundreds of links to data-rich web pages, including vital records sites for all 50 U.S. states, at http://www.progenealogists.com/genealogysleuthb.htm.

ProGenealogists
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www.progenealogists.com

50 Most Popular Genealogy Websites for 2009

Kory L. Meyerink, MLS, AG, FUGA

1. Ancestry.com $ - Ancestry.com is the leading genealogical data site, with some articles, instruction, and reference help. (1)
2. Genealogy.com $ - This is a major data site, with instruction and reference help and a popular forum for seeking and exchanging data. (4)
3. MyHeritage.com - MyHeritage focuses on genealogy community building and networking. (3)
4. RootsWeb.com - Rootsweb is a major data site, with free instruction and reference help. (2)
5. MyFamily.com - Hosts family websites for sharing photos, genealogy, and more. (5)
6. FamilySearch.org - This major data website, sponsored by the LDS Church, includes the International Genealogical Index, other data collections, instruction and reference help. (5)
7. FindAGrave.com – The largest database of cemetery inscriptions and photos. (7)
8. Geni.com - Web 2.0 and focuses on genealogy community building and networking. (18)
9. Footnote.com $ - In conjunction with the U.S. National Archives, Footnote offers data, original records images, and more. (8)
10. AncestorHunt.com - Genealogy links with state and topic specific search engines. (12)
11. OneGreatFamily.com $ - A family tree sharing and collaboration website; uses computer programming to suggest additions to your tree. (9)
12. GenealogyToday.com - Genealogy Today includes instruction, reference articles, and some unique data collections. (11)
13. WorldVitalRecords.com $ - Inexpensive access to over a billion names in thousands of databases. (10)
14. AccessGenealogy.com - Includes references to helpful articles, especially for Native American information, and some data. (13)
15. USGennet.org - Historical and genealogical web hosting service. (17)
16. Interment.net - Transcribed and indexed cemetery inscriptions. (16)
17. CyndisList.com - A huge website dedicated to cataloguing genealogy website links. (15)
18. GeneBase.com - A DNA ancestry cataloguing project. (24)
19. SearchForAncestors.com - Interactive directory of free genealogy websites and data. (21)
20. EllisIsland.org – New York passenger lists that is free to search. Actual passenger list images can be printed or purchased. (14)
21. FamilyTreeMaker.com - Homepage for Ancestry.com's genealogical software. (20)
22. KindredKonnections.com $ - Grassroots created data site with compiled family Trees, and some extracted records. (19)

23. DistantCousin.com - An online archive of genealogy records and images of historical documents. (22)
24. Linkpendium.com – Millions of genealogy links categorized by state/county and surname. (35)
25. DeathIndexes.com - Lists of links to United States death records, by state. (31)
26. FamilyTreeDNA.com - DNA testing service focused upon family history test types. (27)
27. CousinConnect.com - A large free queries website. (23)
28. TribalPages.com - Family trees hosting and charting program. (25)
29. CensusFinder.com - Links to free census records. (40)
30. USGenWeb.com - Volunteers working together to provide free genealogy websites for genealogical research in every county and every state of the United States. (49)
31. GenealogyBank.com $ - Database with indexed newspapers and early books. (41)
32. JewishGen.org - Jewish, reference, instruction, coordination, and databases. (28)
33. PoliticalGraveyard.com - Comprehensive source of U.S. political biography that tells where many dead politicians are buried. (34)
34. Genuki.org.uk - Large collection of genealogical information pages for England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. (32)
35. *GenealogyTrails.com – Three year old site with free data contributed by volunteers. (Not ranked)
36. GenCircles.com - Upload and share family trees. (30)
37. *GenoPro.com – Genealogy software that produces genograms. (53)
38. Census-Online.com - Links to censuses and census abstracts. (46)
39. HeritageQuestOnline.com $ - Census, PERSI (the periodical index), books and more. (39)
40. US-Census.org - Census abstracts from the U.S. GenWeb Census Project. (37)
41. Daddezio.com - Focused upon Italian research, with instruction, information and more. (33)
42. Geneanet.org - A collection of family trees, community, and submitted records. (36)
43. GenWed.com - Online marriage records, where to order, some indexes, and more. (42)
44. ObitCentral.com - Obituary database for finding obituaries and making cemetery searches. (29)
45. *ObitLinksPage.com – State-by-state directory of obituaries & obituary resources. (Not Ranked)
46. FindMyPast.com $ - Indexes to British records of many types. (50)
47. *FamilyHistory101.com – Less than two years old and full of instruction and guidance for genealogists. (107)
48. AncientFaces.com - Share genealogy research, community pages, family photos & records more for free. (38)
49. *DAR.org – Site of the largest lineage society; includes their library catalog and 32 million name index. (67)
50. GenealogyLinks.net - Links to free sites, arranged by state and county. (43)

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25 Most Popular Genealogy Blogs

Heather Henderson

Genealogy blogging is all the rage and on the rise. A Google search for genealogy blogs currently results in nearly half a million options, with over seven times that number for "family history" blogs. Nielsen Buzz Metrics BlogPulse shows a steady trend for genealogy and family history blogs with spikes correlating to celebrity family history activity in the news. Of the millions, 25 surface as the most popular all-around genealogy blogs, with a tie for 25th place according to rankings from Technorati.

Top 25 Genealogy Blogs as of 3 April 2009

1. About.com Genealogy (Kimberly Powell)
2. Eastman Online Newsletter* (Dick Eastman)
3. Genea-Musings (Randy Seaver)
4. Creative Gene (Jasia)
5. Dear Myrtle (Pat Richely)
6. AnceStories (Miriam Midkiff)
7. Genealogue (Chris Dunham)
8. footnoteMaven (Anonymous)
9. Genetic Genealogist (Blaine Bettinger)
10. Tracing The Tribe: Jewish Genealogy Blog (Schelly Talalay Dardashti)
11. GenaBlogie (Craig Manson)
12. Olive Tree Genealogy Blog (Lorine McGinnis Schulze)
13. Steve's Genealogy Blog (Stephen J. Danko)
14. 24-7 Family History Circle (Juliana Smith)
15. TransylvanianDutch (John Newmark)
16. GenDisasters (Stu Beitler)
17. Genealogy Insider @ FamilyTree (Diane Hadd)
18. Think Genealogy (Mark Tucker)
19. California Genealogical Society and Library Blog (California Genealogical Society)
20. The Genealogy Guys (George G. Morgan and Drew Smith)
21. CanadaGenealogy, or, 'Jane's Your Aunt' (Diane Rogers)
22. Ancestry Insider (Anonymous)
23. GenealogyBlog (Leland Meitzler)
24. Ancestor Search Blog (Kathi)
25. Genealoge (Hugh Watkins) /its a tie!/
26. Legacy News (Legacy Tree Software) /its a tie!/

Is your site listed above? If so, let others know by placing one or more of the below banners on your site with a link back to this page <http://www.progenealogists.com/top25blogs2009.htm>. We'll update this occasionally and we're already looking forward to publishing 2010's list!

Ask for a Free Estimate!

Research Tools

- Links Library
- Articles & Education
  - Adoption Research
  - African American
  - Become a Pro
  - Bedillion Family
  - For Beginners
  - Brickwalls
  - Cemetery Research
  - Census Mid-Atlantic
  - Citation Guide
  - City Directories
  - Claycomb(e) Family
  - Coats of Arms
  - Exact Science?
  - Finding Military Recs
  - Genetics
  - German Emigration
  - Germans in England
  - German Gazetteers
  - Googling Genealogy
  - Keeping Up
  - Kilmer Family
  - Massachusetts Vitals
  - Message Boards
  - Naming Customs
  - Native American
  - Preferred by Pros
  - Primary and Secondary Sources
  - Rosa Parks
  - Richard Pryor
  - Reality Gap
  - SSDI
  - Scandinavian Emigrants
  - Scanning Photos
  - State Census Records
  - Student and Scout Questions
  - Swedish Court
  - Tombstone Care

BBC NEWS

Piecing together the past

By Robert Hall
BBC News

Detective work by a British historian has unearthed information that could enable thousands to piece together their family histories.

Peter Barton was commissioned to carry out research into the identities of World War I casualties discovered in a mass grave at Fromelles in France.

He was given access to the basement of the Red Cross headquarters in Geneva.

There, he was allowed to examine records that have lain virtually untouched since 1918.

He estimates that there could be 20 million sets of details, carefully entered on card indexes, or written into ledgers.

'Tutankhamen's tomb'

They deal with the capture, death, or burial of servicemen from over 30 nations drawn into the conflict; personal effects, home addresses and grave sites cover page after page.

All were passed to the Red Cross by the combatants; volunteers logging the information by hand before sending it on to the soldiers' home countries.

> **" I still can't understand why no-one has ever realised the significance of this archive "**
> Peter Barton

According to Peter Barton, the UK's copies no longer exist, but the originals are still here and are immensely important.

"To a military historian, this was like finding Tutankhamen's tomb and the terracotta warriors on the same day," he told me.

"I still can't understand why no-one has ever realised the significance of this archive - but the Red Cross tell me I'm the first researcher who has asked to see it."

The records could potentially reveal the whereabouts of individuals whose remains were never found, or never identified. Grave after grave in the World War I cemeteries mark the last resting place of an unknown soldier.

Unprecedented challenge

But that presents the Red Cross with an unprecedented challenge; the paper records must now be conserved, and digitised. More than £2m has already been set aside for a project that will begin this autumn, and which is likely to involve experts from all over Europe.

The Red Cross hope to have the archive online by 2014, 100 years after the start of World War I. They believe that the care and patience of their volunteers during the conflict coupled with today's technology will provide a key to unlock the past.

The Red Cross headquarters high above Lake Geneva is one of the best known buildings in the city, at the centre of a web of humanitarian aid stretching around the globe.

But this site is also home to one of the word's most remarkable historic archives; personal details which have lain virtually untouched for decades.

Their significance only came to light after Peter Barton had been commissioned by the Australian government to carry out research, following the discovery of a mass grave on World War I battlefield at Fromelles in France.

That trail led him to the Red Cross Museum in Geneva, and to the card indexes and registers compiled between 1914 and 1918; during that period the Red Cross had acted as a go-between, logging, and passing on information to 30 countries drawn into the conflict.

Those details included whereabouts of prisoners, their condition or injuries at the time of capture, and the location of field burials.

Details which no longer exist in the UK, but here, in dusty cardboard boxes Peter Barton found the original indexes; thousands upon thousands of cards; dozens of registers.

Some of the records refer to other mass graves, with exact directions as to where they were dug, and the identities of the soldiers who were buried. Where possible, the registers include home addresses and next of kin.

Completing jigsaws

In the World War I cemeteries, headstone after headstone marks the last resting place of an unknown soldier.

The names of the missing line the walls of memorials across France and Belgium, and until now, the trails followed by new generations ended with family histories still incomplete.

The fragile documents now being examined could provide the missing pieces of a jigsaw, and the Red Cross are already working to bring the archive into the computer age.

The organisation's head of press, Florian Westphal, admitted they had never faced a challenge quite like this: "First we have to make sure that we preserve the original records," he told me.

"Then, this autumn, we will begin the process of digitising the World War I section of the archive - we expect that phase of the project to cost around four million Swiss Francs."

The Red Cross say they'll need expert help from other countries, and will almost certainly ask for volunteers to join their own archivists. They aim to have the archive available on the web by 2014, a century after World War I began.

But that's only the start; the careful record-keeping extended through World War II, and on to more recent conflicts.

I was shown the rows of metal shelves which contain millions more personal stories; more index cards neatly packed into boxes. Public access here would require significantly more effort, and more cash which is simply not available at this stage.

Back in the World War I archive, Peter Barton was leafing through page after page of handwritten names - all men who had died on the first day of the Battle of the Somme - lives ended far from home, but, thanks to the patience and care of Red Cross staff all those years ago, their stories may soon be told.

Story from BBC NEWS:
http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/7940540.stm

Published: 2009/03/13 02:58:12 GMT

© BBC MMIX

The Red Cross hope to have the archive online by 2014, 100 years after the start of World War I. They believe that the care and patience of their volunteers during the conflict coupled with today's technology will provide the key to unlock the past.

The Red Cross headquarters high above Lake Geneva is one of the best known buildings in the city, at the centre of a web of humanitarian aid stretching around the globe.

But this site is also home to one of the world's most remarkable archives, one which was left virtually untouched for decades.

Their significance only came to light after Peter Barton had been commissioned by the Australian government to carry out research, following the discovery of a mass grave on World War I battlefield at Fromelles in France.

That trail led him to the Red Cross Museum in Geneva, and to the card indexes and registers compiled between 1914 and 1918; during that period the Red Cross had acted as a go-between, logging, and passing on information to 30 countries drawn into the conflict.

Those details included whereabouts of prisoners, their condition or injuries at the time of capture, and the location of field graves.

Details which no longer exist in the UK, but here, in dusty cardboard boxes Peter Barton found the original indexes: thousands upon thousands of cards, dozens of registers.

Some of the records refer to other mass graves, with exact directions as to where they were dug, and the identities of the soldiers who were buried. Where possible, the registers include home addresses and next of kin.

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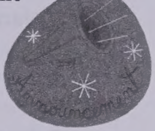
Archaeology News

research • field work • education • grants
education • grants • review • site protection

- from the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA), office of the Indiana State Archaeologist

April 2009



- **Archeology Preservation Trust fund**- The Indiana Department of Natural Resources and its Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology are pleased to announce the creation of the Archeology Preservation Trust fund. Changes to Indiana Code (IC) 14-21-1 (http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title14/ar21/ch1.html) last year authorized the creation of this fund. Section 34 provides that the division may conduct a program with this fund to assist private homeowners who have accidentally discovered an artifact, a burial object, or human remains and who need assistance to comply with an approved plan to excavate or secure the site from further disturbance. Under Section 34, the division may receive gifts and grants as sources of monies for the fund. Members of the public may now make contributions. To donate, checks or money orders can be made out to the Archeology Preservation Trust Fund and sent to the division at the following address:

  Archeology Preservation Trust Fund
  Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
  402 West Washington Street, Room W274
  Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739

  Our division will also be working on creating a brochure regarding this fund and the opportunity for contributions, and if you would like copies of the brochure in the future to help spread the word, don't hesitate to contact Amy Johnson at 317/232-6982 or ajohnson@dnr.IN.gov.

- **Archaeology Month products**- We wanted to share that due to potential budget cuts, it is uncertain at this time if we will have commemorative Indiana Archaeology Month posters and/or shirts for 2009. More definitive information will be available later this spring. However, Indiana Archaeology Month (September) planning will continue to progress, and we will soon be distributing the first call for 2009 event information.

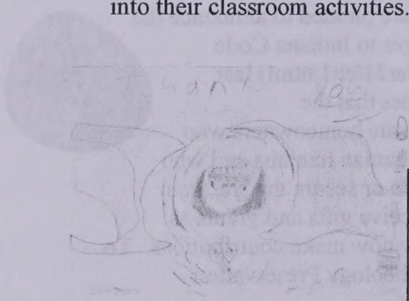
INDIANA
ARCHAEOLOGY
MONTH

$ALE!

If you are interested in Archaeology Month t-shirts, the 2008 shirts are still available for purchase through May 31st. The shirts are now available for the very affordable price of only $ **5.00** each! You may call 317/232-4200 if you would like to purchase last year's shirt. As always, we appreciate your continued support and interest in Indiana Archaeology Month.

- **North Wayne Elementary**- On March 16th, Senior Archaeologist and Archaeology Outreach Coordinator Amy Johnson was at North Wayne Elementary School in Indianapolis. She gave a Powerpoint presentation about being an archaeologist, answered questions, and showed artifacts to numerous fourth grade classes. Educational outreach documents for the children were provided, and Ms. Johnson also left materials for the educators about incorporating archaeology into their classroom activities.

Ms. Johnson (left) showing artifacts from our state to one of the classes. She spoke to about 125 students during the day.



A thank you card from one of the students Amy visited with at North Wayne Elementary. Students wrote her notes afterwards and drew images regarding what they had learned about archaeology.

- **Revised Shovel Probe Interval**- We wanted to announce to everyone on our qualified professional list that the DHPA has revised the policy contained in the current draft "Guidebook for Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory--Archaeological Sites" regarding shovel probes in Phase Ia reconnaissance surveys. The policy stated below was developed in consultation with the Guidebook Committee of the Indiana Archaeology Council and will become part of the revised Guidebook that we hope to issue in the near future. This revised policy, which was announced in a memo from Dr. Jim Glass, DHPA Division Director, provides more latitude to professional archaeologists conducting surveys in deciding what intervals between shovel probes are appropriate in each situation, up to a maximum interval of 15 meters. The policy has been in force since March 10, 2009 and should be used for any new surveys. Please feel free to address questions about the new policy and how to interpret it to Dr. Rick Jones, State Archaeologist, at rjones@dnr.IN.gov.

Shovel Probing: Where ground surface visibility is less than 30% and with a surface slope of less then 20% or 18°, a **shovel probing** methodology is required.

- Systematic shovel probes will be excavated in transects not to exceed 15 meter intervals. Shovel probes will be a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and extend into undisturbed soils, or to a maximum depth of 50 cm. The soil excavated from shovel probes will be screened through ¼" wire mesh. All shovel probes must be backfilled. The principal investigator for a shovel probe should evaluate the conditions of the site and the probability of finding archaeological deposits in deciding an appropriate interval for the probe. If there seems strong probability of discovering sites at less than 15 meter intervals, a lesser distance between probes should be used.
- Once artifacts are recovered or if on a known or reported site, spacing is to be reduced to 5 meters near the periphery of the site and continued until two sequential negative probes are excavated to determine the site boundaries.
- Field maps showing transect locations and shovel probe locations (both positive and negative) must be kept for all recorded archaeological sites. Collection of GPS locations of positive shovel tests is encouraged. Artifacts are to be collected and bagged by shovel probe and placed in appropriately identified bags
- Soil profile information and depth of deposits from shovel tests must be noted and representative profiles described in the report.
- Shovel testing in rockshelters must be minimized to avoid damaging and potentially compromising fragile deposits. If cultural materials are absent on the surface or immediately adjacent to the shelter, then shovel probing to define the presence or absence of archaeological deposits may proceed. However, once the presence of archaeological deposits have been identified, the shovel probing (or any other ground disturbing activity) must stop.
- Rakebacks of surface vegetation are not sufficient for adequate Phase I survey.

Areas with slopes greater than 20% or 18° will be subject to walkover at 30 meter intervals including areas conducive for the presence of rockshelters, rock ledges, historic sites, dumping deposits, chert or other resources, or caves that may contain archaeological resources.

- **Native American Astronomy conference**- DHPA archaeologists Cathy Carson and Amy Johnson will attend the 2009 Academic Conference presented by the National Center for Great Lakes Native American Culture, Inc. The conference, Native American Astronomy, will be held April 18th in Portland, Indiana. Presentations will cover a variety of topics related to Native American archaeoastronomy. To learn more, go to http://www.ncglnac.org/.

- **Outreach in Tippecanoe County**- On March 23, 2009, State Archaeologist Dr. Rick Jones gave a presentation titled "The Archaeology and History of 17th and 18th Century

WALLA
Wabash Area Lifetime Learning Association

Native Americans in Indiana" to a class for the Wabash Area Lifetime Learning Association, Inc. (WALLA). WALLA offers intellectual, cultural and social opportunities to individuals 50 years and older, and participation is open to those in Tippecanoe and surrounding counties. To learn more about the Association and classes, go to http://www.wlaf.lib.in.us/WALLA/WALLA_Spring09.pdf.

The class, with multiple speakers over a four week period, reportedly had the largest enrollment recorded for a WALLA class. Approximately 144 persons attended Dr. Jones presentation, and many good and informed questions were asked during and after the presentation. Dr. Jones' presentation included archaeological and historical information about Potawatomis, Miamis, Weas, Piankashaws, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Shawnees, Delawares, and possible protohistoric-historic connections. Descriptions were given about the territories, environments, settlement, social organization, political organization, and religions of the tribes.

This information is distributed via email by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA). This is meant to provide information on current archaeological topics and issues in which the DHPA is involved. An archive of past *Archaeology News* issues is available at http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/archeonwsltr.html . If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact our office at 317/232-1646.

DNR
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

INDIANA DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGY

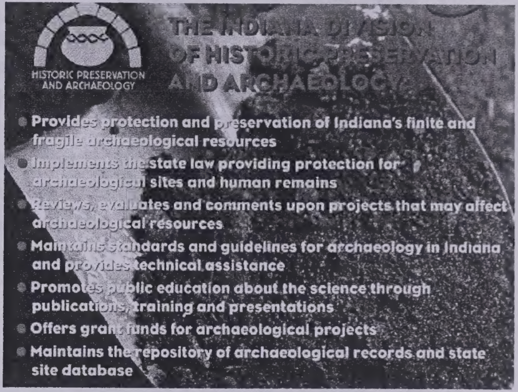
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 W. Washington St., Room W274, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739. www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

Indiana Archaeology Month (September) webpage-
http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3674.htm

Compiled and written by Amy Johnson, Senior Archaeologist and Archaeology Outreach Coordinator (April 2009). Logo and information regarding WALLA from http://www.wlaf.lib.in.us/WALLA/WALLA_Spring09.pdf. Information provided by Dr. Jones regarding his presentation. Information regarding archaeoastronomy conference from http://www.ncglnac.org/.

Mission Statement: *The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology promotes the conservation of Indiana's cultural resources through public education efforts, financial incentives including several grant and tax credit programs, and the administration of state and federally mandated legislation.*

Pieces of the past...

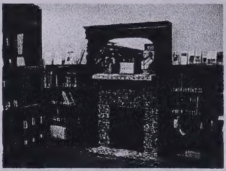


HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

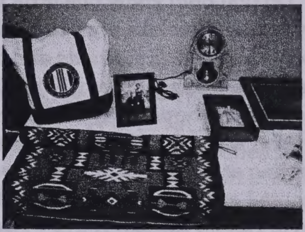
THE INDIANA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- Provides protection and preservation of Indiana's finite and fragile archaeological resources
- Implements the state law providing protection for archaeological sites and human remains
- Reviews, evaluates and comments upon projects that may affect archaeological resources
- Maintains standards and guidelines for archaeology in Indiana and provides technical assistance
- Promotes public education about the science through publications, training and presentations
- Offers grant funds for archaeological projects
- Maintains the repository of archaeological records and state site database

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2008 UPCOMING EVENTS



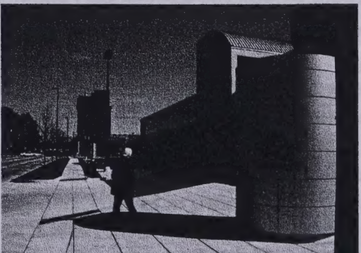
Genealogy Nuts
Monday, June 8th



The June meeting will be the **Genealogy Nuts Luncheon and Heirloom Show & Tell** on June 8th at noon. The special Genealogy Nuts meeting will begin with a pitch-in lunch at noon in the library's program room. Afterwards, bring an heirloom or antique to share at the Heirloom Show & Tell. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month at 1:30 pm. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. The next meeting will be July 13th at 1:30 pm.

On the Road to Ft. Wayne

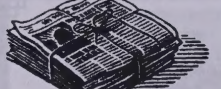
The Genealogy Nuts will be traveling to Ft. Wayne to research at the Allen County Public Library (ACPL). The ACPL's Genealogy Center renowned collection contains more than 350,000 printed volumes and 513,000 items of microfilm and microfiche. It is the second largest genealogy library in the world and it is considered the best among public libraries. The overnight trip will be on July 9 & 10 and registration is required. If you are interested in the research trip, please contact the Indiana Room for more information.



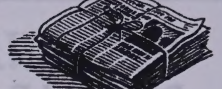
On Saturday, June 6th at 10 am, those who are registered for the **Allen County Public Library Research Trip** will meet in the library's program room. Indiana Room Manager Cindy Rutledge will discuss the research trip and give out informational materials. She will also speak about what materials are available at ACPL and what the participants should do to prepare to research at ACPL. This meeting is ***highly recommended*** for anyone going on the trip.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us



INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



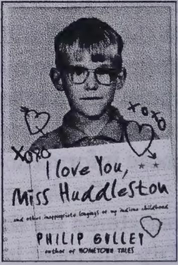
Do You Need Help Piecing Together Your Family History?
Family Research 101 - The Basics - Saturday, August 15
Family Research 102 - The Records - Saturday, August 29

Do you only know one little piece of your family history but would like to know more? The best way to begin putting your family history together is to learn proven research methods and discover what information is available. The Indiana Room manager Cindy Rutledge will be presenting two beginning genealogy workshops in April. It is recommended that you attend both and registration is required. **Family Research 101 - The Basics** will be Saturday, April 12th starting at 9:30 am. This session will cover genealogy forms, organization, sources, and evaluating evidence. Saturday, April 26th beginning at 9:30 am will be the second workshop **Family Research 102 - The Records.** The second session will discuss where to find information and the different kinds of records. Class size is limited, so sign up soon.

June Display

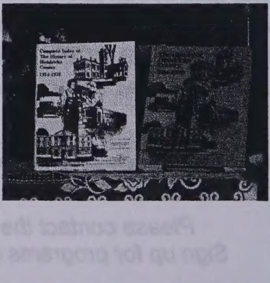
The Indiana Room display for June will focus on **Early 20th Century Danville.** Indiana Room researchers have found many pictures and newspaper articles about Danville in the early 20th Century. Find out about the interurban that connected Danville with Indianapolis and fires that created damage to residences and businesses. Check out the newspaper ads and their prices. Also we have pictures from schoolrooms that are quite interesting to see.

New Book About Danville!



Danville author Philip Gulley has written a new book about Danville called ***I Love You, Miss Huddleston and Other Inappropriate Longings of My Indiana Childhood.*** Autographed books are available for purchase at the adult desk for $18. ***I Love You, Miss Huddleston*** is Gulley's recollections of his misadventures during adolescence. (Yes that is Phil's photograph on the cover.) Find out what everyone-knows-your-business Danville was like in the 1970s. The book has many tales (some of them quite tall) of growing up in our small town including the story of his unwavering crush on his sixth-grade teacher Miss Huddleston and Gulley's attempts to be held back in school so he wouldn't have to move to the Jr. High.

History of Hendricks County 1914-1976 Available in Indiana Room



Copies of the History of Hendricks County 1914-1976 with the index are now available in the Indiana Room. The price has been reduced to $10 for both books and the proceeds go to the Hendricks County Museum. The book includes histories of each township, the county government and public institutions. The Lifestyle section covers such areas of interest as home life, education, agriculture, business, media and transportation. The book is filled with many photographs. Also the history has over 500 pages of Hendricks County family histories. It is a treasure for anyone researching family history.

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Sunday, May 31, 2009 6:58 AM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 63, May 31, 2009

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 63, May 31, 2009

In this issue:
*Our Role in Preserving Our Records
*Searching the Last Frontier: Alaskan Vital Record Notice Compilations *"The Liberator": A Source for Researching Abolitionist and Fugitive Slave Ancestors *Preservation Tip of the Month--Tightening Loose Hinges *WeRelate News *Palatines to America--German Genealogy Conference **THIS JUNE 2009** *Genealogy Center Mini-Course: Family History 101 *Librarians on Parade *Area Calendar of Events *Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

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Our Role in Preserving Our Records
by Curt B. Witcher
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The warmer, early summer days already have many genealogists on the road visiting libraries and other record repositories, as well as walking cemeteries, attending seminars and workshops, and joining in the fun of family gatherings of all sizes. I enjoyed a small family gathering myself over the Memorial Day weekend--it seems summer holidays are just perfect for such occasions.

While the summer months have us again thinking about taking a little time off and perhaps doing a few extra genealogical activities, I would urge all of us to also think about our collective role in preserving the records that document our history and heritage.
Instead of making New Year's resolutions (which typically don't go very far or last very long!) let's try a new approach--Mid-Year resolutions! Some very concrete, simple, straightforward activities can make a tremendous difference.

Let's take active steps to preserve the family data we have collected and other family information that has been entrusted to us. Each year, regrettably, there are ample occurrences of natural disasters.
Flooding from melting snows in the spring and deluges at any time of the year annually cause untold damage to personal, institutional and governmental archives. The ravages of fire, accidental or intentional, have caused great record losses over time. Recall the devastation caused in the south and west with the wild fires of '08.
Some areas of the country have experienced wildfires already in '09.
And in our own state of Indiana, the Jefferson County courthouse was heavily damaged by fire that started on May 19th. If not microfilmed or digitized previously, many of those early Jefferson County records could be lost forever.

How many times are we going to do nothing after watching a television interview with a family indicating, post disaster, that they have lost *everything*? What steps have you taken to ensure your family records are safeguarded against these natural disasters? You might want to plan a genealogy "stay-cation" where you spend some time organizing your family documents and then making copies to share with family members and record repositories such as libraries and genealogical societies. The Genealogy Center of the Allen County Public Library continues to welcome organized groups of documents and papers for inclusion in our collections. It truly never has been easier and less expensive to distribute your family data for safekeeping and ready access. Burning a DVD of your materials costs no more than a very few dollars, and typically less than that. Uploading genealogical data to WeRelate.org is free and provides a wonderful way to preserve information about your ancestors, as well as images of the documents and photographs that support your research.

Indeed, what about finally publishing some or most of your family data? Publication is a very good form of data preservation. In addition, publication also has the advantage of providing wider access to copies of documents, information, and conclusions drawn about particular sets of data. In addition to the traditional method of publishing on paper, one can also publish on a personal website, provide a copy of one's data to the Genealogy Center to publish on the library's website, or again, upload the data to WeRelate.org.

Are we being responsible in our collective role to ensure that historical and genealogical data is well preserved for future generations of researchers? Let's take the summer months to get active and make sure we are. Stop by the Genealogy Center and let us know how you're doing.

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Searching the Last Frontier: Alaskan Vital Record Notice Compilations by Delia Cothrun Bourne

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For such a large place, the population, and resulting genealogical records, are comparatively light for Alaska, but there are three publications held by the Genealogy Center that have a veritable gold mine of information on the state's residents.

"Death Notices for Persons Born Prior to 1900, Extracted from the Alaska Sportsman/Alaska Magazine, 1960-1989" (979.8 D34), published by the Sleeping Lady Chapter of the D.A.R., is the first of these collections. This three-volume set, divided by decade, lists names alphabetically. As is typical, the obituaries contain varying amounts of information, including age, birth place, brief biography, and date and place of death. Occupations and nicknames, such as that for William "Woodsaw Bill" Sherwin, a woodcutter who died in 1968 at age 90 at the Sitka Pioneer Home, are among the interesting facts contained in some notices. While most entries are transcribed, a few seem to be photocopied from clippings.

"Vital Records of Alaska & Yukon (Marriage, Death, Birth, Divorce, Anniversary & Christening): As Reported in the Weekly Douglas Island Newspaper, Douglas, Alaska" (979.8 V83), published by the Gastineau Genealogical Society, includes entries from 1898 to 1922. The volume contains, first, an every name index that supplies year and page number for each entry. The chronological entries provide date of newspaper, page and column, event, subject, and date and place of event. Christenings often list father and gender of child, but not mother's name. Some death citations will offer additional information, such as that identifying Rita Miller, who died December 28, 1911 in Oregon, as "George Bach's daughter." Native Americans, such as "Old Sunnyheart," Chief of the Haidas, who died January 18, 1912 in Kassan, are included.

Betty J. Miller's five-volume set, "Vital Records from Alaska Daily Empire, Juneau, Alaska" (979.802 J95M), covers 1916 to 1936, and is similar in format, starting with an index, and providing citations for funeral, death, marriage, engagement, birth, and divorce notices. Adoptions, such as that of Lavern Campen by William D. and Hansine Gross in 1916, are also mentioned.

All three sources include former residents, visitors and others important to the history and development of the area, as well as people who died elsewhere, such as Fred D. Parr, who reportedly took a load of lumber to the new town of Anchorage in 1915 on the steam schooner San Ramon, and died "recently" at age 79 in Richmond, California in 1965. Remember that your

"Lower 48" ancestor may have resided in or visited Alaska for a brief period, and been remembered by friends and acquaintances.

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"The Liberator": A Source for Researching Abolitionist and Fugitive Slave Ancestors by John D. Beatty

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One of the most divisive national issues in the antebellum period was slavery. The question of whether enslaved African Americans should be freed not only divided large sections of the North from the South, but also created fissures within many northern communities. Some northerners were willing to leave slavery alone in the interest of national unity. Some advocated its continuance in the South, but opposed its extension to new western territories. Many others opposed slavery in principle, but were divided over how slaves should be manumitted, and once freed, whether they should be allowed to live in the North or colonized in Africa.

William Lloyd Garrison (1805-1879), a newspaper editor, was uncompromising in his demand for the complete and immediate emancipation of all slaves, and in doing so became one of the most visible and outspoken leaders of the abolitionist movement. On January 1, 1831, he began publishing "The Liberator," a weekly newspaper printed in Boston that garnered a national circulation. In the inaugural issue, he pledged: "I am aware that many object to the severity of my language, but is there not cause for severity? I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice."

While the newspaper stressed non-violence and passive resistance, it became a catalyst for abolitionist activity because of the news and editorials it circulated. Garrison published letters from many sympathizers. He also issued commentaries, reprinted sermons, reported on court cases involving fugitive slaves, and published anti-slavery constitutions and other resolutions that were frequently signed by local abolitionist leaders. "The Liberator" also printed accounts of anti-slavery activities, speeches, and events held in various towns across the nation.

For example, in July, 1835, S. G. Wilson reported on his efforts to give an abolitionist speech at a Methodist church in Sandusky, Ohio, listing the names of several supporters and opponents that he encountered. Other issues contained copies of wills and other documents that either supported or helped stoke the fires of the anti-slavery cause. Garrison continued to publish until December 31, 1865, well after the conclusion of the Civil War.

The greatest value for the genealogist is this newspaper's record of names and local accounts. If you have ancestors who belonged to abolitionist congregations, especially Quakers, Universalists, and Presbyterians, or if they were "free blacks" living in the North, you might find a reference in "The Liberator." The Genealogy Center has a complete set of the newspaper on microfilm (cabinet 102-B-8). Some academic libraries subscribe to a fully digitized, online version of the newspaper, which can be searched through Gale's "19th Century U.S.
Newspapers" collection, but regrettably, the database is not available free on the Internet and the Allen County Public Library is not a subscriber.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Tightening Loose Hinges by Becky Schipper

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Loose hinges are one of the most common problems occurring with books that receive heavy use. If the problem is repaired at this early stage more serious problems, such as detached covers and split or torn endpapers, can be avoided. Materials needed to repair a loose hinge are listed below.

*knitting needle or small diameter plexiglass rod *pH-neutral adhesive *bone folder *wax paper *weights or book press

Coat the knitting needle or rod with pH-neutral adhesive. I store adhesive for this purpose in a taller container with a small opening, such as a liquid dish detergent bottle. Using such a bottle, you can insert the rod through the opening and coat it without making a mess or wasting adhesive. Slide the rod through the gap left by the loose hinge inside the case, turning it to coat the paper. Do the same from the other end if the book is taller than your needle or rod. Rub down with a bone folder. Wipe off any excess adhesive at the top or bottom.
Insert a sheet of waxed paper between the flyleaf and the cover, and put the book under weight or in a press.

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WeRelate News

by Cynthia Theusch

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WeRelate.org has created another way to back up your genealogy files.
If you have uploaded any GEDCOM files to WeRelate during 2008 and 2009, you can now download your GEDCOM files from WeRelate. To download these files, just click on "Trees" in "My Relate." Select the download link for the GEDCOM of your choice. Coming soon--exporting GEDCOM from your WeRelate trees.

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Palatines to America--German Genealogy Conference--REGISTER NOW

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The Palatines to America National Conference and Annual Meeting will be held at the Allen County Public Library, June 18 - 20, 2009--less than three weeks from the time you receive this ezine! Visit their website for all the details. <www.palam.org/> The general schedule is below.

Thursday June 18, 2009 4:45 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.
Workshop A - Palatines Along the Hudson: Researching 18th Century Settlers on Livingston Manor - Steven Myers Workshop B - Researching Your North German Ancestors - Robert Rau Workshop C - Advancing Your Research with PERSI - Delia Bourne

Friday June 19, 2009 2 p.m. - 3 p.m.
Workshop D - Researching in Germany - James Feit Workshop E - Preparing Your Research for Publication - Barbara Gargiulo Workshop F - Swiss Genealogical Records - John Beatty

Friday June 19, 2009 3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Workshops A - B - C will be repeated

Saturday June 20, 2009 1 p.m. - 2 p.m.
Workshops D - E - F will be repeated

Online registration at the National Conference Registration site
http://palamnationalconference.org/registration/ .

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Genealogy Center Mini-Course: Family History 101

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Our very popular mini-course, "Family History 101," will be offered July 10 - 11, 2009. It is time to put this on your summer calendar and sign-up today. The classes, with instructors Margery Graham, CG and Steve Myers, MLS, provide an excellent way for the beginner to get started, for newer researchers to review important concepts and sources, and for seasoned researchers to refresh their skills. "Family History 101" will cover the following topics:

Session 1: Getting Started on Your Family History--Start your family history adventure off on the right foot. Learn about important first steps, home sources, interviewing, organizing what you collect, standard forms, using computer catalogs, and more!

Session 2: Basic Research Methods--Learn how to plan a successful search, gather evidence, and record and document what you find.

Session 3: Census Records - A Cornerstone Source--Learn how federal population schedules, state census records, as well as auxiliary schedules and census substitutes can all help advance your research.

Session 4: Vital Records - Birth, Marriage & Death--Learn how to use published and online sources for vital records, how to contact record offices, and how newspaper and cemetery records can fill in the gaps.

Session 5: Published Local History & Family History Sources--Learn about the wealth of information available in local history publications, how to track down obscure sources, and how to find out what others have already done on your families.

Session 6: Directories, Maps & Gazetteers--Learn about the many features of directories, maps and place name dictionaries that can help you pin down exactly where your ancestors lived and what they were doing there.

The registration fee for the "Family History 101" mini-course is $50.
Checks should be made payable to "ACPL Foundation" and mailed to:
Genealogy Center, Allen County Public Library, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270.
Mini-course attendance will be limited, so register early to avoid disappointment. Additional information and a workshop schedule will be posted soon on our Web site at
http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html
Margery Graham and Steve Myers are already scheduled to offer "Family History: Beyond the Basics," covering more advanced sources and problem solving, on Friday and Saturday, September 18-19, 2009.

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Librarians on Parade
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Curt Witcher
June 10, 2009--Fort Wayne, IN, Allen County Genealogical Society Annual Banquet, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, 7:00 p.m. Topic: "This I Believe: The Urgent Need to Record Living History."
June 22, 2009--Mansfield, OH, Mansfield/Richland County Public Library, 43 West 3rd St., Mansfield, 7:00 p.m. Topic: "Finding the World with WorldCat."
June 22-23, 2009--Mansfield, OH, Ohio Genealogical Society Summer Workshops, OGS Library, 713 South Main Street, Mansfield. Monday, June 22nd, 9:30 a.m.--"Doing Effective Genealogical Research in Libraries," 10:45 a.m.--"Using PERSI, The Periodical Source Index," and 3:30 p.m.--"'Pain in the Access:' Getting More from the Internet for Your Genealogy." Tuesday, June 23rd, 9:30 a.m.--"Using Government Documents for Genealogical Research" and 10:45 a.m.--"All That Other STUFF!: Other Census Records Beyond the Population Schedules."

Three topics on genealogical research methodology.

John Beatty
June 19 & 20, 2009--Fort Wayne, IN, PalAm German Genealogy Conference, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, 2:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. respectively. Topic: "Swiss Genealogical Records."

Delia Bourne
June 18 & 19, 2009--Fort Wayne, IN, PalAm German Genealogy Conference, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, 4:45 p.m. & 3:30 p.m. respectively. Topic: "Advancing Your Research with PERSI."

Steve Myers
June 18, 2009--Fort Wayne, IN, PalAm German Genealogy Conference, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, 2:15 p.m. Topic:
"German Genealogical Resources at the Allen County Public Library."

June 18 & 19, 2009--Fort Wayne, IN, PalAm German Genealogy Conference, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, 4:45 p.m. & 3:30 p.m. respectively. Topic: "Palatines Along the Hudson: Researching 18th Century Settlers on Livingston Manor."

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

June 10, 2009 at 6:30 p.m. at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza, First Floor Meeting Rooms. Annual dinner--includes the election of officers, awarding of certificates for First Families and Homesteaders, and presentation by Curt Witcher entitled, "This I Believe: The Urgent Need to Record Living History."

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

June 7, 2009 at 2 p.m. Jim Sack will present "World War I Repression of Fort Wayne's Germans"

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street.
We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West
Using US 30:
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After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East
Follow US 30/then 930 into and through New Haven, under an overpass into downtown Fort Wayne. You will be on Washington Blvd. when you get into downtown. Library Plaza will be on the right.

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Parking at the Library

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At the Library, underground parking can be accessed from Wayne Street.
Other library parking lots are at Washington and Webster, and Wayne and Webster. Hourly parking is $1 per hour with a $7 maximum. ACPL library card holders may use their cards to validate the parking ticket at the west end of the Great Hall of the Library. Out of county residents may purchase a subscription card with proof of identification and residence. The current fee for an Individual Subscription Card is $70.

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Visitor center/Grand Wayne Center garage at Washington and Clinton Streets. This is the Hilton Hotel parking lot that also serves as a day parking garage. For hourly parking, 7am - 11 pm, charges are .50 for the first 45 minutes, then $1.00 per hour. There is a flat $2.00 fee between 5pm and 11pm.

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Genealogy Center Queries

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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting.
Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note:

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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.

To subscribe to “Genealogy Gems,” simply use your browser to go to the website: www.GenealogyCenter.Info. Scroll down toward the bottom of the first screen where it says, "Enter Your Email Address to Subscribe to "Genealogy Gems." Enter your email address in the yellow box and click on "Subscribe." You will be notified with a confirmation email.

If you do not want to receive this e-zine, please follow the link at the very bottom of the issue of Genealogy Gems you just received or send an email to kspears@acpl.lib.in.us with "unsubscribe e-zine" in the subject line.

Steve Myers & Curt Witcher, co-editors

To unsubscribe or modify your subscription options, please visit:
http://lists.genealogycenter.info/mailman/options/genealogygems/dplind%40dpl.lib.in.us

Indiana Room

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Tuesday, September 30, 2008 7:07 PM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 55, September 30, 2008

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 55, September 30, 2008

In this issue:
*Family History Month, Photographs & Holidays *Adventurous Ancestors: Buccaneers, Privateers and Pirates *Family Histories, County Histories & County Atlases on Microfilm *Preservation Tip of the Month--Storing Artwork & Prints *Celebrate 31 Days of Family History Month *WinterTech 2008-2009 *Librarians On Parade *Area Calendar of Events *Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

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Family History Month, Photographs & Holidays by Curt B. Witcher
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It's hard to believe we're starting the fourth quarter of '08! It has been a year of many great activities here in the Genealogy Center--I hope you've had a chance to engage in some of your own family history activities, research in the many rich resources of our collection, and attend some of our programs.

I am sure you remember that October is Family History Month--a month when we offer a robust suite of genealogical activities for your enjoyment. There is at least one activity going on each day of the month, including three excellent full day or longer workshops. If you decide to participate, and we certainly hope you will (!), it will be nearly impossible not to learn something and have a good time doing it. A link to the calendar of programs is further on in this newsletter.

Staying active in your genealogical research gives you much to discuss and share with your relatives during the holidays--and yes, those holidays are just around the corner. (Tell me you haven't seen holiday decorations in your favorite store already!) As you prepare for the '08 holiday season, I have a book to recommend to you. It is called "Capturing Memories: Your Family Story in Photographs" by Maureen Taylor. It is so new, our copy is still making its way to our shelves for interested genealogists to use.

Maureen Taylor is an accomplished genealogist and author, and has written rather extensively on using photographs in family history.
This most recent work, "Capturing Memories," is perhaps her best work on the topic as she covers the subject so completely yet succinctly in a style that is comfortable and easily read. It is challenging to pick a favorite part of the book, but if pressed, I would certainly vote for the chapters on "Taking Better Pictures" and "Get the Whole Family Involved."

The "Taking Better Pictures" chapter makes me feel more at ease by the simple fact that Maureen doesn't tell us that taking pictures is easy.
When someone tells me something is really easy and I don't master it right away, I feel even less inclined to engage in the activity. She gives practical advice for helping you discover your style--what you like and dislike about photographs--and then how to get more of what you like. She talks about practicing, composition, balance, and setting up good shots. Importantly, she reminds us that making mistakes while learning is not a bad thing. She also identifies common mistakes individuals make in taking pictures. Her tips and rules are practical, easily understood, and doable.

In her chapter "Get the Whole Family Involved," Maureen has more practical advice about involving everyone--from youngsters and teenagers to grandparents. She spends considerable time talking about online sharing of family photographs. You can truly share your family photo album with any family member in the world who has access to the Internet. Now that's very cool! Further, it is a fantastic way to get all of the family involved in your family history endeavors.

Nothing makes people talk more than when they're looking at old photographs. Individuals who claim to have "nothing to tell" when asked questions about their younger years find all kinds of things to remark on when looking at photographs.

"Capturing Memories: Your Family Story in Photographs" is available both through Ancestry Publishing of Provo, Utah and on Amazon.com.
Make this the year you take, organize, preserve, and share your family photographs. In so many wonderful ways, they really do tell the story of our families' lives throughout recent generations.

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Adventurous Ancestors: Buccaneers, Privateers and Pirates by Cynthia Theusch

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Have you ever wondered if one of your seafaring ancestors or collateral family members was a buccaneer, privateer, or even a pirate? Or were they victims of these adventurous groups?

Researchers can consult "Who's Who in Davy Jones' Locker?" [910.4 D758wh] for biographical details on more than 1150 pirates, buccaneers and privateers to see if their ancestors were among them, but that is just a start. Details of wild, 17th century buccaneer life are recounted in "The Buccaneers of America" [929.11 Ex7b] by Alexandre Olivier Exquemelin (also known as John Esquemeling) who was able to draw on his personal knowledge and experience as a pirate under Captain Henry Morgan. His travels and participation in various seagoing adventures, including battles and assaults on various fleets and islands, are all featured, as are highlights of the buccaneer lifestyles of Francis L'Ollonais and Captains Henry Morgan, Coxon, Sawkins, Sharp, and Cook. While some historians feel that Esquemeling's account is more fictional than factual, and Henry Morgan denied any participation in the activities and events ascribed to him, this work is still quoted by scholars of the period.

In "Pirates and Privateers of the Americas" by David F. Marley [910.4 M343pi], more than 350 entries describe the buccaneers, privateers, and pirates, as well as the places, events, weapons, ships, fleets, and ports, that played a part in this period of America's history.
Henry Morgan, Thomas Paine (a co-founder of Trinity Church in Newport), and Jeane Rose are just some of the pirates and privateers mentioned.

Edgar S. Maclay's "A History of American Privateers" [973.001 Aa1Ly] describes the close connection between U.S. naval history and privateers in the time period from the War of Independence through the end of the War of 1812. Another source, "Privateers & Volunteers: The Men and Women of Our Reserve Naval Forces, 1766 to 1866" [973.001 St59p] by Reuben E. Stivers, contains information about the naval services and fleets during this time period, along with useful appendices, bibliography and index.

The sources mentioned above are just a few of the many books and articles in the Genealogy Center that highlight the records, trials and adventures of the various buccaneers, pirates, and privateers. To locate other material on these adventurous ancestors, use the "keyword" search in our online catalog at www.ACPL.Info and in the "Periodical Source Index" (PERSI).

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Family Histories, County Histories & County Atlases on Microfilm by Steven W. Myers

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The Genealogy Center currently has more than 362,000 printed volumes and more than 588,000 microfilms or microfiche, so it is easy to understand why many visitors narrow their search on any given day by the format in which the source materials are found. Otherwise the task could seem overwhelming. Genealogists often focus on the collections of 57,000 family histories or hundreds of thousands of local histories in print, the online databases, the county courthouse or National Archives records on microfilm, or come prepared with dozens of citations from our "Periodical Source Index" in order to locate articles of interest. That approach is fine, as long as it is recognized that each kind of record may be found in any format - in print, on film and online. Most of us are aware, of course, that more of everything is available online these days, so more researchers are accustomed to searching for digitized census or courthouse records and digitized printed histories and newsletters via computer. But some, I fear, check our large collection of printed family histories or our printed local histories and stop there.

Thousands of family histories, county histories and county atlases are also available on microfilm and microfiche in the Genealogy Center. A substantial portion of these are contained in the "Genealogy & Local History Series" on microfiche. The Genealogy Center currently holds the following portions of this set: Genealogy G1-G4754, Genealogy Serials GS1-GS72, Local History LH1-LH6766 & LH7024, and Primary Sources PS1-PS317. The multi-volume "UMI Guide to Family and Local Histories" [call number 016.929 Um3] provides a detailed list of each title in the series, as well as a geographic index and name index.

Additional complements to the outstanding print sources include sets of microfilmed county histories and atlases for California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, as well as hundreds more family histories on film and fiche. For county histories and atlases check our online microtext catalog under the "States" tab, and then look at the general listings for "County Histories." For genealogies check under the "Family Histories & Records" tab.

While many of these filmed sources are also available here in print, some are not. So be sure to check our film collection for the many useful family histories, county histories and county atlases available only on microfilm and microfiche.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Storing Artwork & Prints by Becky Schipper

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Layer prints and pictures between sheets of acid-free tissue or in sleeves designated for the type of work you want to store. Place these in acid-free folders, boxes, or envelopes. Mat valuable pieces before storing them. It is best to store art work flat, though if you prefer to keep prints, posters, etc. in a tube, be sure to put acid-free tissue on the front side of the item before rolling it. Do not roll items tighter than three (3) inches.

Paper items should be stored in a cool, dry place. Optimal temperature is 65 - 70*. Optimal humidity is 50%. Extreme fluctuations in temperature and humidity are detrimental to all types of paper based objects. Framed artwork can be stored vertically, edges protected with padding and protected from each other with archival dividers.

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Celebrate 31 Days of Family History Month By Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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The Genealogy Center's Annual Family History Month has arrived. We have a calendar packed with activities to instruct you in research techniques, educate you about history, and inspire you with new ideas in the quest for your family history!

The daily events include lectures on subscription databases and sessions on Adobe PhotoShop, Microsoft Word, WeRelate, German and Irish research. Weekends are especially rich with the Ulster Historical Foundation's workshop on Saturday October 4th, as well as the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana's Beginning Genealogy workshop on October 11th, and the Beyond Basics workshop on Friday and Saturday, October 24th and 25th.

Of course, the month will end with our much-anticipated Midnight Madness extended research hours, this time on Halloween, Friday October 31st. This popular annual event offers an opportunity for genealogical networking and camaraderie, as well as the treat to be in the Genealogy Center after the rest of the Main Library closes for the evening. Whoooo wants to attend? You do, of course!

A calendar and list of events are available at the Genealogy Center's Special Programs page at http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html . Some sessions have limited space, so register soon by calling 260-421-1225, or by email at Genealogy@ACPL.info .

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WinterTech 2008-2009

By Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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Beat the winter blues over the next several months by expanding your knowledge of online genealogical sources and techniques by attending one (or more) of our WinterTech programs. These hour-long classes are on the second Wednesday of each month at 2:30 pm, scheduled so that you can double your pleasure by attending the Allen County Genealogical Society of

Indiana monthly meetings, held at 7 p.m. on the same dates. On November 12, find out about Newspaper Searching with Ancestry's Historical Newspapers and Newspaper Archive, presented by Delia Bourne. Learn about Searching Ancestry.com from Melissa Shimkus on December 10. On January 14, 2009, Cynthia Theusch will offer a WeRelate.org Overview. And we will conclude this series with Don Litzer explaining that online genealogical searching is Not Just Ancestry on February 11. Keep track of the dates by checking http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/WinterTech.pdf .

Call 260-421-1225 to register, or email your registration to Genealogy@ACPL.info . Let your computer monitor keep the dark winter days bright!

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher
October 30, 2008----Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Meeting Room A. "Finding the World with WorldCat"
November 1, 2008--Elkhart County Genealogical Society Fall Workshop, Rush Memorial Center, Bristol, IN, 9A-4P. Topics will include:
"Passenger & Immigration Records;" "Using Church Records in Your Genealogical Research;" "Mining the Motherlode, Using Periodical Literature for Genealogical Research;" and "Effective Use of the Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center.'
November 8, 2008--Hamilton County Genealogy Society Veteran's Day Program, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, 800 Vine Street, Cincinnati, OH. "Roll Call: New Sites and Sources for Military Records and Research" with an overview of military records and evaluative strategies.

John Beatty
October 14, 2008----Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Meeting Room A. "Maps of Fort Wayne and Allen County"
October 26, 2008-----Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 1P-2P, Meeting Room A. "Histories of Fort Wayne and Allen County"

Delia Bourne
October 9, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 10A-11A, Meeting Room A. "Using PERSI (Periodical Source Index)"
October 16, 2008----Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 10A-11A, Meeting Room A. "Introduction to Footnote.com"
October 19, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 1P-2P, Meeting Room A. "Using PERSI (Periodical Source Index)"
October 23, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 10A-11A, Meeting Room A. "Overlooked Civil War Sources at ACPL's Genealogy Center"
October 28, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Meeting Room A. "Introduction to Footnote.com"

Don Litzer
October 5, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 1P-2P, Meeting Room A. "Using the Catalogs of the Genealogy Center"
October 7, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Theater. "First and Next Steps in German Research"
October 13, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Meeting Room A. "Gems at the Crossroads of America:
The Genealogy Center at the Allen County Public Library"

Steve Myers
October 3, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 11A-12N, Meeting Room A. "Resources for Irish Research in the Genealogy Center"
October 24 & 25, 2008 (with Marge Graham) --Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Meeting Rooms A & B. "Family History: Beyond the Basics--A Mini-Course" (six separate lectures with research consultations)

Melissa Shimkus
October 2, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Meeting Room A. "Searching Ancestry.com"
October 10, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Meeting Room A. "Land Records"

October 18, 2008-- Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 10A-11A, Meeting Room A. "Using HeritageQuestOnline"
October 21, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 10A-11A, Meeting Room A. "Searching Ancestry.com"
October 27, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Theater. "Female Ancestors"

Cynthia Theusch
October 6, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Computer Classroom. "Creating/Editing Wiki Pages in WeRelate"
October 12, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Meeting Room A. "Organizing Your Genealogical Files"
October 17, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 10A-11A, Meeting Room A. "Research Sources Outside the Genealogy Center"
October 20, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2P-3P, Meeting Room A. "Searching the Wiki Pages of WeRelate"

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Area Calendar of Events
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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

October 8, 2008 at 6:30 p.m. at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza., Meeting Room C. Jeanne Stump will present "Doing Research in Scotland and Lithuania."

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

October 5, 2008 2 p.m., G. Stanley Hood will present "The Political History of Allen County: How Did a Solid Democratic County Become a Solid Republican County?"

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Driving Directions to the Library
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http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

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Indiana monthl

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Genealogy Center Queries

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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting.
Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note:

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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.

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GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

OCTOBER 2008

STATE LIBRARY HOSTING SPECIAL FAMILY HISTORY MONTH & AMERICAN ARCHIVES MONTH EVENTS THIS OCTOBER!

This October, in celebration of Family History Month and American Archives Month, the Indiana State Library is hosting several family history-related events and activities. The State Library and Indiana State Archives will offer several ***FREE*** programs on a variety of family history topics, all dedicated to researching family history and exploring Indiana's cultural heritage.

On Saturday, October 25, 2008, the State Library will host Family History Day. The all-day event will feature the following workshops and activities (all times Eastern):

8:15-8:50 a.m. Sign-in

8:50-9:00 a.m. Welcome

9:00-10:00 a.m. Back To Basics: Beginning Your Family History
Research Guidelines for the beginning genealogist and reminders for the experienced researcher.

10:15-11:15 a.m. Family History Research at the Indiana State Library
An introduction to family history-related materials located within the State Library's collections.

11:15 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Lunch (On your own)

12:30-1:30 p.m. Family History Resources at the Indiana State Archives
An overview of resources of interest to genealogists available at the State Archives.

1:45-2:45 p.m. Indiana State Library and Archives Q&A Panel
Library and Archives staff will field questions regarding resource availability and research techniques.

2:45-3:45 p.m. Family History Tour
Tour the many family history resources located at the Indiana State Library.

In addition to the five events on Family History Day, the State Library will offer five Family History Orientation Tours throughout October. These tours offer insight into the different family history resources located at the State Library. Tours are scheduled for the following dates (all times Eastern):

October 2, 2008 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
October 9, 2008 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
October 14, 2008 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
October 21, 2008 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
October 30, 2008 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

All programs are free and open to the public. Registration is required for all Family History Month activities. The deadline to register for Family History Day is October 22 and registration for individual events is allowed. Please call (317) 232-3689 or email augonzalez@library.IN.gov to register.

For more information on upcoming Indiana State Library events, visit
tp://www.in.gov/library/2374.htm.

DNR WANTS STORIES, VIDEO OF STATE PARK VISITS

By Amy Lynn Johnson, Senior Archaeologist and Archaeology Outreach Coordinator

Work on a video history to commemorate the 100th birthday of Indiana state parks and reservoirs, which will be celebrated in 2016, has started. To connect that video with Hoosiers from all around the state, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Division of State Parks and Reservoirs is seeking stories and videos from those who have visited the properties over the years. The video, which will air in fall 2009, is being developed in partnership with WTIU, the public television station in Bloomington.

Items sought vary from old still photos to slides, film, videotape, and souvenirs from visits to any of Indiana's 24 state parks. Examples include scenic black-and-white photos from the 1930s, 8mm film of family camping trips in the 1960s, postcards, buttons, pins or banners. Written descriptions of the items and any stories or memories associated with the object are encouraged. Only images and memorabilia received before June 2009 will be considered for use in the production.

Items related to Indiana's nine reservoir properties (Mississinewa, Salamonie, Roush, Monroe, Brookville, Patoka, Cagles Mill/Lieber, Cecil M. Harden/Raccoon and Hardy Lakes) will be collected, too, but at a later time.

Items may be loaned or donated. WTIU will create digital copies of loaned items, then return the originals to the owner. Items donated will be archived or curated for future use in a State Parks and Reservoirs Centennial collection.

Photos, film and other memorabilia submitted may also be used on the Web, in Outdoor Indiana magazine, and in exhibits, brochures and other interpretive media over the next few years, as the Indiana State Parks Centennial celebration starts to move into full swing.

Those who may not have photos or physical objects to contribute are welcome to contribute a memorable story or experience at an Indiana state park.

To contribute to this project, download and complete a release form at interpretiveservices.IN.gov, then mail it with your photos or other memorabilia to:

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of State Parks and Reservoirs
c/o Leslie Nocton, Historian
402 W. Washington St., W298
Indianapolis, IN 46204

If you would like to have the item(s) returned, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

To find out more about the Indiana State Parks Centennial, obtain a hard copy of the information and release form, or ask a question about donating, please contact Leslie Nocton at (317) 234-6442 or lnocton@dnr.IN.gov.

The following articles are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and are copyright 2008 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at http://www.eogn.com.

74 Million Records Now Available on Washington State Digital Archives

Washington State Digital Archives contain about 74 million records, all online. People can look up marriage licenses, birth and death certificates, census data, military service, election data, property deeds and even old pictures. Chief Spokane Garry's death certificate, for instance, is linked with a photograph.

"And that's just the beginning, the first baby steps," said State Archivist Jerry Handfield, who was in Cheney on Saturday for an open house of the digital archives, which are housed at Eastern Washington University.

The 74 million figure represents about 3 percent of the historic and contemporary records state officials hope to eventually put online. Coming soon: A database that will allow listeners to search 50,000 audiocassette tapes of Washington legislative hearings by topic. Microsoft is helping with the project.

Washington leads other states in its digital archives, Handfield said. The center received a $1 million Library of Congress grant to help seven other states establish their digital archives. The center is currently working with Colorado, its eighth state. Delegations from other countries also visit the center, to see how the system is set up.

On Saturday, the four-year-old center was as hushed as a library. Open house visitors spoke in low, reverent voices as they toured climate-controlled rooms filled with computer equipment. The tour also took them into the stacks, where paper archives from 11 counties are stored at 68 degrees, with 24 percent humidity.

The 1861 marriage registry of James O'Bryan and Susannah Finley is one of the older paper records. Both bride and groom were illiterate when they wed in what is now Stevens County. They signed with "X's." Archives Assistant Lee Pierce is working on a project to digitize Spokane's jail records from 1898 to 1901. The records provide a fascinating glimpse into local history, he said. The records reveal that prostitutes paid monthly fines of $10 to stay in business. Men arrested for running gaming operations paid $5 monthly fines.

The city took in $1,275 from prostitution and gaming fees during November 1898. "That was big money for Spokane's economy," Pierce said. The museum-like ambiance in the building doesn't reflect the digital center's true use, officials said. About 1,000 visitors log on each day to www.digitalarchives.wa.gov. "We're one of the most visited archives in the world," said Larry Cebula, assistant digital archivist. "Yet, it's mighty quiet in here."

FamilySearch Indexing Update

The following announcement was written by FamilySearch:

October 2008 Over 29 million new names were posted this past week on the FamilySearch Record Search pilot. Kudos to the FamilySearch volunteer indexers for their monumental contributions! The chart below lists the current indexing projects and their completion status. Volunteers can help any time by registering or downloading a current project at www.familysearch.org (click on Index Records>Volunteer or Start Indexing) or www.familysearchindexing.org.

Project Spotlight: United Kingdom, Cheshire Poor Law The United Kingdom, Cheshire Poor Law indexing project is currently 82% complete. We would like to finish this project by the end of next week, 10 October 2008. If volunteers have time to donate before October 10th, try doing at least a batch or two (or more) from this project. (To download a batch from a specific project, click the Download From... button in the My Work section of the indexing application's start page, select the project from the list, and click Download.) The Cheshire project includes several types of records kept by the workhouses in Cheshire County, including the Chester Union Workhouse at Hoole, from 1848-1967. Some of the poor in the community would go to the workhouses for only a short time. Some ended up spending the rest of their lives there. We are indexing birth and baptism records, death and burial records, admission registers, and creed registers. The information gathered depends upon the record type and includes the names of those admitted, admission dates, religion, names of children, names of parents, birth dates, baptism dates, names of the deceased, death and burial dates. These are not all of the Poor Law records but a significant portion of them. It is estimated that these records include 500,000 names. [The population of Cheshire County during the time period of these records is uncertain, but the population in 2001 was 673,781—so a significant portion of the community is represented in these records.]

Current Projects, Record Language, and Percent Completion Status

Alabama - 1920 US Federal Census, English - 1920, 79% complete
Argentina Censo 1869 - Buenos Aires, Spanish - 1869, 66% complete
Brandenburg Kirchenbücher, German - 1789-1875, 8% complete
California - 1920 US Federal Census, English - 1920, 28% complete
España Lugo Registros Parroquiales, Spanish - 1530-1930, 6% complete
Florida 1945 Census, English - 1945, 24% complete
France, Coutances, Paroisses de la Manche, French - 1792-1906, 7% complete
Guanajuato Censo de Mexico de 1930, Spanish - 1930, 56% complete
Guerrero - Censo de Mexico de 1930, Spanish - 1930, 35% complete
Illinois - 1920 US Federal Census, English - 1920, 15% complete
Massachusetts - 1920 US Federal Census, English - 1920, 15% complete
Morelos - Censo de Mexico de 1930, Spanish - 1930, 68% complete
New York - 1870 US Federal Census, English - 1870, 55% complete
Nicaragua, Managua Civil Records, Spanish - 1879 - present, 8% complete
Quintana Roo - Censo de Mexico de 1930, Spanish - 1930, 88% complete
Trento, Italy Baptism Records, Italian - 1784-1924, 7% complete
UK - Cheshire - Poor Law, English - 1848 -1967, 82% complete
Venezuela Mérida Registros Parroquiales, Spanish - 1654 - 1992, 0.3% complete

Online American Genealogical Biographical Index to Move

The following announcement was written by the Godfrey Library:

Godfrey Library publishes the American Genealogical Biographical Index (AGBI). The AGBI is a 226 volume every name index of hundreds of genealogies, including unindexed and partially indexed genealogies. The AGBI also indexes the Boston Transcript genealogical column that appeared from 1896 to 1941, the 1790 census, parts of the Pennsylvania Archives and various vital, church and military records. About 300 large libraries, in addition to the Godfrey Library, have print copies.

The only online addition appears on Ancestry.com. That is about to change. Beginning in January 2009 the AGBI will no longer be part of Ancestry.com. Instead the AGBI will be part of Godfrey Library's paid subscription service, Godfrey Scholar, and will also be part of World Vital Record's database offerings.

The American Genealogical Biographical Index is an invaluable first step in any genealogical research. Since the AGBI also sorts names by birthdate whenever available, it is also an important research tool when the the same given name appears many times during a surname search. The AGBI also sorts by geographical location within a surname listing.

Godfrey Library owns all the material indexed in the AGBI. Godfrey Library, a library of genealogy and family history, is located in Middletown, Connecticut.

Family Tree Quilt Fabric Panel

At the recent FGS conference in Philadelphia, I saw something I had not seen before. Admittedly, I don't look at quilting supplies very often; I leave that to my sister, a quilting expert. Maybe this is "old hat" to experienced quilters, although I suspect not.

FunStuffForGenealogists.com (love that name!) sells all sorts of items for genealogists: t-shirts, jewelry, magnifiers, clip art, and now quilting supplies. The item that caught my eye was the Family Tree Quilt Panel. It is a great way to honor your ancestors by adding them to a wall hanging and proudly displaying it in your home.

You need to see the pictures that I took; words alone will not adequately describe this. You can see the family tree on the wall hanging. If you look a bit harder, you will see ovals that contain the names of all the ancestors of the person shown at the "tree trunk."

The Family Tree Quilt Panel is not a kit although "some assembly is required." There are two blank banners and one banner that says "Our Family Tree" and it contains 21 ovals for personalizing. You can use an embroidery type sewing machine or Micron Pigma pens (or equivalent) to add the names of your ancestors.

To personalize, you can print out your names on a word processing program (to the size they fit the ovals) and put the printed type image behind the oval and then trace using a light box or a window (for backlighting). Instructions come on the panel to guide you through this.

These quilted wall hangings are 24" wide x 24" tall. Each of the 21 ovals for names is 3-1/2" wide x 1-1/2" tall. While these are great gifts for genealogists, including as a gift to yourself, I would think these would be especially appropriate for the new baby in the family.

These do-it-yourself quilted wall hangings sell for a modest price of $9.99 each plus taxes and shipping. Take a look at the pictures I snapped, click on any picture to see a larger image. Then look http://www.funstuffforgenealogists.com.

Your Family Coat of Arms and Other Myths

Many people, mostly Americans, believe that every family was once issued a coat of arms and then everyone born with that family name automatically gets to use the same coat of arms. If you believe that, it is time to correct the myth.

NOTE: There is an exception. I am told that Samurai families in Japan do have family coats of arms although they do not resemble British or European coats of arms. In any case, if your ancestry is 100% Japanese Samurai, the rest of this article does not apply to you.

To begin with, coats of arms are never issued to families; they are issued to individuals. Coats of arms are issued by heralds and there are different heralds in each country in the United Kingdom and in Europe. A coat of arms is granted by the King of Arms in England and in Ireland, while the court of the Lord Lyon King of Arms grants that right in Scotland.

England, Northern Ireland, Wales, and Scotland have the most rigid system of heraldry (coats of arms). Other European countries do record and permit coats of arms, but do not restrict their use as much as do the English and the Scottish heralds. A repository called the College of Arms holds an official register of all granted coats of arms that exist in England and Wales.

The United States has never accepted the concept of nobility and therefore has no officially-recognized heralds. Several American organizations claim to be able to issue coats of arms but any such arms issued by an American organization have to be considered as "unofficial." There is no official issuing body in the U.S. Most Americans who wish to obtain legitimate coats of arms apply first in the name of a foreign-born ancestor with the heralds in the country where that ancestor lived. The American descendant may then apply to use the ancestor's coat of arms as his own as his "inherited right to arms."

Throughout history, an individual could apply for a coat of arms and the heralds would decide whether or not to approve it. Coats of arms generally are issued to men although there are numerous exceptions. The Queen of England always has a coat of arms, as do many high-ranking officials. For instance, Margaret Thatcher was issued a coat of arms when she was prime minister.

In medieval days, coats of arms were issued only to knights and to noblemen as an emblem to be displayed on shields and on various banners for use in battle. After all, it was difficult to see through the eye slits in the helmets they wore and every soldier wanted to make sure he was swinging the broadsword at the enemy, not at his commanding officer. The brightly painted coats of arms helped identify the combatants back in the days before uniforms.

As the years passed and the battles decreased, a wealthy merchant class began to flourish and many merchants obtained coats of arms as well. So did clergymen, elected officials, and a few others. In every case, the coat of arms has always been issued to an individual, not to a family. You might find a coat of arms issued to someone with the same family name as yours, but that doesn't mean that you are entitled to use the same arms.

When a man is entitled to display arms, his sons also may apply for coats of arms. Note that granting of coats of arms is not automatic, each person must apply. Sons usually are granted coats of arms that are very similar to their father's but are changed slightly, to add some small detail that shows that this is the shield of their own branch of this particular family. If a man has multiple sons, each son applies for his own coat of arms with slight differences, even different from those of his brothers. The use of slightly modified coat of arms is called "differenced arms."

When the father dies, the eldest son may then apply to use exactly the same coat of arms that his father used. Once granted, he stops using his differenced arms. His younger brothers continue to use their differenced arms, however.

Obtaining permission to use your deceased father's coat of arms is not automatic. For instance, each King of England traditionally uses his own design and does not use that of his father.

There have always been a few instances in which women could inherit a coat of arms and to use them. However, a woman can not pass them along to her children unless she has no brothers. If this is the case, the woman owns the coat of arms, to pass along to her children, and she is considered to be the heraldic heiress to the coat of arms.

The wearing or display of coat of arms is restricted in most countries that recognize the ownership of coats of arms. There are no such restrictions in the United States; you may wear someone else's coat of arms, if you wish to. Even the countries that do restrict usage rarely enforce such laws. Therefore, the sale of bogus "family coats of arms" is rarely stopped by the authorities.

In the countries that do restrict usage, only one person may use any particular coat of arms although a grantee's sons or younger brothers might be using similar, but differenced, coats of arms, assuming they have applied for and received permission to use those differenced arms.

Did you ever receive an ad for "your family's coat of arms?" That ad isn't worth the paper it is printed on or the electrons used to display it on your computer screen. Regardless of your last name, you should display a particular coat of arms only if (1.) you have applied to the heralds for permission to display the particular arms and (2.) if such permission has been granted. Once that happens, you are the only person in the world authorized to display that coat of arms.

Displaying arms without proper authorization is a form of impersonation; you are trying to identify yourself as someone else. Legal or not, such impersonation is always in bad taste.

For authoritative information about heraldry (the display of coats of arms), I suggest you look at the following:

Polish Genealogy and Heraldry Society: http://www.feefhs.org/pol/frg-pghs.html

Luxembourg Society of Genealogy and Heraldry:
http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/hotel_claravallis/genealog.htm#genealogy

Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies - Encompasses all aspects of genealogical and heraldic research, art and practice: http://www.ihgs.ac.uk

Heraldry Society of Scotland: http://www.heraldry-scotland.co.uk

Heraldry Australia, Inc. - Australian Heraldry Society: http://www.heraldryaustralia.org

Heraldiska Samfundet - Swedish academy for the science of heraldry and related subjects:
http://www.heraldik.se

Slovenian Society for Heraldry, Genealogy and Vexilology: http://genealogy.ijp.si/hslov/all/index.htm

The Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry: http://www.bmsgh.org/

Scandanavian Heraldry Society: http://www.heraldik.org/

Office of the Chief Herald of Ireland: http://www.nli.ie/en/heraldry-introduction.aspx

The Augustan Society - An international genealogical, historical heraldic and chivalric society: http://www.augustansociety.org/

South African Heraldry: http://www.geocities.com/heraldrysa/

Heraldry Society of Sweden: http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Forum/1284

Cambridge University Heraldic and Genealogical Society: http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags/

Russian College of Heraldry: http://www.armorial.ru

Slovak Genealogical-Heraldic Society: http://www.genealogy-heraldry.sk/

Heraldry in South Africa: http://freepages.family.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~heraldry/page_optima.html

South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.: http://www.saghs.org.au

Royal Heraldry Society of Canada: http://www.heraldry.ca

The American College of Heraldry - a non-profit body with the aim of aiding in the study and perpetuation of heraldry in the United States and abroad: http://www.americancollegeofheraldry.org

Croatian Genealogical and Heraldic Society - CGHS: http://feefhs.org/cro/frg-cghs.html

CUHAGS - The Cambridge University Heraldry and Genealogy Society: http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags/

The Heraldry Society - The Heraldry Society exists to increase and extend interest in and knowledge of heraldry, genealogy, ceremonial and allied subjects: http://www.theheraldrysociety.com

The College of Arms - England. Holds the official register of all Coats of Arms or heraldry in England and Wales. Also grants arms to individuals and organizations: http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk

Vigo County (Indiana) Records Slated to be Destroyed

A part of Vigo County's history could be just that.. History. Records at the county clerk';s office contain much information about the families of Vigo County. The Vigo County Clerk plans to destroy the records although members of the Wabash Valley Genealogy Society are trying to save the information.

"I welcome their interest in our records, but I do have responsibilities for the management and safeguarding of records," said Pat Mansard the Vigo County Clerk. A room on the bottom floor of a building on 6th and Wabash in Terre Haute is full of records that could help fill in the pieces about your family's past. You can read more in the WTHI-TV web site at http://www.wthitv.com/Global/story.asp?S=9035551.

Homestead Records Become Available on the Internet for the First Time on Footnote.com

The following announcement was written by Footnote.com:

Original Records Documenting the Lives of Early Settlers Offer a Unique View Into 19th Century America

Lindon, UT -- In an event held at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Footnote.com along with several partners announced a project to make available hundreds of thousands of original Homestead Records on the Internet for the first time. This project involved the efforts of organizations including The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the National Parks Service, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and FamilySearch.

"It's exciting to see various organizations with different strengths and capabilities come together to make this information widely available," says Russ Wilding, CEO of Footnote.com. "This record collection is just one example how individuals on Footnote.com can connect their own family history to the big picture of American History."

The Homestead Act of 1862 was a landmark event at a time when the American Nation was being torn apart by the Civil War. These records, most of which have never been microfilmed, contain more than simply the names of those who petitioned the U.S. Government for land. They tell the rich story of a fast-growing country and those men and women eager to live the American dream by becoming land owners.

Footnote.com has already digitized and indexed the Homestead Records from Broken Bow, Nebraska featuring almost 40,000 records. To view samples of these records and see what Footnote users have discovered, click here. Working together with its' partners, Footnote.com will continue to release more records on the site.

Footnote.com has focused on making real history accessible to everyone and providing tools that enable people to connect with history and with each other.

Footnote.com recently released Footnote Pages, which allows users to create interactive pages for an individual, group, place or event. These pages bring history to life by allowing users to create:

- Interactive timelines and maps
- Photo galleries
- Stories
- Links to other related Footnote Pages and Footnote Members

"We encourage everyone with an interest in these Homestead Records to come and enrich this content with your contributions," says Wilding. "When people come together and share their insights, a new and exciting side of history is revealed."

Learn more by visiting http://www.footnote.com.

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Sunday, August 31, 2008 7:22 AM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 54, August 31, 2008

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 54, August 31, 2008

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Military Records, Resources, and the Symposium by Curt B. Witcher

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Many may have heard me utter the expression, "Every generation, the possibility" when talking about the importance military records and resources may play in our genealogical research. If you think of your genealogical data in the context of a timeline, not a generation has passed since before the founding of this country to August 31, 2008 where there haven't been some military activities. Assuredly, some of the activities wer mere skirmishes while others, such as the War Between the States, left marks that are still noticeable today. But, as the phrase says, every generation there exists the possibility that one of your ancestors may have been involved in military activities or may have been directly impacted and affected by military engagements.

It is that fact that makes knowledge of the types of military records generated, as well as how to find and use these records, so very important. If you'd like to see the range of military data available in repositories around the country, I recommend James C. Neagles' work entitled, "U. S. Military Records: A Guide to Federal and State Sources, Colonial America to the Present."

For nearly one half of one century, the Genealogy Center has been collecting regimental and unit histories as well as general histories, letters and diaries of soldiers from the Revolutionary War through the Korean conflict (both published editions and copies of original works), service and pension records, works of patriotic societies, reports of all types listing service details of particular groups of soldiers, division histories, records of veterans-burials, reunion rolls and yearbooks. This collection of materials in Fort Wayne is quite comprehensive and truly a rich resource for researchers.

Earlier this year, we began posting a few of these extraordinary works as well as other "born digital" works online under the banner of "Our Military Heritage" <www.GenealogyCenter.Info/Military>. If you have not visited the site recently (or ever), it is worth a look. Just this month, we added eleven additional works for the Revolutionary War. In the next couple of months, more eighteenth century materials will be added as well as online videos of Korean War veterans talking about their experiences defending our freedoms. It is certainly a fascinating way of exploring our nation's military heritage.

If military records and their uses are among those things you'd like to learn more about, the Military Symposium on September 26 and 27, 2008 is a must. We have a great featured presenter in Marie Melchiori, a veteran researcher and user of federal military records.

This could be a time when you really begin to totally incorporate the use of military records into your many generations of research--or begin to use them for the first time. Being able to speak directly with expert consultants about your particular challenge and learning more about the "Our Military Heritage" website should make this a truly meaningful symposium for advancing your research. Please consider joining us at the end of September.
<www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/Military%20Symposium.pdf>

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Adventurers of Purse and Person

by Melissa Shimkus

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After "The Lost Colony" disaster at Roanoke, James I authorized a charter to the Virginia Company to create two colonies in the New World. The first colony, Jamestown, was established in modern day Virginia. The second, Popham, was established in modern day Maine, but was vacated within a year. After a second charter was granted for the Jamestown colony in 1609, the Virginia Company was renamed The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the First Colony in Virginia. To provide royal control of the growing colony, Jamestown was transferred to the Crown on June 26, 1624. Upon transfer, the Crown requested a muster be completed to determine the condition of the Colony. That muster was taken between January 20 and February 7, 1624/25. The total population at the time was 1,232 individuals. The muster provided the following information:
colonist name, home location, names of family members, names of servants, passenger ship and year of arrival, amount of food and livestock, amount of ammunition and guns, and number of houses and boats.

In 1956, "Adventurers of Purse and Person" was released. The book contained a transcription of the 1624/25 muster and information on three generations of descendants. Due to the popularity of the title, other researchers submitted data they had collected on individuals who appeared on the 1624/25 Jamestown muster. Four hundred years after the founding of Jamestown, the fourth edition of "Adventurers of Purse and Person, 1607-1624/25" was released as a three volume set (975.5 J4AA).
The new edition provides a transcription of the 1624/25 muster, followed by information on up to six generations of the descendants of those early colonists, arranged alphabetically by surname. More than 10,000 citations lead to sources for the material provided on the descendants, so a researcher can locate verifying documentation.

Between 1607 and 1624, while Jamestown was under the control of The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the First Colony in Virginia, more than 7,000 individuals settled in Jamestown. On the census for 1624/25, 1,232 people were left in the Colony. The 4th edition of "Adventurers of Purse and Person, 1607-1624/25" provides a thorough record of some early inhabitants of Jamestown and the six generations they produced, from Jamestown to the Revolutionary War. It is an excellent starting point for those with very early connections to Jamestown settlers.

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K. G. Saur's Biographical Archives

by Steven W. Myers

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The German publisher K.G. Saur's "Biographical Archives" series presents a massive compilation of biographical sketches drawn from more than 8,600 reference works published in 44 languages between 1559 and the end of the 20th century. Approximately 10 million entries cover the lives of more than 5 million people from all classes and professions, from the 4th century BC to the present. The worldwide coverage of the series is apparent from the titles of its individual parts, with sketches featuring African, American, Arabic Islamic, Australasian, Baltic, Benelux, British, Canadian, Chinese, Classical, Czech and Slovak, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Indian, Italian, Japanese, Jewish, Korean, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian, South East Asian, South European, Soviet, Spanish, Portuguese & Iberoamerican, and Turkish subjects.

Each microfiche set reproduces exact copies of original printed articles from the source reference works and arranges them by the name of the person who is the subject of the sketch. Many of the sets also have multi-volume printed indexes available in the Genealogy Center to facilitate their use. A typical entry from the 2nd edition of the "British Biographical Index" (920.041 B77, 1998) reads: "Dainty, Thomas <d. 1652>, Bookseller - Plomer - I 298, 206." This entry provides a reference to a sketch on Thomas Dainty, bookseller, who died in 1652. "Plomer" refers to the source - H.R. Plomer's 1907 publication "A Dictionary of the Booksellers and Printers…at Work in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1641 to 1667." The numerals following the source indicate that the sketch is reproduced in the "British Biographical Archive" series I, on microfiche number 298, page 206. The sketch itself provides biographical details citing a London parish register, Stationer's Registers, his will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and a lawsuit against his estate brought in the Court of Chancery.

Although most of us do not have pedigree charts and group sheets full of the rich and famous, most of us will have at least some members of our extended family who were noteworthy enough to merit inclusion in one of the many biographical reference works cumulated in this splendid source. It is certainly worth exploring. Those with access to university library collections may be able to access a partial digital version of this dataset via Saur's "World Biographical Information System" (WBIS), slated to be complete by 2010. In the meantime, visit the Genealogy Center for full access to the microfiche version.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Repairing Tears by Becky Schipper

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There are two types of tears, clean cut and bevel. Clean cut tears require tape to hold the two sides of the tear together. Beveled tears have overlapping surfaces that can be bonded together with adhesive.

Mending with Transparent Tape (Clean Cut Tears):

Use Document Repair Tape, Filmoplast Tape, or Scotch #811 Magic Removable Tape. These tapes are *not recommended* for rare books or valuable documents, which should be repaired by a conservator. Cut tape 1/4 in. longer than the tear. Center it over the tear. Rub with a bone folder working toward the outer edge of the item. If the tear goes to the edge of a page fold a minute amount of tape over the edge.

Mending with Adhesive (Bevel Tears):

Always use a pH neutral adhesive. Place a piece of wax paper under the document or page being mended. Lift one side of the tear and brush a thin coat of adhesive onto the exposed edge. Align the edges of the tear. Wipe away any excess adhesive. Place a second sheet of wax paper on top, weight it and let it dry.

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October Is Family History Month

by Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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The Genealogy Center's annual Family History Month celebration is almost here, bringing with it a couple of really special opportunities for researchers.

The first is "Irish and Scots-Irish Family History Research: An Ulster Historical Foundation Workshop." In a day-long event on Saturday, October 4th, presenters William Roulston and Brian Trainor of the Ulster Historical Foundation will introduce attendees to Irish and Scots-Irish Family History Research, discuss records of the different churches in Ireland, emigration from Ireland to America, researching farming communities, and the sources for 17th Century Ulster Plantation research. As a companion to the Workshop, the Genealogy Center's own Steve Myers will present "Resources for Irish Research in the Genealogy Center" on Friday, October 3rd from 11am to 12 noon.
Friday afternoon, the experts from Ulster will offer personal consultations for your Irish challenges. Call 260-421-1225 for registration information, or email us at Genealogy@ACPL.info , or go to http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/UHF%20Irish%20Workshop%20Brochure.pdf
. The Saturday workshop is $25, personal consultations are $20, and Steve's Friday morning lecture is free. Space and consultation times are limited, so register soon!

The other marquee Family History Month event is "Family History:
Beyond the Basics, A Two Day Mini-Course" presented by Margery Graham and Steve Myers on Friday and Saturday October 24th and 25th. Sessions cover problem solving, probate and land research, tax lists, military and church records, and naturalization, immigration, and passenger lists. Assisted research and individual consultations will be available. See http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/Beyond%20the%20Basics%20Mini-Course.pdf
for more information and registration information. And for a refresher, Margery Graham and the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana are offering Beginning Genealogy on Saturday morning, October 11th. Call 260-672-2585 for registration information. Space is limited in both "Beyond the Basics" and "Beginning Genealogy," and these sessions will fill quickly.

Of course, Family History Month still has daily events, including lectures, computer classes, sessions on Adobe PhotoShop and Microsoft Word, WeRelate, German research, Allen County history, the DAR, and finally the ever popular Midnight Madness extended research hours on Friday October 31st. A calendar and list of events is available at the Genealogy Center's Special Programs page at http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html . Som sessions have limited space, so register soon!

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WinterTech 2008-2009

By Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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To usher in the winter months, learn new technologies while staying indoors with WinterTech! WinterTech continues our Family History Lecture Series, with a focus on online genealogy materials.

WinterTech kicks off on November 12 with Delia Bourne presenting "Newspaper Searching with Ancestry's Historical Newspapers and Newspaper Archive." Melissa Shimkus will discuss "Searching Ancestry.com" on December 10 and Cynthia Theusch will provide a "WeRelate.org Overview" on January 14, 2009. WinterTech concludes with Don Litzer's "Not Just Ancestry: Using the Entire Internet for Genealogy" on February 11. These hour-long classes are on the second Wednesday of each month at 2:30 pm. We've selected the dates and times to lead into the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana monthly meetings, held at 7 p.m. on the same dates. Come on down and keep warm by the glow of the computer monitor!

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The Final Tree Talks Program of '08--The Military Symposium

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Our 2008 series of Tree Talks programs will conclude next month with the Military Symposium. The symposium will span two days, Friday and Saturday, September 26 & 27, 2008. Marie Melchiori, CG, CGL, a nationally acclaimed military records specialist, will discuss National Archives military records as well as research sources for Confederate and Union soldiers of the Civil War. At Friday evening's meal, Curt Witcher will highlight the "Our Military Heritage" website and the increasing number of sources available for research there.

Saturday afternoon will provide opportunities for individual consultations on your research challenges. Click on http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/Military%20Symposium.pdf for program and registration information. The registration cost of $50 (payable to the Allen County Public Library) includes the Friday evening meal. You can simply send a check for $50 with your name, postal address and email address to: Military Symposium 2008, Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at 260-421-1225 or Genealogy@ACPL.Info

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher

September 3, 2008 at 10:15 a.m. Federation of Genealogical Societies 2008 Annual Conference at the Philadelphia Convention Center. "Past Perfect: The Best of Times for Serving Genealogists."

September 5, 2008 at 3:30 p.m. Federation of Genealogical Societies 2008 Annual Conference at the Philadelphia Convention Center. "All that Other Stuff: Enumerations Beyond the Federal Census Records."

September 6, 2008 at 3:30 p.m. Federation of Genealogical Societies 2008 Annual Conference at the Philadelphia Convention Center. "Looking for the Whites of Their Eyes: Online Sites for Revolutionary War Data and Research."

September 10, 2008 at 6:30 p.m., Allen County Genealogical Society Meeting, Allen County Public Library, 1st Floor Meeting Rooms, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne. "What's New at the Genealogy Center."

September 12, 2008 at 1:00 p.m., Fort Wayne Lutheran Home, 6701 South Anthony Blvd., Fort Wayne, Concord Village Heritage Room. "Preserving Your Family Memories, Stories & Treasures."

September 20, 2008, Permian Basin Genealogical Society Fall Workshop, Odessa, TX. "Historical Research Methodology: Engaging the Process to Find All the Answers," "An Ancestor's Death: A Time for Reaping,"
"Using Military Records for Genealogical Research," and "More Than Surname Surfing: Best Practices for Using the Internet for Genealogy."

Cynthia Theusch
September 17, 2008 at 7:00 p.m., Eaton County Genealogical Society, 100 W. Lawrence Avenue, Charlotte MI. "The Genealogy Center of the Allen County Public Library."

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

September 10, 2008 at 6:30 p.m. at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza., Theater, Lower Level 2. Curt Witcher will present "What's New at the Genealogy Center."

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

September 14, 2008, 2 p.m., Russell A. Working presents "Growing Up in Indiana During the Great Depression Years"

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street.
We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West
Using US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Using US 24:
After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East
Follow US 30/then 930 into and through New Haven, under an overpass into downtown Fort Wayne. You will be on Washington Blvd. when you get into downtown. Library Plaza will be on the right.

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Parking at the Library

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At the Library, underground parking can be accessed from Wayne Street.
Other library parking lots are at Washington and Webster, and Wayne and Webster. Hourly

parking is $1 per hour with a $7 maximum. ACPL library card holders may use their cards to validate the parking ticket at the west end of the Great Hall of the Library. Out of county residents may purchase a subscription card with proof of identification and residence. The current fee for an Individual Subscription Card is $70.

Public lots are located at the corner of Ewing and Wayne Streets ($1 each for the first two half-hours, $1 per hour after, with a $4 per day maximum) and the corner of Jefferson Boulevard and Harrison Street
($3 per day).

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am - 5pm, weekdays only. It is free to park on the street after 5pm and on the weekends.

Visitor center/Grand Wayne Center garage at Washington and Clinton Streets. This is the Hilton Hotel parking lot that also serves as a day parking garage. For hourly parking, 7am - 11 pm, charges are .50 for the first 45 minutes, then $1.00 per hour. There is a flat $2.00 fee between 5pm and 11pm.

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Genealogy Center Queries
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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting.
Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note:
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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.

To subscribe to "Genealogy Gems," simply use your browser to go to the website: www.GenealogyCenter.Info. Scroll down toward the bottom of the first screen where it says, "Enter Your Email Address to Subscribe to "Genealogy Gems." Enter your email address in the yellow box and click on "Subscribe." You will be notified with a confirmation email.

If you do not want to receive this e-zine, please follow the link at the very bottom of the issue of GenealogyGems you just received or send an email to kspears@acpl.lib.in.us with "unsubscribe e-zine" in the subject line.

Steve Myers & Curt Witcher, co-editors

To unsubscribe or modify your subscription options, please visit:
http://lists.genealogycenter.info/mailman/options/genealogygems/dplind%40dpl.lib.in.us

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2008 UPCOMING EVENTS

GENEALOGY IS LIKE HIDE & SEEK – THEY HIDE & I SEEK!

Genealogy Nuts - Monday, September 8th

The **Genealogy Nuts** will meet on September 8th at 1:30 in the library's program room. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. At the September meeting, Rose Ann & Cindy will share what they learned at the Midwestern Roots Conference in August. The next meeting will be October 13th when the group will observe Family History Month.

HENDRICKS COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SHOW AND TELL

On Saturday, September 13 at 10 am, James Tharp will present **Hendricks County Archaeology Show and Tell** in the library's program room. The Hendricks County resident will talk about how archaeology contributes to our understanding of Hendricks County's history. He will also discuss Hendricks County's archeological past. All participants are invited to bring one artifact to show and tell. Registration is required for this program.

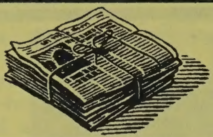
TOUR OF DANVILLE EAST & DANVILLE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CEMETERIES

Saturday, October 4 at 2 pm

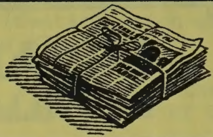
Did you know that the cemetery north of the Danville Middle School is actually two cemeteries? Join us on Saturday, October 4th at 2 pm for a **Tour of Danville East & Danville Primitive Baptist Cemeteries.** The group will meet in the Middle School parking lot. Libbe Hughes and Cindy Rutledge will talk about the history of the cemeteries and the type and preservation of tombstones. The tour will feature historic grave sites such as Revolutionary War veterans Obediah Turpin and Richard Barnes, Central Normal College President Franklin Adams, Professor Charles A. Hargrave, Col. CC Nave and Judge Thomas Cofer. Brian Hughes will demonstrate the ancient art of dousing. Registration is required.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us



INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



Celebrate Archaeology Month in September

Did you know that Indiana currently has over 49,000 identified archaeological sites including several in Hendricks County? Did you know that, to date, over forty Indiana archaeological sites have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and one (Angel Mounds State Historic Site) is even a National Historic Landmark?

September is **Indiana Archaeology Month** sponsored by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA). The month provides an opportunity to celebrate and learn about Indiana archaeology. One goal is to increase public awareness and to minimize the myths and misconceptions commonly associated with the discipline. For more information, visit the Indiana Archaeology Month page at the Department of Natural Resources website www.in.gov/dnr/historic/10316.htm

The Indiana Room has several archaeology books in our collection that are fascinating. We also have archaeology handouts available for interested patrons to pick up. Have fun, celebrate archaeology and learn more about Indiana's cultural heritage!

September Displays

In honor of Indiana Archaeology Month, the Indiana Room displays will feature **Archaeology**. The display will feature a variety of tools including mortars and axes. Most of these items will be from Hendricks County. Be sure to stop and see this fascinating display.

Genealogy After Hours
Saturday, October 25 from 5 to 10 pm

Trying to scale that genealogy brick wall? Receive a boost at the **Genealogy After Hours** on Saturday, October 25 from 5 to 10 pm. The evening genealogy research session sponsored by the Indiana Room will begin with a pitch-in supper. Afterwards, the Indiana Room will be open for uninterrupted research with the staff available to answer your questions. Library computers will also be available to use for research. Registration is required and is limited to 20, so call now to sign up.

Allen County Public Library Research Trip

In July the Genealogy Nuts traveled to Ft. Wayne to research at the Allen County Public Library (ACPL). It was the largest group that we have ever taken - a total of 27. Everyone had a good time with great food and enjoyable company. Most came back with several new pieces of research. The Nuts are planning to go back next summer.

Wartime Letters: Primary Sources

James H. Madison
Wylie Hall 249, Indiana University
Madison@indiana.edu

From Europe, Liz Richardson wrote on Red Cross stationery with a fountain pen, sometimes a pencil, and occasionally a typewriter. Often she told her correspondent exactly what she was doing at the moment, as in this to her brother, John, on November 1, 1944: "I'm sitting on top of the fireplace, writing on my lap and waiting for a Special Service Lieut. who is dying to have somebody laugh at his shaggy dog stories. And I'm the lucky girl, so I must go now and climb into my laughing clothes."

Diaries and letters from World War II are among the best way for us to know a time so different from our own. They have an immediacy that offers a sense of being there, of knowing someone from an earlier time, of feeling close to that person, and gaining insights as to what happened and what it meant.

Reading primary sources sometimes takes more patience than watching a film or reading a historical narrative, which the creator has carefully packaged for tidy presentation. Letters and diaries contain repetitions, fragments, and interrupted stories. They are created in the present time of the writer who cannot know the future the way a historian does.

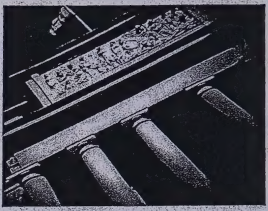
That uncertainty runs through Elizabeth Richardson's writings and gives them power and poignancy. So does her conviction that she was living in the midst of momentous events. She wrote not only to share with her correspondents back home but as a way to think about and make sense of the turmoil around her and, later, to remember.

It's not hard to imagine Liz's return to America after the war, perhaps to her old job in retail advertising, perhaps living as mother and wife in America of the 1950s and 1960s, perhaps even combining career and family, but certainly never forgetting. Likely she would have attended the Red Cross Clubmobile reunions to laugh and reminisce, but more important, on an occasional evening, she would sit and read through her old letters and diary entries, pondering, shedding a few tears, and understanding more fully in the distance of time what she had seen and done. As with others of her generation, she would likely have held these thoughts in her heart so that those of the next generation would never fully know.

Liz's letters are included in James H. Madison, Slinging Doughnuts for the Boys: An American Woman in World War II (Indiana University Press, 2007).A very good collection of wartime letters is Judy Barrett Litoff and David C. Smith, eds. We're In This War Too: World War II Letters from American Women in Uniform (Oxford University Press, 1994).

www.GooGLE.Books.com

Using Government Documents for Genealogical Research



Curt B. Witcher, MLS, FUGA, IGSF
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260-421-1225 | www.ACPL.Info | Genealogy@ACPL.Info

Federal Government Documents

Definition & History

Since its inception, the United States government has gathered information, held hearings, conducted investigations, compiled reports, and published findings. The United States Government Printing Office has published millions of documents. These publications, commonly called Federal Government Documents, contain tens of thousands of historical records of potential value for genealogists.

An agency of the legislative branch of the federal government, the Government Printing Office, or GPO, was created in 1860. The printing of Congressional materials has always been one of the primary responsibilities of the GPO. Bills, acts, and joint resolutions are among the commonly printed items. Today, the federal government documents depository system disseminates the largest volume of informational literature in the United States. Statistical probability alone should tempt the genealogist to tap this source of data.

Determining When to Use

Since no one has unlimited research time, it is worthwhile developing a checklist of when it would be prudent to seek out federal government publications as data sources in our genealogical endeavors. One should seek out federal documents if a potential ancestor:

☑ was involved in military activities
☑ had claims for losses based on military actions
☑ was involved in any dealings or transactions with the government
☑ settled in a frontier area
☑ suffered from any disaster
☑ sought relief from an "unjust" law or code--local, state or national
☑ attended a government institution/joined a government organization
☑ was a Native American or involved with Native Americans
☑ was a member of a wave of immigrants
☑ was a member of a minority or oppressed group
☑ was involved in transportation, commerce, or banking
☑ served as a government official

Arrangement of Materials

The basic arrangement for federal government documents is a system designed for archiving large numbers of materials--a system where all materials from a particular issuing government agency are placed together regardless of the materials' subject matter. This system, the Superintendent of Documents Classification System, is both a help and a challenge for one attempting to access the wealth of information contained in the documents.

The Superintendent of Documents Classification System assigns each document a SuDoc number. The number begins with a letter which represents the government department or agency issuing the document. Some of the important department designations are below.

A	Department of Agriculture
C	Department of Commerce
D	Department of Defense
GP	Government Printing Office
I	Department of the Interior
J	Department of Justice
L	Department of Labor
LC	Library of Congress
T	Department of the Treasury
W	Department of War
Y	Congress

The SuDoc classification system places a greater importance on successfully archiving the materials than it does on easy access to the documents. A classic example is when an agency changes name or changes departmental affiliation. The newly published materials receive a new SuDoc number while all of the previously published materials by the agency keep their old SuDoc number. That means material on the Mexican War could be classified under "W" for Department of War or "D" for Department of Defense, depending on when it was actually published.

Indices

CIS U.S. Serial Set Index. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Information Service, 1975-.
[Base set is 12 Volumes in 36 parts. Now on *HeritageQuestOnline* & *America's Genealogy Bank*. Other indices/subject-based sets are published regularly.]

The United States Serial Set is an on-going collection of U.S. government publications compiled under the direction of Congress. Documents included in the base set cover the period from 1789-

1969, and total more that eleven million pages. With the exception of the American State Papers, the serial set is organized in a loose chronological order.

The Serial Set collection contains the following types of publications: congressional journals, reports, directories, manuals, and related internal publications; reports from congressionally commissioned or conducted investigations; annual reports from Federal executive agencies; survey, research, and statistical publications of executive agencies; selected annual and special reports of non-governmental agencies.

The American State Papers portion of the set, which covers documents and reports of the first fourteen Congresses, includes ten subject classes: foreign relations, Indian affairs, finance, commerce and navigation, military affairs, naval affairs, post office department, public lands, claims, and miscellaneous. As they represent some of the earliest documents, they are an extremely important set of papers.

Cumulative Subject Index to the Monthly Catalog of the United States Government Publications, 1900-1971. Washington, D.C.: Carrollton Press, Inc., 1973-75. 15 volumes.

This voluminous work provides some subject access to the majority of United States government publications issued between 1900 and 1971. It represents a merging of the subject entries in the various annual and decennial indexes of the Monthly Catalog, and the addition of numerous other entries. It is important to note that the work does not include the names of persons who were beneficiaries of individual relief actions.

U.S. Superintendent of Documents. *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1895-. [1976 to present available electronically, via web.]

The Monthly Catalog is an author, subject, and title index to published government documents. Having been published since 1895, it is the oldest and most comprehensive source for location government documents--nearly a century's worth of publications.

Repositories

Most all public libraries house some federal government documents with medium to large public libraries typically housing rather significant collections. Land grant colleges and large university libraries are full federal document repositories as are large public libraries in many major metropolitan areas. State libraries also have rich collections of federal documents.

Internet Index

The Catalog of U.S. Government Publications: <catalog.gpo.gov/>

The Catalog of U. S. Government Publications consists of a listing of the most recent generation of government publications, and is sometimes referred to as GPO Access, MoCAT, and the Government Information Locator. The Catalog is a comprehensive index of publications from all agencies of the United States Government. The types of government publications include traditional print,

The National Bibliography— new

microfiche, electronic resources, audiovisual media, maps, and posters. The Catalog provides the user with the capability of searching bibliographic records that describe federal government publications by keyword.

The "Locate in a Library" feature makes it relatively easy for the researcher to determine the closest federal depository library(ies) which receive/own a specific federal government publication. Researchers are provided with full contact and address information for each federal depository library in a geographic area which receives a specific government document listed in The Catalog. This tool also enables researchers to identify by city, state, or telephone area code or two digit state abbreviations any depository library holding a specific federal government document.

More Federal Government Document Links/Resources of the Library of Congress: <lcweb.loc.gov/rr/news/extgovd.html>

State and Local Government Documents

Definition & History

State and local government documents mirror their federal counterparts in that they are records created by particular government agencies and departments, or the reports generated by commissions, task forces, and study groups empowered by the aforementioned agencies and departments. Most state and local government entities have been producing official documents since their inception. At the state government level, some of the most useful documents are the laws and codes which governed the people throughout the states' histories. After the territorial laws and early codes of most states, one can find divorce petitions, appointments, law suits, founding and establishment orders for schools and societies, and evidence of nearly every type of legal proceeding among the documents. At the local government level, some of the most useful documents are the annual reports of the incorporated cities and towns. As late as the middle of the twentieth century, some town annual reports were recordings births, marriages, and deaths as well as a listing of local government employees, often with political affiliations, physical descriptions, and nativity data. It is important to remember that in the context of local government records, anyone whose salary, commission, etc. was paid with tax dollars was considered a government employee. Hence, these annual reports can contain an interesting assortment of individuals including police, fire, and street department rosters as well as teachers, librarians, water works employees.

Arrangement of Materials & Indices

Like federal documents, state and local government documents tend to be organized by government agency, though one will find the use of more subject-based shelving and archiving schemes with these documents. There is no distinct national indexing or cataloging scheme (like the SuDoc Number with federal documents) used with state and local documents. Many libraries have devised their own cataloging schemes based on some modification of LC (Library of Congress) or Dewey Decimal cataloging systems. With the advent and popularity of the Internet a number of years ago, many government units are producing "point-in-time" indices to the records, reports, etc. in their respective offices and archives.

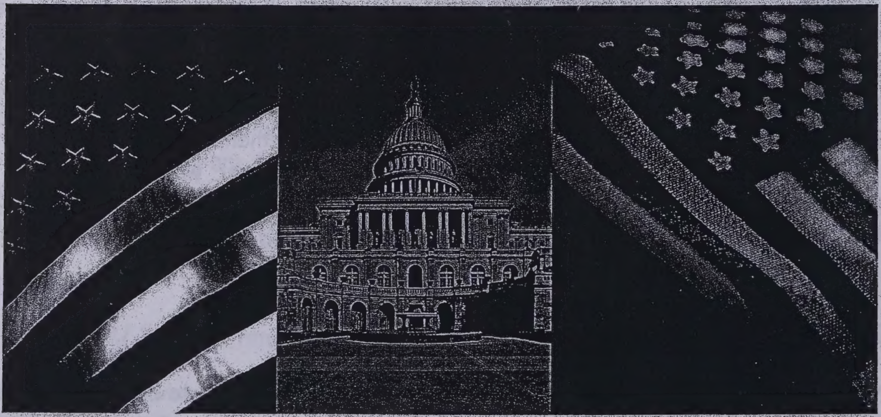
Repositories

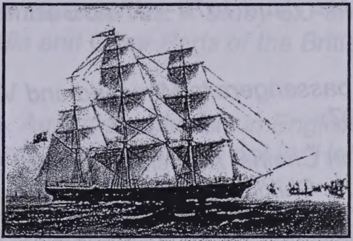
All public libraries within a particular state house a number of state government documents with medium to large public libraries having the more significant collections. State libraries will have complete state document collections for their respective states. City, township, and county public libraries will have as complete of local documents collections as possible. It is important to note that many local government agencies still do not do a very adequate job documenting their activities and preserving records of their actions, even when mandated to do so.

Internet Access

List of State Archives: <www.statearchivists.org/states.htm>
List of State Libraries: <lists.webjunction.org/libweb/usa-state.html >

State archives and state libraries maintain homepages that are increasingly important to genealogists in their research. Each may contain significant searchable data files as well as research tips and guides. And both state archives and state libraries may contain state and local government document information, indices, and sometimes actual digital copies.





Convicts to the Colonies – Transportation prior to 1776 from Britain to America

Susan Kaufman / Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research
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Prior to 1776 the colonies that became the United States received transported criminals to populate the land. Not all were for heinous crimes. Some were transported to the colonies rather than to the gallows. Some of these criminals became indentured servants to pay for their transportation.

Not only do these documents that are used for convict research offer stories of crimes, they also offer names of individuals involved in the events. These documents are also rich in names of ordinary individuals.

The social conditions reflected in the research and evidence of the times give us a glimpse into the conditions in which two countries were dealing with population growth, one as an emigrating country, one as an immigrant country.

The concentrated time period covered includes the last 17th century through the late 18th century prior to the Revolution. Many individuals were indentured servants, even the convicts had to pay their passage. To do this the captains sold the convicts upon arrival in the colonies. Individuals were transported landed in Virginia or Maryland in high proportion, often becoming assimilated into colonial life while indentured. Others died on the trip, others died in the colonies, and others ran away, others were indentured for many years.

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The Proceedings of the Old Bailey 1674 - 1913 – www.oldbaileyonline.org
A fully searchable edition of the largest body of texts detailing the lives on non-elite people ever published, containing almost 200,000 criminal trials held at London's central court.

Linconshire Archives Family History page
http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=6294
Local archives in England. Presented as example of local record repository presence on the web.

Encyclopedia of Genealogy – Transportation – Colonial America
http://www.eogen.com/Transportation
The Encyclopedia of Genealogy, a free-content encyclopedia created by its readers, people like you. The Encyclopedia of Genealogy is available to everyone, free of charge.

National Archives (England) Research Guide
http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/RdLeaflet.asp?sLeafletID=268&j=1
Transportation to America and the West Indies 1615 – 1776

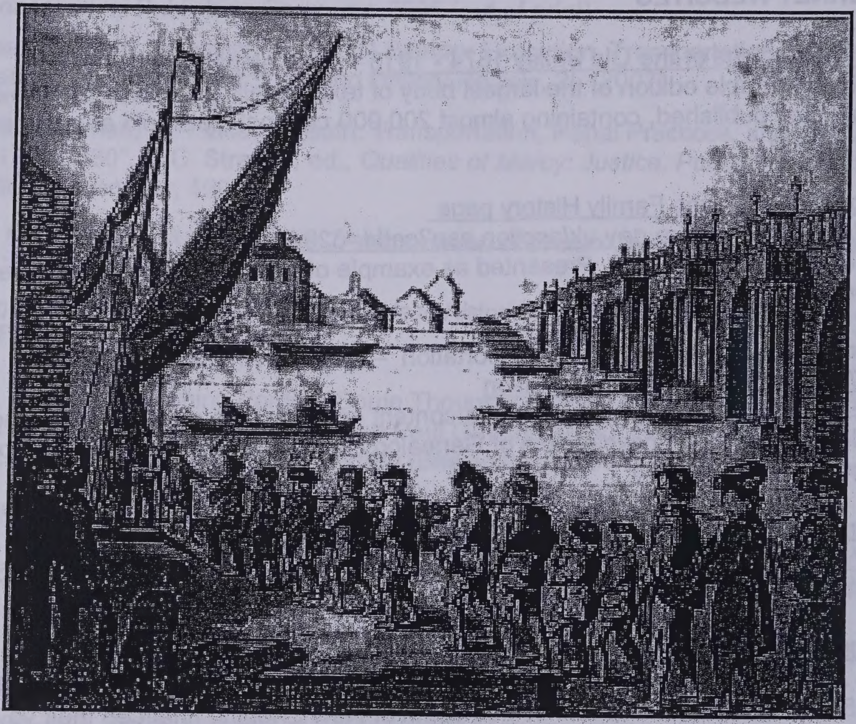
Immigrants Servants Database - http://www.immigrantservants.com/
Helps Americans trace the European origins of their colonial ancestors. It is estimated that 75% of those colonists who settled south of New England financed their voyages to the New World as indentured servants, convict servants, or redemptioners. This project seeks to identify through American and European sources these individuals between the years 1607 – 1820. Includes a wealth of background information and searchable database.

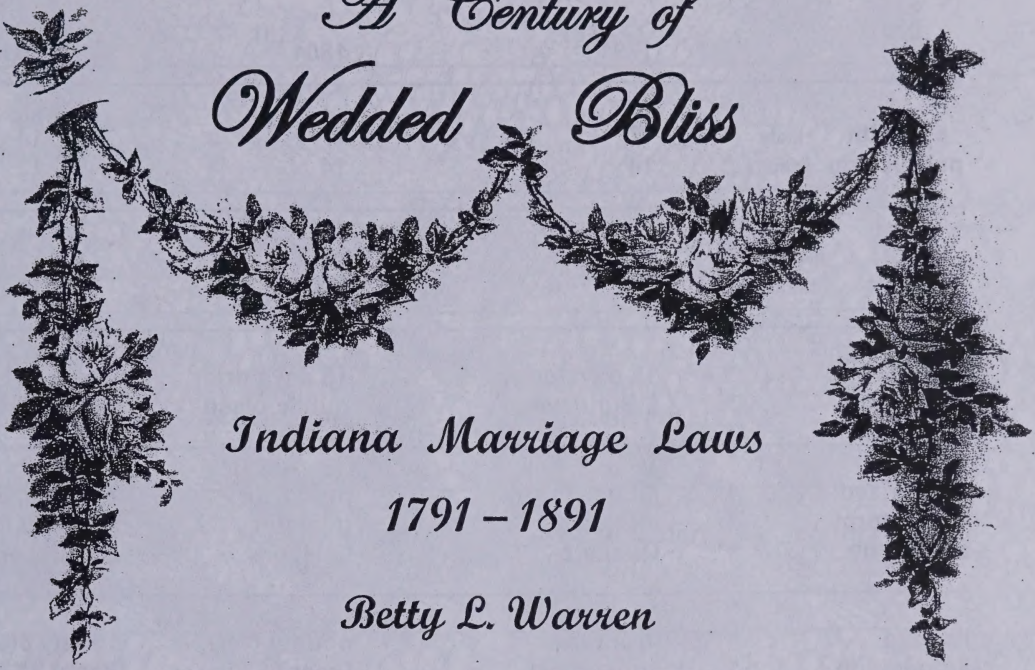
Library of Virginia - http://www.lva.lib.va.us/
Online catalog to identify research materials, some collections indexed, some reproduced online.

Colonial Williamsburg - http://research.history.org/DigitalLibrary/BrowseVG.cfm

Digitized Virginia Gazette newspaper, published weekly in Williamsburg, 1736-1780; the news covered all Virginia and included some information for other colonies, Scotland, England etc.

London's Past Online - http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl/london.asp
A free online bibliography of published material relating to the history of the Greater London area created by the Centre for Metropolitan History in association with the Royal Historical Society.





A Century of Wedded Bliss

Indiana Marriage Laws

1791 – 1891

Betty L. Warren

Youngest permissible age with consent of parents: age fourteen for males; age twelve for females

Legal age of consent: consistently 21 for males and 18 for females

Posted intentions: announced at a meeting in a public place or published and affixed in a public place in town; not required after 1818.

Who may solemnize marriage: judges of any circuit court within their respective jurisdiction, ministers of the gospel (licensed), Justice of the Peace, the society of Christians called Quakers in their public meetings, priests.

License acquisition: originally from the Territorial Governor, then the County Clerk; Quakers were always exempt, German Baptists were exempt at one time.

Residency requirement varied: both resident or female for one month.

Filing requirement for certificate: consistently three months.

Affidavit: necessary if clerk was unacquainted with one of the parties; not required to keep consent forms!

Fines: numerous and varied amounts. Collectible?

Civil contract: defined by the "laws of God" changed to "not nearer than second cousins."

Marriage void as of 1843 if you: had a living spouse; were insane or idiotic; were a white person marrying a negro (1/8 or more negro blood).

Divorce laws were added in 1795 (adopted from the Massachusetts code).

A Century of Wedded Bliss: Indiana Marriage Laws 1791-1891

Betty L. Warren

		1791	1801	1818
age with permission	male	17	17	14
	female	14	14	12
age of consent	male	21	21	21
	female	18	18	18
posted intentions		15 days prior 3 Sundays	15 days prior public place	not required
authorized to perform ceremony		judge minister Quakers	judge, JP minister Quakers	(judge, JP) minister Quakers
license acquisition (except Quakers)		(from the governor)	county clerk (keep) $1 fee	county clerk (keep) $1 fee
residency requirement		within the territory	within the territory (or parents)	one party within the county
filing requirement		3 months $20 fine	3 months	3 months $50 fine
affidavit				if requested by clerk
fines		$100 if "contrary to the true intent and meaning"		$500 (clerk) if issued to non-resident
civil contract		laws of God	laws of God	laws of God

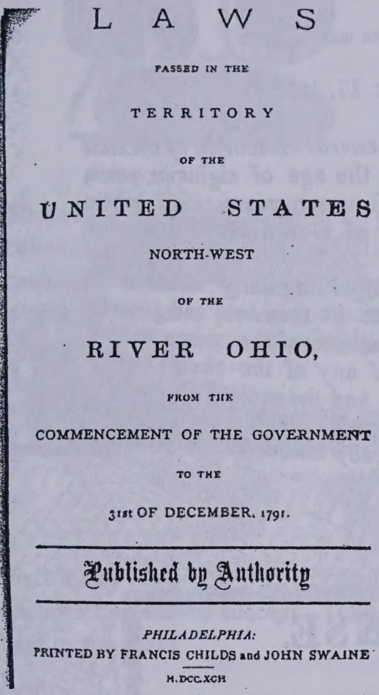
A Century of Wedded Bliss: Indiana Marriage Laws 1791-1891 Betty L. Warren

		1824	1838	1843
age with permission	male	14	18	17
	female	12	14	14
age of consent	male	21	21	21
	female	18	18	18
authorized to perform ceremony		judge, JP minister Quakers	judge, JP minister (licensed) Society of Friends	judge, JP minister Quakers priest
license acquisition (except Quakers)		county clerk (keep)	county clerk (keep)	county clerk (keep)
residency requirement		one party within the county	female one month	female one month
filing requirement		3 months $5 / lose license	3 months $5 / lose license	3 months lose license
affidavit		if unacquainted with clerk	if unacquainted with clerk	if clerk is uncertain
fines		penalty for false issue	$500 false issue	lose job false issue
civil contract		laws of God	laws of God	laws of God
void if:				living spouse idiotic or insane white & negro

A Century of Wedded Bliss: Indiana Marriage Laws 1791-1891

Betty L. Warren

		1852	1860	1877
age with permission	male	17	17	18
	female	14	14	16
age of consent	male	21	21	21
	female	18	18	18
authorized to perform ceremony		judge, JP minister Quakers priest	judge, JP minister Quakers priest	judge, JP minister Quakers priest
license required (except Quakers)		county clerk (keep)	county clerk (keep) exempted German Baptists	county clerk (keep) exempted German Baptists
residency requirement		female one month	female one month	female one month
filing requirement		3 mos $20 + costs lose license	3 months lose license	3 months lose license
affidavit		if justification needed (clerk)	if justification needed (clerk)	if justification needed (clerk)
fines		$500 false license	$500 false license	$50 - $500
civil contract		not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity	not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity	not nearer kin than 2nd cousins
Void if:		living spouse idiotic or insane white & negro	living spouse idiotic or insane white & negro	living spouse idiotic or insane white & negro



LAWS

PASSED IN THE

TERRITORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES

NORTH-WEST

OF THE

RIVER OHIO,

FROM THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT

TO THE

31st OF DECEMBER, 1791.

Published by Authority

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY FRANCIS CHILDS and JOHN SWAINE
M.DCC.XCII

CHAPTER VII.

A LAW *regulating Marriages: adopted and published by His Excellency* Arthur St. Clair, *Esquire, Governour, the Honourable* Samuel Holden Parsons, *and* James Mitchell Varnum, *Judges of the Territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio.*

At what age persons may marry;

MALE persons of the age of seventeen years, and female persons of the age of fourteen years, and not prohibited by the laws of God, may be joined in marriage.

by whom;

It shall be lawful for any of the judges of the general court, or of the county court of common pleas in their respective counties, ministers of any religious society or congregation within the districts in which they are settled, and the society of christians called quakers in their public meetings, to join together as husband and wife all persons of the above description who may apply to them agreeably to the rules and usage of the respective societies to which the parties belong.

(29)

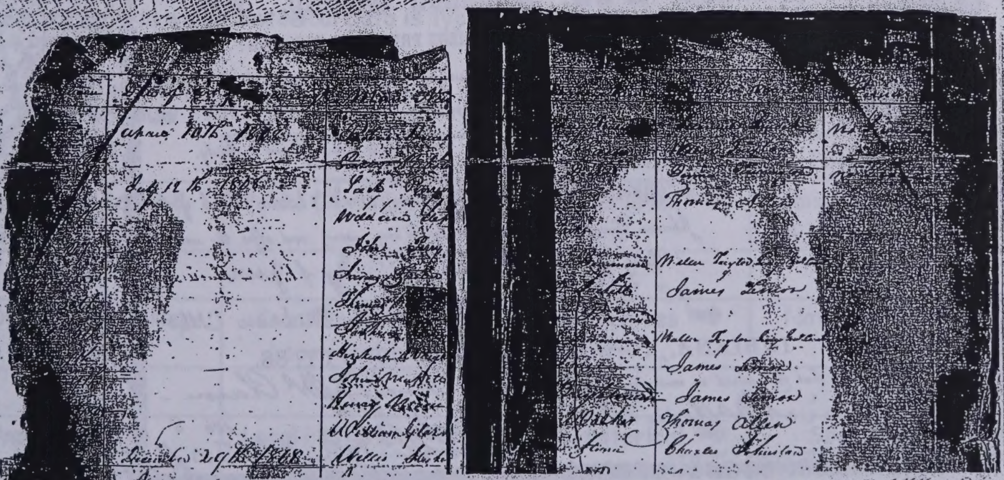
in what manner intention of the parties shall be published;

Previously to persons being joined in marriage aforesaid, the intention of the parties shall be made known by publishing the same for the space of fifteen days at least, either by the same being publickly and openly declared three several Sundays, holy days, or other days of public worship in the meeting in the towns where the parties respectively belong, or by publication in writing under the hand and seal of one of the judges before mentioned, or of a justice of the peace within the county, to be affixed in some public place in the town wherein the parties respectively dwell, or a license shall be obtained of the governour under his hand and seal, authorising the marriage of the parties without publication, as in this law before required.

certain persons to obtain previous consent of parents, &c.

Male persons under the age of twenty-one years, and female persons under the age of eighteen shall not be joined in marriage without first obtaining the consent of their fathers respectively, or (in case of the death or incapacity of their fathers) of their mothers, or guardians, provided such parents or guardians live within the territory.

Where persons not resident within the territory apply to be joined in marriage, the consent of fathers, mothers, or guardians shall be obtained in like manner as if they were citizens of the territory.



Clark County, Indiana 1808

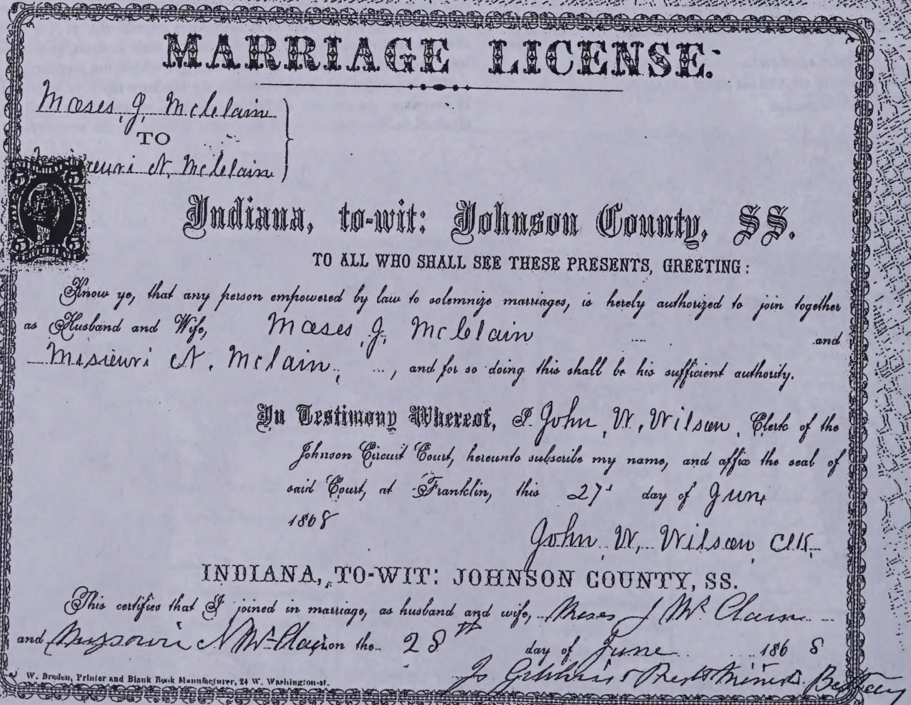
CHAPTER LXVIII.

AN ACT to regulate marriages.

[APPROVED, FEBRUARY 17, 1838.]

Who may contract marriage. SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana*, That male persons of the age of eighteen years, and female persons of the age of fourteen years, may, where they are not prohibited by the laws of God from so doing, be joined in marriage.

Who may solemnize marri'gs SEC. 2. Ministers of the gospel regularly licensed to preach, as long as they continue to be members and preachers of their respective churches, justices of the peace within their respective counties, judges of any of the circuit courts within their respective jurisdictions, and the society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in their public meetings, according to the rules of their society, are hereby authorized to join to-



MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Moses J. Mclelain
TO
[illegible]reuri N. Mclelain

Indiana, to-wit: Johnson County, SS.

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

Know ye, that any person empowered by law to solemnize marriages, is hereby authorized to join together as Husband and Wife, Moses J. Mclelain *and* Misiuri N. Mclain, *and for so doing this shall be his sufficient authority.*

In Testimony Whereof, *I* John W. Wilson, *Clerk of the Johnson Circuit Court, hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of said Court, at Franklin, this* 27 *day of* June 1868

John W. Wilson Clk.

INDIANA, TO-WIT: JOHNSON COUNTY, SS.

This certifies that I joined in marriage, as husband and wife, Moses J McClain *and* Missouri N McClain *on the* 28th *day of* June 1868

Jo Gibbins Presb Minister

W. Braden, Printer and Blank Book Manufacturer, 24 W. Washington-st.

Lookin' 'n' Bookin'

Doing Effective Genealogical Research in Libraries

Curt B. Witcher, MLS, FUGA, IGSF
Manager, Genealogy Center
Allen County Public Library
900 Library Plaza, P. O. Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270
260-421-1225 | Genealogy@ACPL.Info | www.ACPL.Info

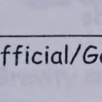
Successful genealogical research requires that one have meaningful strategies for finding, collecting, organizing, and evaluating data. The soundness of one's strategies and the consistent manner in which those strategies are applied will in very large part determine one's research success. Nowhere are consistently applied, meaningful strategies more important than in the effective use of libraries and record repositories.

First steps to effectively using any library or record repository must be organizing the data one has already collected and developing a research plan.

1. What do I know?
2. How do I know it?
3. What do I want to find out?

Visit every library or record repository, in-person or virtually, with a plan. Having no plan ensures diminished success. Time "saved" by not properly preparing typically costs one three-fold in the field.

Developing a sound, robust strategy for locating all the possible sources of records and information is most consequential for the researcher who is interested in finding *all the data* about an individual or family being investigated. To do so requires that one understand the general ways in which historical data is typically archived.



How Historical Data Is Archived—*Information Retention Hierarchy*

	LOCAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Published Books & Printed Materials	Public Libraries	State Libraries	Library of Congress & Major Libraries
Official/Gov't Recs.	Courthouses/ Local Archives	State Archives	National Archives
Unpublished Materials [MSS, photos, etc.]	Local Historical Societies	State Historical Societies	Special Focus Collections & Organizations

Four General Types of Libraries

Academic—support the academic curriculum of the parent institution
Private—conform to the founding mission, purpose or focus
Public—meet the needs of the constituent patron populations
State—serve as data repository and information source for legislature

It is critical to attempt to visit every library or record repository virtually before attempting to visit the institution in person. Increasingly, libraries, archives, historical and genealogical societies, heritage organizations, and units of government have websites that are quite useful for the historical researcher.

Website with a good list of state historical and genealogical society Internet sites:
www.usgennet.org/socadmin

Website with a comprehensive list of state library Internet sites:
lists.webjunction.org/libweb/usa-state.html

On state library websites, one often finds links to the public libraries statewide. On public library Internet sites, one increasingly finds links to important local governmental units and important virtual local history files.

In determining which libraries or record repositories to visit, in person or virtually, it is beneficial to remember the following five significant research factors. Further, keeping these factors in mind when searching in libraries' web sites will pay significant dividends—unlocking the treasures of the particular library or record archive.

- 🔓 Surname
- 🔓 Geographic Area
- 🔓 Ethnicity
- 🔓 Religion
- 🔓 Occupation

When paying a virtual visit to a library or record repository, there are a number of items one should explore. These items should become a part of one's research checklist. They include but are not limited to the following list.

☑ online catalog, descriptive calendar of holdings, and finding aids
☑ collection guides and descriptions
☑ research pathfinders, aids, and tip-sheets
☑ searchable data silos/databases and actual digitized records in digital libraries & albums (community albums, memory projects, and the like)
☑ accessibility of the collection, e.g. hours, regulations for use, restrictions, etc.

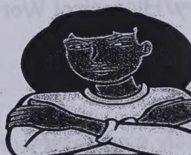
TIPS:

Explore links entitled reference, adult services, local history, special collections and any geographically named collection. Graphically named collections are particularly consequential on public and state library websites as well as on historical society and special library websites.

1. Take time to "play" in any online catalog or way-finding system. Typically they all work a little differently. Subject searches may net limited numbers of results due to the use of controlled language. Keyword searches may net excessive numbers of hits depending on the database fields being searched.
2. Explore the "advanced" search features of any catalog or way-finding system. The application of multiple, carefully chosen and appropriately applied, Boolean operators [and, or, not, etc.] can produce interesting results.
3. Employ the full functionality of your browser when exploring record repository sites.
4. The research value of a particular repository can be determined in part by (a) the quantity of its newspaper holdings, (b) the number of primary source documents, (c) the existence of government documents among its collections, (d) the presence of access tools, (e) the availability of searchable data files, (f) the availability of digitized documents and (g) the size of the collection.
5. In evaluating repositories, any public library that qualifies under Witcher's "Rule of 50s" is worth exploring: Established before 1950 and containing more than 50,000 volumes in its collection.
6. Know the libraries' record repositories' missions, foci, and functions.

Effectively using libraries record repositories requires one to commit to memory and action some successful communication skills—both general skills and those that apply specifically to the genealogical research field.

Asking questions is an ART as well as a procedure.
We want the record custodians & info mgrs. working for us.
Know "when to tell how much!"
The *Horrible Little Secret* -- No one cares about your family, your genealogy, or your kin!



Brevity and clarity are golden when interacting in person with record custodians, archivists, and librarians.

If a picture is worth a thousand words, then a neat, properly completed ancestor chart is a 5K resource!
The "Wooden-Match-Stick-Test"

Brevity and clarity as equally important when interacting with library, archive, and other repository staff via postal mail or email. Because one can send more data via email or postal mail than one can quickly & cogently tell doesn't mean one should.
The "Canceled-Personal-Postal-Mail-Test"

In Review:

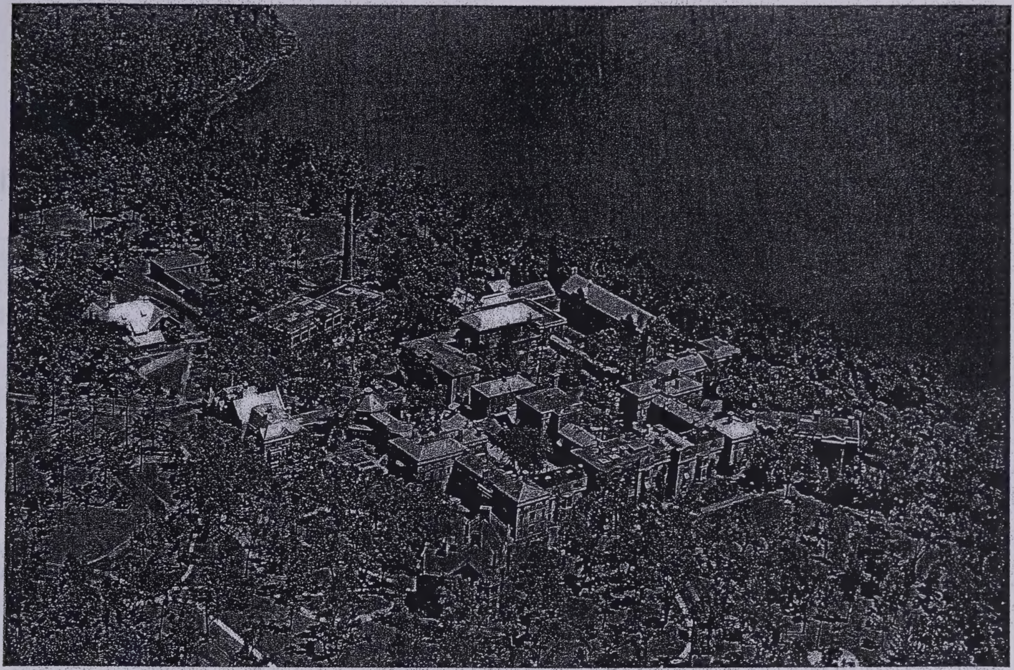
Once you determine your target repository . . . develop a repository specific "game plan" will help ensure effective use of that facility.

- ☐ Actively seek published guides.
  - ⇨ Public Libraries & States Libraries—guides and finding aides, print and online
  - ⇨ Local & State Archives—online descriptive inventories
  - ⇨ Local courthouses—WPA inventories, USGenWeb data, and printed guides
- ☐ Use all available online catalogs, databases, pathfinders, and guides. This includes large bibliographic databases such as OCLC's WorldCat.org.
- ☐ With repositories of published materials, apply the "Rule of 50" as an evaluation tool.
  - ⇨ In operation since 1950
  - ⇨ At least 50,000 items in the collection
- ☐ When on-site at libraries, don't spend all your time just in the genealogy or local history collection. Make sure you note collections that might be "outside" the genealogy or local history room.
  - ⇨ Biographical Collections
  - ⇨ Vertical Files
  - ⇨ Picture Files
  - ⇨ Government Document Collections
  - ⇨ Legal Collections
  - ⇨ Newspaper Collections
  - ⇨ History/Historical Works Collections

Epilogue:

While extremely elementary and pedestrian, remember to use *all* the parts of a book. [Title page, preface, foreword, table of contents, text, footnotes, endnotes, bibliography, index, illustrations, appendices, tables, lists, and conclusion.]

Research completely,
Record accurately,
Document thoroughly!

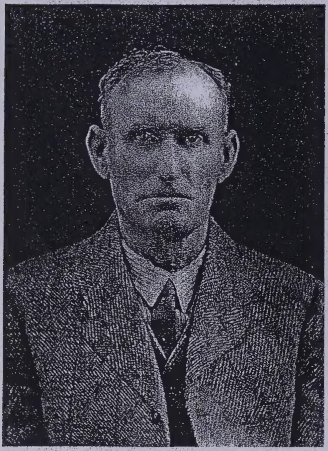


Madison State Hospital, Madison State Hospital Collection, Indiana State Archives circa 1930.

Driving You Bonkers: Accessing State Hospital Records for Family Research

Alan January
Indiana State Archives

Since 1848 Indiana's state operated mental hospitals and developmental centers have admitted approximately 300,000 patients. With the closure of seven state operated facilities in recent years and the downsizing of six others, the Indiana State Archives has accessioned an enormous collection of material from these institutions. This includes patient medical records, admission registers, death and burial registers, inquests for insanity, case history books, and other resources.

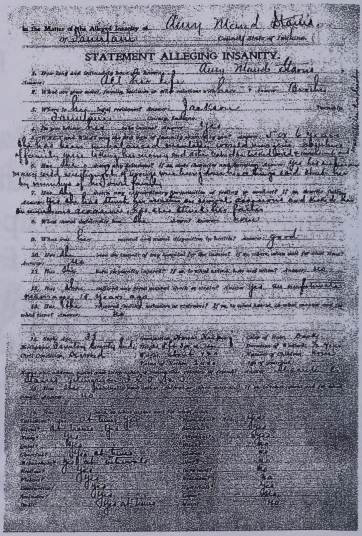


These materials augment other State Archives' holdings of related interest, such as county "Insane Books," reports and correspondence from the Board of State Charities (BSC), and the comprehensive Index to Patients Discharged from State Hospitals begun by the BSC in 1890 and maintained until 1985 by the Indiana Department of Mental Health.

State hospital records are a goldmine of information for family research and medical history. Physicians at these institutions, curious about hereditary influences in mental illness, routinely sought information on family history from patients and their relatives. Many hospitals took photographs of patients.

Access to hospital records is governed primarily by state statute. All states impose some degree of confidentiality upon mental health records. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 imposed new standards for safeguarding the privacy of individually identifiable health information.

This session will review briefly the history of each of Indiana's state hospitals and developmental centers and the types of records available. The remainder of the session will focus on how the Indiana State Archives is managing access to hospital records and the impact of HIPAA upon confidentiality statutes in Indiana and other states. When there is a conflict, researchers will learn how to determine whose rules prevail.



STATEMENT ALLEGING INSANITY.

Present and Past Names of Indiana State Mental Health Hospitals and Developmental Centers

Indiana State Archives
February 2007

PRESENT OFFICAL DESIGNATION (dates of operation)	FORMER OFFICIAL DESIGNATION (dates of operation)	POPULAR NAMES
Dr. Norman M. Beatty Memorial Hospital (civil div.) (1949 – 1979)	Northern Indiana Hospital (1945 – 1949)	Westville
Dr. Norman M. Beatty Memorial Hospital (maxium security div.) (1949 – 1979) 1979 Converted to Westville Correctional Center	Northern Indiana Hospital Division for Insane Criminals (1945 – 1949) Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals, Indiana State Prison, Michigan City (1909 – 1945) (In 1945, inmates from Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals were relocated to Northern Indiana Hospital)	Westville
Larue D. Carter Memorial Hospital (1951 – present)	none	none
Central State Hospital (1927 – 1994)	Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane (1889 – 1927) Indiana Hospital for the Insane (1848 – 1889)	Seven Steeples
Evansville State Hospital (1927 – present)	Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane (1890 – 1927)	Woodmere
Evansville State Psychiatric Children's Center (1986 – present)	Evansville State Psychiatric Treatment Center for Children (1963 – 1986)	none

PRESENT OFFICIAL DESIGNATION (dates of operation)	FORMER OFFICIAL DESIGNATION (dates of operation)	POPULAR NAMES
Fort Wayne State Developmental Center (1985 – 2007)	Fort Wayne State Hospital and Training Center (1965 – 1985) Fort Wayne State School (1931 – 1965) Indiana School for Feebleminded Youth (1887 – 1931) Asylum for Feebleminded Children (1879 – 1887)	none
Logansport State Hospital (1927 – present)	Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane (1888 – 1927)	Longcliff
Madison State Hospital (1927 – present)	Southeastern Hospital for the Insane (1910 – 1927)	Cragmont
Muscatatuck State Developmental Center (1985 –2005)	Muscatatuck State Hospital and Training Center (1965 – 1985) Muscatatuck State School (1941 – 1965) Muscatatuck Colony (1931 – 1941) Indiana Farm Colony for Feeble Minded Youth (1920 – 1931)	The Farm Colony
New Castle State Developmental Center (1985 –1998)	New Castle State Hospital (1955 – 1985) Indiana Village for Epileptics (1907 – 1955)	none
Northern Indiana State Developmental Center (1985 – 1999)	Northern Indiana State Hospital and Developmental Disabilities Center (1973 – 1985) Northern Indiana Children's Hospital (1943 – 1973)	none
Richmond State Hospital (1927 – present)	Eastern Hospital for the Insane (1890 – 1927)	Easthaven
Silvercrest Children's Development Center (1976 – 2006)	Silvercrest Disability and Chronic Disease Facility (1974 – 1976) Southern Indiana Tuberculosis Hospital (1938 – 1972)	None Created by: Denise DeBoy

Turning Your Research Into A Family History

Nancy A. Massey
Indiana Room Assistant
Hamilton East Public Library

After the Research...what's next?
You have done the research.
You have the facts, the photos, and the family stories. So now what do you do?
You put it in a book! But how?

Before you begin to write...you need to plan.
First, you need to have a focus to keep you organized and on track.
Next, you need to decide on what you will include in the book and what you will save for another book.

Consider Your Audience
Will this be for family members?
Will this be for other researchers on the same surname?
Who will be your intended audience?

Which way will you go?
Will you start with the oldest ancestor and work your way forward to the youngest descendant?
Will you start with the youngest descendant and work your way backward to the oldest ancestor?

Things to Consider
Length of book: a few pages or hundreds?
Have copies made at a copy center and bound with comb or spiral binding or have it printed with a hardcover?
Prepare the book from scratch or use a genealogy program to format the book?
What title to put on the book?

What type of family history will you write?
Most family histories are meant to be genealogical reports used for reference and giving just the facts: the **who**, the **when**, and the **where**.
If you want a story that will be read like a novel: You need to tell the **why**, the **how**, and the **what**.

Organizing the Book
In writing a family history, you are telling a story about the past. You are going from the **facts**: (who, when, and where) to the **story**: (why, how, and what).

Every story, every book, every family history has a **beginning**, a **middle**, and an **end**.

Three Basic Parts of a Book

The Front Matter
The Body (or the "meat" of the book)
The End Matter

The Front Matter

The Title Page
Copyright
Dedication
Preface (and/or Acknowledgements)
List of Charts and Illustrations
Abbreviations
Table of Contents
Introduction

The Body (or the "meat") of the Book

Narratives/family stories
Genealogy Reports
Family Group Charts and/or Ancestral Charts

The End Matter

Appendices
Bibliography of Sources
Index

The Title Page

Should have . . .
. . .the title of the book
. . .the compiler/author's name
. . .the copyright date
May have. . .
. . .appropriate illustration/picture
. . .name of place where printed

Choosing a Title

Choose a title that precisely describes the family history you have compiled.
You may want to include the full name of the ancestor and/or the name of the place where the ancestor lived.

The Copyright Page

Should have. . .
. . .the date written/printed
. . .the name of compiler/author and/or publisher

May have. . .
. . .expressed written permission as to how the material may be used by others
. . .contact information of compiler/author (mailing address and/or email address)
For more information on copyright basics, visit the following website:
http://www.copyright.gov/circs/circ1.html

The Dedication Page

Totally Optional!!!
This page dedicates the family history to the person or persons to whom you want to pay tribute. It may be long or short, however, you want. (This is not the place to thank others for their help in preparing and/or researching the book. That is what appears on the acknowledgements or preface page.)

The Preface Page

This is where you tell why you compiled the book…
…how you did the research…
…how you compiled the book…
…and the place to thank all those who helped with the book through research, sharing family information, proofreading, etc.…
If the list of people you want to thank is rather long, then add another page, label it the "Acknowledgments" page, and thank them there.

The Introduction Page

This page "introduces" the family whom you have researched and about whom you have compiled the family information. If you used an unusual numbering in your genealogy reports, this is where you would explain your system.

List of Illustrations: If you used a lot of illustrations throughout the book or maps or unusual charts, this is where you would list those items and where they can be found.

Abbreviations: If you used non-standard abbreviations throughout the book, this is where you would explain the abbreviation and what you meant by it.

Table of Contents

This is usually the last "front matter" item before the body or "meat" of the book. Sometimes, the introduction follows the table of contents as it directly introduces the family on whom the book is focused. Either way is OK and is purely a matter of personal choice.

Front Matter Items

What items of front matter you use is your choice; you can have them all or just a few. It is your book and your choice. At the very least, you would want **a title page, a copyright page, and a table of contents.**

End Matter Items

Appendices: Helpful explanations of items found in the body of the book.
Bibliography: List of sources used in your research. (Allows other researchers to duplicate your research.)
Index: Index of the names found in the body of the book. Absolutely essential!!! This is not an optional item!

The Body or the "Meat" of the Book

This can be whatever you want it to be: a narrative, a genealogy report formatted by a computer, family group sheets, etc. You may include photos, illustrations, maps, transcriptions of documents, etc. It's your research and your book and it's your choice as to how you want to present the material.

Writing the Narrative

Read diaries/journals/letters written by people living at the same time when your ancestor lived. Use historical timelines found in encyclopedias or online websites. Look at books that focus on the social life and customs in various time periods of your ancestor's life. Scan microfilmed newspapers published in your ancestor's lifetime. **In other words: You *need* to research the time periods in which your ancestors lived.** Discover those world events, which may or may not have affected your ancestor and his/her life. Include that information in the telling of your family's history.

Include These in Your Narrative:

Genealogical Summary: This identifies the person, states the line of descent, and summarizes the vital statistics (forms the skeleton frame of your story)
Biographical Sketch: develops the life story of the person adding historical context and family stories in a chronological or topical order (adds flesh to the skeleton frame)
List of children: Cite the children in birth order. If the child does not marry and continues the family line, include whatever biographical information is known about that person at this point in the story.

Those Family Skeletons

Some skeletons should remain in the closet; you need to make such decisions with wisdom and sensitivity. Some skeletons could include adoptions and illegitimacies, divorces and scandals, insanities and suicides. Ancestors were human just like we are. We have the same weaknesses, as well as, strengths. Tell the family history with accuracy. At the same time, know that some skeletons need to stay hidden for the sake of the descendants left behind.

Newspaper Obituaries

Sometimes newspaper obituaries are the only published "biographical sketch" you will ever find on your ancestor. You will need to research the clues in the obituary and verify the facts as presented in the obituary. However, those obituaries can help you outline the biographical sketch you want to write on your ancestor to include in the family history narrative.

County Histories

County histories can help you picture the setting and time period in which your ancestor lived. You can use that information to provide background information on the family in the family history narrative.

Census Records

Census records can be used to describe and picture the neighborhood and/or community where your ancestor lived. You may want to include an image of a census record in your family history.

Wills

Wills may provide a picture of how your ancestor felt about family and friends. How your ancestor chose to divide real and personal property and to whom it was given can speak volumes of that ancestor's relationships with family members and friends.

Interviews and/or Oral Histories

Interviews with relatives and oral histories reveal eyewitness accounts to events that happened in that person's life. Tapping into those memories and recording them can provide an invaluable legacy. Remember: the libraries and archives will always be there but people die. ***Do not delay in interviewing older family members.*** You may want to include transcriptions from these oral interviews in your family history.

Photographs

Photographs can add interest to your family history. Remember: a picture is worth a thousand words! You can use photographs to spark memories when doing interviews and then include that photograph with the story in your family history.

Changing Landscapes and Technology

Changing landscapes and technology affect the environment in which your ancestor lived. That affected the family and how the family dealt with the changing times. You may want to include mention of the environmental and cultural changes in your family history.

Maps

Including maps of the location where your ancestors lived are invaluable for visualizing and placing your ancestor in a particular place. There are county maps showing townships, fire insurance maps showing residential and commercial structures, and panoramic maps showing a bird's eye view of the area.

Best way to preserve any family history:

Print a hard copy on acid free paper and donate that copy to a library, historical society, and/or archives repository, either in the area where your ancestor lived or in your own community.

It's Your Family History…

…make it readable.
…make it interesting.
…keep it flowing in a logical, organized manner.
…add relevant historical context.
…add transcriptions of documents.
…elaborate on the transcriptions in the narrative.
…add visuals, such as maps and photographs.
…cite your sources.

Remember:
"What is written without effort is in general read without *pleasure*."
Samuel Johnson

Helpful Books

Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo, *You Can Write Your Family History.* Cincinnati, Ohio: Betterway Books, 2003.

Gouldrup, Lawrence P., Ph.D., *Writing the Family Narrative.* Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry, Inc., 1987.

Hatcher, Patricia Law, CG, *Producing a Quality Family History.* Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry, Inc., 1996.

Sturdevant, Katherine Scott, *Bringing Your Family History to Life Through Social History,* Cincinnati, Ohio: Betterway Books, 2000.

Newspaper Research – A Mirror of History

Susan Kaufman, Manager - Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research
5300 Caroline St. / Houston, TX 77004 / 832-393-2600
www.houstonlibrary.org/clayton

Newspapers are reflective of the thoughts, morals, events, and times of the communities and the society they represent. Although content can vary, and information might have a specific “agenda”, finding that vital piece of information, a vital record, a list of immigrants, or even just the “goings on” of the community your family was a part of offers a greater insight and a picture of and into their lives.

Read history as it happens, learn about the location, the people and the events during and from the time your ancestors saw it happen.

The advent of the Internet has brought about many sources of digitized newspapers that you can view online. Many libraries subscribe to newspaper databases. Additionally doing a Google search “digital newspaper archives” + state will glean individual websites that have digitized newspapers. Microfilm via interlibrary loan through your local library allows the researcher to obtain copies of many of the newspapers for the locations you are doing research in.

Internet Resources – Digitized Newspapers

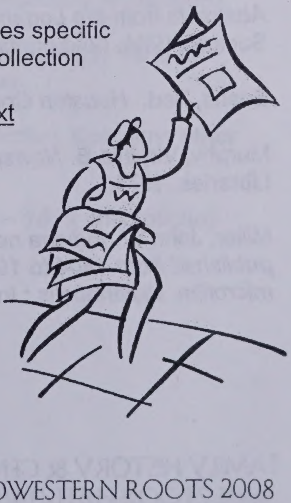
Google search: “digital newspapers” “digitized newspapers” “historical digitized newspapers” also add your state or city of interest. Many websites offer digitized copies of historical issues. Archives, University, Historical Societies, Libraries – many have mounted digitized collections on the internet.

Chronicling of America
National Endowment for the Humanities and Library of Congress
Digitized images 1900 – 1910 with more than 226,000 pages of public-domain newspapers.
Directory of repositories of newspaper collections
http://www.loc.gov/chroniclingamerica/

California State University San Marcos Library
This page is devoted to historical newspaper sources. Although includes specific databases to CSUSM, scroll down to the US Newspapers Historical Collection section for outside links to digital newspapers.
http://library.csusm.edu/subject_guides/history/newspapers.asp#fulltext

Wikipedia – List of Online Newspaper Archives
International and United States links (free and pay).
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_online_newspaper_archives

Google now indexes many newspaper archives.



BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASES – FIND NEWSPAPER TITLES AND HOLDINGS

Using the internet to find repository listings.

United States Newspaper Program

A cooperative nation effort among the states and the federal government to locate, catalog, and preserve on microfilm newspapers published in the United States from the eighteenth century to the present.
http://www.neh.gov/projects/usnp.html

Newspapers at the Library and Archives of Canada

interlibrary loan available
http://www.collectionscanada.ca/8/16/index-e.html

Immigration History Research Center

The IHRC promotes research on migration with a special emphasis on immigration to the U.S.
http://www.ihrc.umn.edu/index.php

Center for American History – University of Texas – Austin

The Center's Newspaper Collections contain more than 4,500 Texas, Southern, U.S., and non-U. S. titles and is the largest collection of its kind in Texas.
http://www.cah.utexas.edu/services/finding_items/newspapers.php

WorldCat

WorldCat allows you to search worldwide library catalogs, and is used for interlibrary loan from your local library. Ask your librarian.
www.worldcat.org

There are many printed volumes of abstracted information gleaned from newspapers. The following titles are just a representative sample. Check your library catalog as a keyword search adding the location of interest to your search (e.g. Newspapers and Indiana *or* Newspapers and Chicago). Additionally you will find bibliographies of newspapers that list holdings and repositories. Periodicals often have transcriptions from newspapers in series.

Select Bibliography: Newspapers – A Mirror of History

Abstracts from the Logansport journal, 1849-1870. Logansport, IN : Cass County Genealogical Society, 1984. (2nd printing, 1990)

Evans, Tad. *Houston County, Georgia, newspaper clippings*. Savannah, Ga. : T. Evans, 2002-

Murphy, Virginia B. *Newspaper resources of Southeast Texas.* Houston : University of Houston Libraries, 1971.

Miller, John W. *Indiana newspaper bibliography : historical accounts of all Indiana newspapers published from 1804 to 1980 and locational information for all available copies, both original and microfilm.* Indianapolis : Indiana Historical Society, 1982

Newspapers in microform. United States. Compiled and edited by: Catalog Publication Division, Library of Congress. Washington : Library of Congress. (1983?)

Newspapers in microform. Foreign countries. Compiled and edited by: Catalog Publication Division, Library of Congress. Washington : Library of Congress. (1983?)

Newspapers in the Illinois State Historical Library. Springfield, Ill. : Illinois State Library, c1985.

Sittner, Kathi. *Religious and Ethnic Newspapers.* Ancestry Magazine. May/June 1996 14:3

Wilson, Beth. *Births, deaths, and marriages abstracted from The Quanah tribune chief, Sept. 29, 1898-May 27, 1909.* Manvel, Tex. : B. Wilson, c1999.

Periodicals

Using a periodical index such as PERSI or the Genealogical Annual Index will often glean newspaper abstracts from genealogical and historical magazines. This resource can be a gold mine of information. As examples:

One hundred years ago, news and advertisements from local newspapers, 1905. Linn County Heritage Hunters. Cedar Rapids, IA: May 2005. Vol. 20, Iss. 2

Early pioneer deaths from local newspapers, 1867-1907 (sel.). Colorado Genealogist. Denver, CO: Feb 2005. Vol. 66, Iss. 1

Microprint Sources – Clayton Library Center For Genealogical Research

Early Texas Newspaper Collection, Center for American History, University of Texas 1813 – 1962. (microfilm) This collection covers individual counties which are generally not indexed. There are only 31 counties covered in this collection.

Biographical card index (and supplemental index) to newspapers at UT (University of Texas, Austin) 1830 – 1870. (microfilm) Alphabetical arrangement showing name of person, name of newspaper, date, page and column number of citation. Although not an index to the *Early Texas Newspaper Collection* some Texas newspaper are featured prominently in this index.

Miscellaneous Texas Newspaper Abstracts Vol. I - IV, 1839 – 1882. (microfiche) Various newspapers that includes a name index and separate slave name index.

Texas Methodist Newspaper Abstracts, Vol. 1 -6, 1850 – 1885. (microfiche) Concerns other denominations also.

Genealogical Abstracts from Central Texas Newspapers, Vol. 1, 1885 – 1899. (microfiche) Indexed.

Our Mission

- Fostering an interest in all people who contributed in any way to the establishment and perpetuation of the State of Indiana.

- Searching for the reasons and forces behind the migration of early settlers into the state of Indiana.

- Preserving and safeguarding manuscripts, books, cemeteries and memorabilia relating to the early settlers into the state of Indiana.

- Publishing, printing, buying, selling and circulating literature regarding the purposes, records, acquisitions and discoveries of the Society.

- Aiding others in the publication and dissemination of materials pertaining to Indiana, including biographies, family histories and local histories.

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Serving the
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Indiana Genealogical Society
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Rev. 2/2008

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- *IGS Newsletter*, featuring upcoming events and queries. Published six times a year.
- *Indiana Genealogist*, a quarterly journal focusing on raw data transcriptions and abstractions along with case studies, search techniques, and Hoosier culture.
- Discounts on workshops, our annual conference and some publications.
- Opportunities for recognition through awards, grants and scholarships.

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Society of
Civil War Families of Indiana

Honors our Union soldiers and their descendants

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- Annual Meeting and Conference
- ciety Management Seminars
- Workshops

PROJECTS

- Indiana Cemetery Locations
- "Once A Hoosier…"
- ". . . Always A Hoosier" NEW!
- Marriage Indexing
- Legislative Watch
- County Genealogists

RESOURCES

- Speakers Bureau
- Legislative Watch
- Researchers List

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- Distinguished County Genealogical Service
- Outstanding County Genealogical Contribution
- Distinguished IGS Service Award
- Outstanding IGS Contribution Award
- Fellow of the Indiana Genealogical Society
- The Willard Heiss Award

AWARDS & GRANTS

- Elaine Spires Smith Family History Writing Award
- Library Staff Educational Scholarship
- Cemetery Restoration Grant
- Resource Development Grant
- Chapter Resource Grant

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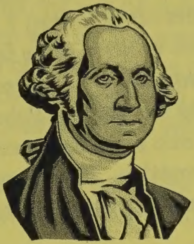
or visit our website (www.indgensoc.org) to complete application and pay online using PayPal.

Please check here if you do not wish your act information given to other organizations/people ______

John Brown

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2008 UPCOMING EVENTS

Genealogy Nuts
Monday, February 9th



The Genealogy Nuts meeting will be on February 9th at 1:30 pm. In honor of George Washington's birthday, Indiana Room Clerk Rose Ann Sigborn will be discussing Washington's ancestry. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month at 1:30 pm. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. The next meeting will be on March 9th at 1:30 pm.

Celebrate Lincoln's Birthday

February 12th would have been President Abraham Lincoln's 200th birthday. Join Henry Tuttle for a program on **Lincoln's Life in Indiana** on Thursday, February 12th at 7 pm. The program will focus on Lincoln's formative years in Indiana. A short video presentation will be shown along with a slide show. Also, Lincoln memorabilia will be displayed along with historical artifacts of this period. Registration is requested.

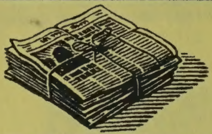
Abraham Lincoln Were His Ancestors Undistinguished?

"I was born February 12, 1809 in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families - second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, others in Macon Counties, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2, where a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New-England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite, than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like." - Abraham Lincoln in a letter to JW Fell, 1859

Genealogists have put together some of the family history that Lincoln could not piece together. Indiana Room Clerk Rose Ann Sigborn will discuss **Abraham Lincoln Were His Ancestors Undistinguished?** on Saturday, February 21st at 10 am in the library's program room. Registration is requested.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us

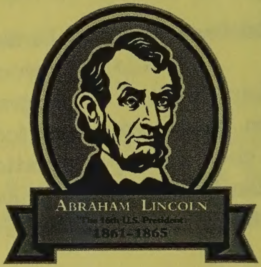


INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Programs at Plainfield

In February, Indiana Room manager Cindy Rutledge will be giving two programs at Plainfield Public Library. The first one is **Roots for Adults** on February 7 starting at 10 am. The program will discuss where to start your family history search, what to look for, and how to organize the information you find. The second program will be **Roots for Kids** on February 28 starting at 10 am. It will explain how kids can start researching their family and how to organize the information. If you are interested in attending either of the programs, please contact Plainfield Public Library to register.

February Display - Abraham Lincoln



The Indiana Room display cases will feature materials about Abraham Lincoln. For his contemporaries, Lincoln was a highly controversial figure. Lincoln rose to political fame amid bitter partisanship and deepening sectional divisions. By the turn of the century Lincoln had become a national symbol, a towering figure in the American pantheon that stood side by side with Washington and Jefferson. Today we celebrate the birthday of Lincoln as a national figure for his accomplishments as President of the United States.

Lincoln in the Library

The Danville Public Library's collection has many items about Lincoln. The Indiana Historical Society has produced two DVD's in featuring Lincoln. One is about his years in Indiana: **Young Lincoln: The Early Life of Abraham Lincoln.** The second **The Life of Lincoln** has 2 DVDs and a CD Rom that includes a teacher's guide and an adult facilitator's guide for use with the DVDs.

The Indiana Room has a new brochure available, **Learn More About Abraham Lincoln in Indiana.** It has some information about Lincoln in Indiana and a list of some of the Lincoln materials that are available at DPL.

History of Hendricks County 1914-1976 Available in Indiana Room

Copies of the History of Hendricks County 1914-1976 with the index are now available in the Indiana Room. The price has been reduced to $10 for both books and the proceeds go to the Hendricks County Museum. The book includes histories of each township, the county government and public institutions. The Lifestyle section covers such areas of interest as home life, education, agriculture, business, media and transportation. The book is filled with many photographs. Also the history has over 500 pages of Hendricks County family histories. It is a treasure for anyone researching family history.

GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

FEBRUARY 2009

Indiana's Lincoln Bicentennial Birthday Bash

On Feb. 12, 2009, Indiana will join the nation in acknowledging the 200th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth – but, as the state of which Lincoln once said, "There I grew up," Indiana is planning a lot more than cake and a chorus of "Happy Birthday."

Starting at 10 a.m., the Indiana State House Rotunda and North and South Atriums will be fully dedicated to the celebration of America's 16th president, as organizations from across the state offer Lincoln-related exhibits and displays. During a noon program, Hoosier school children will be honored for their Lincoln-related creations, the Commander of the USS Abraham Lincoln will receive a special gift for his ship and crew, and Honest Abe – in the form of Lincoln presenter Dean Dorrel – will speak.

In addition, visitors will be able to learn about the many other Lincoln-related events, activities and sites in Indiana they can visit in the coming year as a part of the ongoing bicentennial celebration.

During the celebration, Gov. Mitch Daniels will speak and also will present awards to 18 Indiana students who won contests by writing essays, developing PowerPoint presentations or designing stamps honoring Lincoln. Calendars featuring the students' art and highlighting significant dates from Lincoln's life will be available for purchase, and special music performances will be presented.

Captain Patrick D. Hall, Commanding Officer of the USS Abraham Lincoln will be on hand to accept the gift of a special quilt created for the Indiana bicentennial celebration. The quilt, which Hall says will be hung in the aircraft carrier's wardroom, includes a depiction of Lincoln as well as reproductions of manuscripts of the Gettysburg Address and the Emancipation Proclamation and images of three ships that served the Union during the Civil War. Created by a group of Hoosier quilters known as "The Scrappers Bee," the hanging will join other Lincoln-related items on the ship that already has a replica of a rifle owned by Lincoln's family, a Civil War-era cannonball and an 1851 Colt Navy revolver.

For more information, please visit www.IndianasLincoln.org.

How to Get Published

This workshop will be held on Saturday, March 7, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at the Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center in Indianapolis.

March is Small Press Month, and you are invited to learn more about publishing opportunities in Indiana by participating in this informative program. Ray Boomhower and Teresa Baer from the Indiana Historical Society Press along with Nancy Baxter, Hawthorne Publishing, and Janet Rabinowitch, Indiana University Press, will give their insights on small press trends. You will learn what these three distinct presses focus on and what they and other small presses have to offer writers. Participants will also explore how the publishing process works and what they need to consider when approaching a press with a book idea or manuscript. Participants will receive complimentary magazine and book copies and will be entered to win additional prizes!

The cost is $15 per person or $12 for IHS members. For more information or to register, call (317) 232-1882 or e-mail welcome@indianahistory.org.

Volunteer Opportunities at Historic Landmarks Foundation

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana is recruiting volunteers to lead entertaining and educational walking and bus tours in Indianapolis. These tours highlight the city's history and architecture for visitors and residents alike.

An open house will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at Historic Landmarks' headquarters located at 340 W. Michigan St. on the downtown canal in Indianapolis. People can drop in anytime between 10 and 11:30 a.m. to learn about becoming a tour guide and other important roles for volunteers who support historic preservation. Refreshments will be served.

A required six-week training course prepares Historic Landmarks' volunteers to lead visitors and city residents on walking and motorcoach tours. The course covers the history and development of Indianapolis' downtown and landmark neighborhoods, architectural history, and how to create and deliver a compelling tour. In addition to the training course, Historic Landmarks Foundation's volunteers receive complimentary membership, continuing education and the chance to visit fascinating historic sites, opportunities for involvement in the development of new tours and social activities.

Other volunteer opportunities include behind-the-scenes roles in heritage travel, including research on places worth visiting in the city and throughout the state, office support in Historic Landmarks headquarters and assistance at the Morris-Butler House, a Victorian museum in the Old Northside historic district. Those interested in learning more about volunteering can attend the Feb. 10 open house or contact Gwendolen Raley at (317) 639-4534 or indytours@historiclandmarks.org.

DNR Receives Grant to Study Indiana's Prehistoric Treasures

A federal grant of $180,454 from the *Preserve America* program will help fund the “Inventory and Promotion of Indiana’s Prehistoric Mounds and Earthworks.”

The DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, which serves as the State Historic Preservation Office, will run the project. Archaeologists at several universities in the state will assist. The project will produce a comprehensive inventory of Indiana’s prehistoric mounds and earthworks, a narrative report of findings and an educational public Web page about these fragile cultural resources. Prehistoric mounds and other types of earthworks were constructed in Indiana between approximately 1500 B.C. and 1500 A.D. DHPA estimates that about 1,000 such resources exist statewide. During the last two centuries many have been damaged or destroyed by erosion, agricultural practices, development and looting.

“This project will guide planning and resource management efforts, identify sites that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and help educate Hoosiers about early peoples of Indiana," said the DHPA's Steve Kennedy. "The Web page will promote heritage tourism by directing people to publicly accessible locations where they can see and learn about mounds first-hand.”

Preserve America is a White House initiative that encourages and supports community efforts to preserve and enjoy our nation’s heritage. Former First Lady Laura Bush has served as Honorary Chair of *Preserve America* since its inception in March 2003. The *Preserve America* Initiative was launched by then-President Bush to promote cultural and natural preservation and to encourage greater appreciation of our national heritage. The *Preserve America* Grant program is administered by the Department of the Interior’s National Park Service in partnership with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The competitive matching grants can be awarded to designated *Preserve America* communities, state historic preservation offices, and tribal historic preservation offices to support their preservation efforts through heritage tourism, public education and planning.

For more information on *Preserve America*, including a complete list of grant recipients, criteria and application forms, see www.PreserveAmerica.gov.

The following articles are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and are copyright 2009 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at http://www.eogn.com.

Online Dictionary of Irish Architects

Martin Cullen TD, Ireland's Minister for Arts, Sport and Tourism officially launched the Dictionary of Irish Architects 1720 – 1940, at the Irish Architectural Archive last week. The Dictionary of Irish Architects 1720 - 1940, is a free on-line database which can be accessed on www.dia.ie.

The Online Dictionary of Irish Architects provides information on the lives and works of architects, builders and craftsmen born or working in Ireland during the period 1720 to 1940 and the details of the buildings on which they worked. Some 6,000 individual architects or architectural practices are included in the Dictionary, including over 40,000 building references.

Census of Canada, 1891

The following announcement was written by Library and Archives Canada:

Library and Archives Canada (LAC) is pleased to announce the launch of a new online database, Census of Canada, 1891. Through this online database researchers can access digitized images of original census returns featuring the name, age, country or province of birth, nationality, religion, and occupation of Canada's residents at the time of the 1891 Census.

The database is available at: www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/census-1891/index-e.html

The 1891 Census marked the third regularly scheduled collection of national statistics. Information was collected for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories (which at the time covered much of modern-day Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, Labrador, Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut). The 1891 Census also marks the launch of a new feature that allows visitors to suggest a correction to a record. This will be launched on a wider scale in the next few months.

FamilySearch Adds Over 40 Million New Records

The following announcement was written by FamilySearch:

Since the last update on January 5, 2009, FamilySearch added over 40 million new records to its Record Search pilot. Individuals with international roots from Argentina, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Germany, Netherlands, and the Philippines will find some nice surprises in the newly added collections.

Birth, marriage, and death records were added for the Netherlands and Ireland. Irish researchers in particular have been anxiously awaiting the 23 million records from the Irish Civil Registration indexes. These records date from 1845-1958 and are also known as the Statutory Registration Records. Statutory registration for Protestants began in 1845 and for Catholics in 1864.

Many thanks to the thousands of online FamilySearch Indexing volunteers who helped make these wonderful records available. See the chart below for more details. The new records can be searched for free at FamilySearch.org. (Click Search Records, then Record Search pilot).

Collection Name	Indexed Records	Digital Images	Comments
1869 Argentina National Census	232,853	157,133	***New***
California, San Francisco Area Funeral Home Records 1835-1931	43,407	61,017	***New***
Canada Census 1916	1,811,736	36,263	***New***
Costa Rica Church Records 1595-1992	1,387,505	260,367	***New***
Germany Burials 1500-1900	3,633,851		***New***
Ireland, Civil Registration Indexes 1845-1958	23,023,320	70,971	***New***
Mexico Aguascalientes Catholic Church Records 1616-1961		601,572	***New***
Netherlands Births and Baptisms	1,350,335		***New***
Netherlands Marriages	374,659		***New***
Netherlands Deaths and Burials	206,477		***New***
Philippines Marriages	2,224,877		***New***
1920 United States Census	2,437,479	50,364	***Added Alabama***
1850 United States Census	1,425,756		**Added Alabama and Indian Population**
1850 United States Census (Slave Schedule)	869,079		**Added Alabama, Missouri, and South Carolina**
1850 United States Census (Mortality Schedule)	37,993		**Added Louisiana and Indian Population**
1870 United States Census	7,954,406		**Added Pennsylvania**

NBC to add "Who Do You Think You Are?" Genealogy TV Show in April

I have written many times about "Who Do You Think You Are?," a very popular British television that has since been exported to other countries. Each country produces their own shows, featuring local television personalities and stories. Now NBC will bring the television program to American viewers, starting April 20. The program will air on Mondays at 8 p.m. "Who Do You Think You Are?" will feature American celebrities, including Lisa Kudrow, Sarah Jessica Parker and Susan Sarandon, as they unearth their family trees. Kudrow's company, Is or Isn't Entertainment, will produce the programs, along with the U.K.'s Wall to Wall Productions.

The series will examine a star's family tree and uncover stories about love, secrets and triumphs in his or her family's past, while also weaving the family story into the larger narrative of American history. "This show personalizes history and turns it into a gripping narrative," Kudrow says. "The most striking thing about the show is the realization of how connected we all are."

Genealogy Library in Muncie, Indiana to Relocate

The Muncie Public Library is planning to close two branches because it expects a big drop in funding as new statewide property tax caps take effect. Library Director Virginia Nilles said she expects that the Vivian Conley and Local History and Genealogy branches will close by June 1. Plans are to move materials from the genealogy facility to a neighboring downtown library, which will have its collections moved to other branches. Nilles blamed the closings on an anticipated 44 percent reduction in funding because of property tax caps enacted by state legislators last year.

Footnote News

The National Archives and Footnote.com Launch Online African American History Collection

The following announcement was written by Footnote.com:
Over a million pages of original documents, letters and photos most digitized for the first time.

Lindon, UT - January 29, 2009 – In celebration of Black History Month, Footnote.com is launching its African American Collection. Footnote.com has been working with the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Washington, D.C., to digitize records that provide a view into the lives of African Americans that few have seen before.

"These records cover subjects including slavery, military service, and issues facing African Americans dating back to the late 18th century," explains James Hastings, Director of Access Programs at NARA. "Making these records available online will help people to better understand the history and sacrifice that took place in this country."

Footnote.com has spent the last two years with NARA compiling this collection and is currently working on adding more records that will be released in the upcoming months. African American records currently on Footnote.com include:

- Service Records for Colored Troops in the Civil War – Records for the 2nd-13th infantries including enlistment papers, casualty sheets, oaths of allegiance, proof of ownership and bills of sale.
- American Colonization Society – Letters and reports relating to this colony established in 1817 for free people of color residing in the U.S.
- Amistad Case – Handwritten records of this landmark case beginning in 1839 involving the Spanish schooner Amistad, used to transport illegal slaves.
- Southern Claims Commission – Petitions for compensation resulting from the Civil War.

"The Southern Claims Commission records are a very rich, often overlooked resource for African American family research. They often contain information that cannot be found anywhere else," says Toni Carrier, Founding Director of the USF Africana Heritage Project. "These records document the experiences of former slaves during the Civil War and in the days immediately after. Many contain detailed narratives that make it possible for descendants to envision the lives and experiences of ancestors."

Footnote.com is also working on additional record collections that will be released shortly. Those records include:

- Records of the US District Court for the District of Columbia Relating to Slaves, 1851-1863 – includes slave schedules, manumission papers and case papers relating to fugitive slaves.
- Records for the Emancipation of Slaves in the District of Columbia, 1862-63 – minutes of meetings, docket books and petitions pertaining to emancipation of slaves.
- Registro Central de Esclavos 1872 (Slave Schedules) – registers from Puerto Rico giving information for each slave: name, country of origin, name of parents, physical description, master's name and more.
- Records Relating to the Suppression of the African Slave Trade and Negro Colonization, 1854-1872 - letters, accounts, and other documents relating to the suppression of the African slave trade.
- Correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division Relation to "Negro Subversion" 1917-1941 - record cards and correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division (MID) that relate to activities of blacks in both civilian and military life.

In addition to these records, Footnote.com also features member contributions that include topics ranging from the Underground Railroad to Women Abolitionists to African Americans receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor.

"The contributions to our site have been impressive," says Russell Wilding, CEO of Footnote.com. "It's exciting to see people connect with history and with each other."

To view the African American Collection on Footnote.com visitors can go to http://go.footnote.com/blackhistory/.

Footnote Adds Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940

Footnote.com continues to add a wealth of historical- and genealogical-relevant material. A new addition will interest many people who are researching American Indian ancestry: Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940. According to the Footnote.com web site, most of the records include the English and/or Indian name of the person, roll number, age or date of birth, sex, and relationship to head of family. Beginning in 1930, the rolls also show the degree of Indian blood, marital status, ward status, place of residence, and sometimes other information.

Only persons who maintained a formal affiliation with a tribe under Federal supervision are listed on these census rolls. There is not a census for every reservation or group of Indians for every year.

This title, NARA publication M595, consists of census rolls submitted annually by agents or superintendents of Indian reservations as required by an 1884 Act of Congress. There is not a census for every reservation or group of Indians for every year. Some tribes, particularly those in the East, were never under Federal jurisdiction and therefore not included in this publication.
You can learn more at:
http://www.footnote.com/documents/171116633/indian_census_rolls_18851940/?xid=395.

NARA and Footnote.com Launch Interactive WWII Collection Online

In early December Footnote.com and the National Archives and Records Administration unveiled the release of the first-ever interactive World War II collection, which includes an interactive version of the USS Arizona Memorial, WWII Hero Pages and WWII photos and documents previously unavailable on the internet.

Included in the WWII collection is the first-ever interactive version of the USS Arizona Memorial. Similar to the Vietnam War Memorial project that Footnote.com released last March, the USS Arizona Memorial is a fully searchable digital image of the national monument.

In January 2007, Footnote.com partnered with the National Archives and other archives to digitize valuable records and there are currently over 47 million documents and photos on the site.

For a limited time, Footnote.com is providing free access to their National Archives WWII collections that include:

- Pearl Harbor Muster Rolls
- Missing Air Crew Reports
- US Air Force Photos
- Submarine Patrol Reports
- Japanese Air Target Analysis
- Army JAG Case Files
- Navy JAG Case Files
- Naval Press Clippings
- Allied Military Conferences

In addition to the USS Arizona Memorial, Footnote.com is also releasing Hero Pages, an easy way to create a tribute or memorial to our war heroes. These Hero Pages feature an interactive timeline and map, a place to upload photos, documents and letters, and a place to share stories about individuals who fought in WWII.

Footnote.com and the National Archives have already created over 9 million Hero Pages from the Army Enlistment Records. Footnote.com invites those who were impacted by World War II to come and find or create a Hero Page.

Indiana Room

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Saturday, January 31, 2009 6:28 PM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library,No. 59, January 31, 2009

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 59, January 31, 2009

In this issue:
*Exciting Program Line-up for 2009
*An Aid to Researching Residents of the Southwestern United States *Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks Series *Preservation Tip of the Month-- Cleaning Soiled Pages *Last Chance for WinterTech 2008-2009 *March Madness, Genealogy Style!
*Irish & Scots-Irish Genealogy: Part 1--A Two Day Mini-Course *Beginning Genealogy Class
*Librarians on Parade *Area Calendar of Events *Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

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Exciting Program Line-up for 2009
by Curt B. Witcher

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As many likely read in Dick Eastman's "Online Genealogy Newsletter" or saw in the NBC press releases, a new genealogy-based television program is debuting on NBC this spring. The first of six episodes of "Who Do You Think You Are?" is set to premiere on April 20, 2009 at 8:00 p.m. Lisa Kudrow, Sarah Jessica Parker and Susan Sarandon will explore their family histories in what NBC is calling a new "U.S. reality series." The former "Friends" star, Lisa Kudrow, is also the executive producer.

>From the NBC press release: "In conjunction with Kudrow's production company, Is or Isn't Entertainment, and the U.K.'s Wall to Wall productions, the new show is an adaptation of the hit, award-winning British television documentary series of the same name. A NBC spokesperson said 'Who Do You Think You Are?' is intended to 'lead celebrities on a journey of self-discovery as they unearth their family trees that reveal surprising, inspiring and even tragic stories that often are linked to crucial events in American history.'" The Fox network is also in the planning stages of a similar series.

Now before exclaiming that the last thing you want to do is hear about another celebrity's ancestry, please note it is a very significant event for genealogy-based programming to make it onto mainstream, American network television. I, for one, would like to see much more family and local history based programming along the lines of the U.K.'s "Who Do You Think You Are?" and PBS's two very successful "Ancestors" series, as well as their most recent hit with Henry Louis Gates, Jr., "African American Lives." We should all support the American version of "Who Do You Think You Are?" to ensure we see more of this type of programming. There are so many lessons that can be taught and learned through exploring genealogy. Even Lisa Kudrow said in talking about the show, "This show personalizes history and turns it into a gripping narrative. The most striking thing about the show is the realization of how connected we all are." The Genealogy Center may have a premiere party on the night of April 20th. Details will be forthcoming in next month's ezine.

While our Genealogy Center programs don't make the television airways, we nonetheless have a fantastic line-up already planned for this year that you simply won't want to miss. Throughout this ezine, you will find many programs described--from the last program of WinterTech and the first program of the Tree Talks 2009 series to mini-courses, seminars and "March Madness." These programs provide you with excellent opportunities to expand your genealogical knowledge, network with others interested in the same areas of research in which you are engaged, and consult with experts on the really tough challenges.

In addition to the abovementioned fare, we are planning some special events. In cooperation with the Allen County Genealogical Society, we will be presenting a program entitled, ~~"Climbing Your DNA: Genetic Genealogy" May 22 & 23, 2009. It will be an exciting one and a~~ half days of up-to-date information on this revolutionary aspect of documenting your family history, making connections with heretofore unknown relatives, and using science to begin solving some of your research brick-walls. Specific details will be available next month. Further on in the year, June 18-20 and October 29-31 to be exact, the Genealogy Center and the Library will be hosting the Palatines to America Conference and the first International ~~Black Roots Conference respectively. You won't regret reserving all these dates on your~~ calendar.

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An Aid to Researching Residents of the Southwestern United States by Delia Cothrun Bourne

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~~Newspapers are a wonderful genealogical source, but researchers often limit their search for~~ relevant publications to a specific town or county. Even broadening the search to surrounding counties may not be enough. A wonderful compilation by the El Paso Genealogical Society perfectly illustrates the point that in wide open spaces, where towns were far apart, the newspapers of the largest city in the area may well have served the functions of a local paper for a very large territory. El Paso was one such city, its papers providing news of ~~people who lived in and moved through the area on their way west.~~
"Births, Deaths & Marriages from El Paso Newspapers ... for Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory" (call number 979
B539) was the result of a twenty year project and consists of four volumes covering newspapers to 1900.

~~Each volume is divided into sections by event. Death notices are by far the most numerous and~~ normally include the decedent's name, age, and place, date, and cause or circumstances of death, but can also provide names of survivors, birth place, residence or destination, and occupation. Some entries are brief, such as that for Boatman, a Negro who "dropped dead" in San Antonio in 1884. Others include detailed biographical information. Entries are arranged alphabetically, but there is an index of other names mentioned at the end of each volume. ~~So, if one knows only that Frank Middleton killed someone in Smithville, Texas, in 1895,~~ looking up his name will lead you to the citation for Alexander Jenkins, the victim.

Marriage notices include the names of bride and groom, place and date of marriage, and might include birth places, officiant's name, and the names of other family members. These notices can also supply unexpected details, as in the 1897 report that Laura E. Flint married Thomas ~~W. Wiggins, after obtaining a divorce from her former husband the same day.~~

Birth notices normally include parents' names (usually Mr. and Mrs.), birth date and place, or other information about the family, but may not name the child, only note its gender. The birth sections also include announcements for birthdays, baptisms, and adoptions, as well as items such as the 1885 note that Fannie, Adolph, and Helen Schultz were being educated in New York City.

Additional sections, labeled "oddities" or "funnies" appear in some volumes, and volume two includes a UFO section with a sketch of an airship that appeared in El Paso in 1897. So, as with all newspapers of the time, one never knows what treasure one will find.

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~~Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks Series~~

by Melissa Shimkus

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"Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks: Petitions to Southern Legislatures and County Courts, 1775-1867" is an enlightening source for those researching southern ancestors. Upon receiving a grant in 1991, the University of North Carolina collected copies of race and slavery petition records from state archives and county courthouses in fifteen southern states and the District of Columbia. The resulting collection was microfilmed in two series and reproduces approximately 18,500 petitions containing 144,000 pages of documents concerning manumissions, military service, wills, estate inventories, slave contracts, and debt records.

The microfilm is simple to use, thanks to Loren Schweninger's "A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks, Series I, Petitions to Southern Legislatures, 1777-1867" (call number 975 G941) and "Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks, Series II, Petitions to Southern County Courts, 1775-1867" (call number 975 G941A). A name index at the end of each volume directs the researcher to a document abstract in that book. The number provided in the abstract correlates to the petition on microfilm. The UNC Race & Slavery Petitions Project also provides an online index to Series I documents at http://library.uncg.edu/slavery_petitions/about.asp

The records are fascinating, even if an ancestor is not involved. In 1859, the Mississippi Legislature was petitioned by 53 residents of Kemper County concerning Gillam, a free black man. According to a new law, Gillam would not be allowed to live in the area, but the petitioners felt an exception should be made, since Gillam was a man of "good character" and employed as a carpenter.

Samuel Ridout, executor of the estate of Richard Tydings, petitioned the Anne Arundel County (MD) Court in 1783 for help in the disposition of Tydings' property. Rachel Tydings, widow of Richard, argued that her dower rights nullified her husband's willed manumission of their slaves. The petition consists of nine pages explaining the details of the case, as well as seven pages pertaining to the estate records, including the will and inventory. Genealogical information concerning the deceased, his widow, his children and their spouses, and slaves can be found within these records.

The "Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks" series provides access to primary source documents valuable to anyone investigating southern culture and history from the beginning of our country to the immediate post-Civil War period. Anyone researching ancestors in the South will find these records worth exploring on their next visit to the Genealogy Center.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Cleaning Soiled Pages by Becky Schipper

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Remove pencil marks and other spots with an eraser. This can be an art gum or plastic eraser. Use a light touch so as not to abrade, thin, or grind down the paper. Crayon, ink, and marker are typically very difficult to remove and in most cases, impossible to remove completely. Using chemicals or other liquids will only wrinkle the paper and/or cause the paper fibers to swell. When the paper fibers are further apart, it is easier to loose parts of the ink.

Document cleaning pads are another good option for removing dirt and soil from paper. They should be held above the page and twisted to release their powder. Then gently move the powder over the page with your fingers or a soft brush to absorb the soil. Finally, brush off any residue. Document cleaning pads can be purchased through art or library supply sources such as Gaylord, Demco, and Metal Edge, Inc.

Gum and other sticky material can sometimes be removed by placing the book in a plastic bag and putting it in the freezer for several days.
The hardened substance can then be lifted with a knife or spatula.

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Last Chance for WinterTech 2008-2009

by Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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The WinterTech series concludes with Don Litzer presenting "Not Just Ancestry: Using the Entire Internet for Genealogy" on February 11, at 2:30 PM in Meeting Room A. The Internet's potential for family history research is much more than trolling Ancestry.com for names. This session will offer strategy for successful Internet research, recommend a short list of must-see websites, and provide examples. And remember that this is the same day as the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana's monthly meeting, held at 7 p.m. To register, please call 260-421-1225 to register, or email Genealogy@ACPL.info.

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March Madness, Genealogy Style!

by Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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Our third annual "March Madness, Genealogy Style" is March 1st through 7th, 2009, and we hope you take a bit of time away from watching basketball to attend! The schedule is listed below. All programs will be held at the Main Library, and all programs except "Tech Time" on March 6th will be held in Meeting Room A. "Tech Time" will be held in the Genealogy Center.

Sunday, March 1 at 1:00 p.m. Melissa Shimkus presents, "Southern Lore." After the Civil War, many changes occurred in the Southern States. Learn about historical events that affect your research in the South. Discover your Southern ancestors through records from the reconstruction era. Bring your ancestors to life by learning about their history.

Monday, March 2 at 2:00 p.m. Cynthia Theusch presents, "Family Search Labs." Learn about LDS's beta website, featuring family history technologies not yet ready for prime time. Test innovations in using the Internet to find, research, organize, and share information--for free!

Tuesday, March 3 at 10:00 a.m. Cynthia Theusch presents, "Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942." This presentation will provide background and historical information on the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which was part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.
Learn more about how the CCC helped the nation and about the men who joined and became known as Roosevelt's Tree Army. Learn where and how you can obtain their enlistment papers.

Wednesday, March 4 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The Daughters of the American Revolution provide Research Assistance for Membership. DAR members provide assistance to anyone interested in research to join the Society.

Thursday, March 5 at 2:00 p.m. John Beatty presents, "Evaluating Published Family Histories." The Genealogy Center owns more than 57,000 volumes of published family histories. How do you, as a researcher, evaluate them effectively in your research? This class will look at techniques for assessing the quality of published family histories, from format and style to footnotes and evidence. It will present examples of some of the most outstanding genealogies in the collection and discuss what makes them great.

Friday, March 6 at 10:00 a.m. Delia Cothrun Bourne presents, "Tech Time." Copiers, printers, scanners... Lost amid the Genealogy Center's machinery? Take a brief tour among the gears and microchips for tips on using these valuable resources. *Space is limited.* Please register.

Saturday, March 7 at 10:00 a.m. Sara Patalita presents, "Using Flickr to Document Your Genealogy." Sharing photos and scanned documents has never been easier, thanks to new online software. Sara Patalita will discuss the ins and outs of Flickr, one of the most popular programs for storing and documenting your historic photographs.

Please call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.info to register for any or all of our programs. Keep an eye on our Special Programs website www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html for class descriptions and registration information.

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Irish & Scots-Irish Genealogy: Part 1--A Two Day Mini-Course by Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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The first of our 2009 two-day mini-courses will be presented March 13 & 14, 2009. Steve Myers, Genealogy Center Assistant Manager and well-known lecturer on Irish research, will provide a thorough grounding in the sources and techniques that lead to success. The mini-course schedule is below.

Friday, March 13, 2009:
9:00 a.m.: Library Opens
9:15 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.: Course Introduction 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.: Doing Your Homework in North American Sources 10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.: Break
10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.: Getting the Lay of the Land: Irish Place-names, Maps & Gazetteers
11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.: Lunch on Your Own (A map of local restaurants will be provided.)
12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.: Griffith's Valuation and the Tithe Applotment Books
1:45 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.: Break
2:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.: Tour of Genealogy Center 2:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.: Assisted Research / Consultations 6:00 p.m.: Library Closes

Saturday, March 14, 2009
9:00 a.m.: Library Opens
9:15 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.: Church Records & Heritage Centres
10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.: Break
10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.: Civil Registration & Other Vital Records Sources 11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.: Lunch on Your Own (A map of local restaurants will be provided.) 12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.: Censuses & Census Substitutes 1:30 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.: Break
1:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.: Assisted Research / Consultations 6:00 p.m.: Library Closes

The complementary Part 2 mini-course, tentatively scheduled for March of 2010, will cover additional topics such as using Irish manuscript collections and local history publications. Steve says you'll learn lots and have fun too! Class descriptions and registration information will be posted soon on our Web site at http://www.ACPL.Info/Genealogy/programs.html

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Beginning Genealogy Class

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On Saturday March 28, 2009 from 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon, Margery Graham will present a program on "Beginning Genealogy." This event is sponsored by the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana, and will be held in the Orientation Room on the west end of the Main Library's first floor. The program will cover how to begin your search into your family history, gathering and organizing your information for best results, application of basic and proven research methods to keep your research on track, and a tour of the Genealogy Center. Pre-registration along with a $10 fee are required. Call 260-672-2585 for more information, or find a registration form at http://www.acgsi.org/ . This is the first of the Tree Talks series for 2009. Future subjects include Kentucky research at ACPL, preservation, and much more! Watch our Special Programs site http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html for more information!

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher
February 11, 2009--Allen County Genealogical Society Meeting, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room C, 7 p.m. Topic: "Electronic Publishing."
February 28, 2009--Whittier Area Genealogical Society Seminar, Greenleaf Masonic Temple, 7604 Greenleaf Avenue, Whittier, CA, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. "Doing Effective Genealogical Research in Libraries," "Using Periodical Literature for Genealogical Research," "Pain in the Access: Getting More from the Internet for Your Genealogy," and "All That Other Stuff!: Other Census Records Beyond Federal Population Schedules."
March 3, 2009--Indiana State Historic Records Advisory Board Conference, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room C, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. A seminar format to begin a conversation about some pressing issues in the archival community in Indiana.
March 18, 2009--Grace A. Dow Memorial Library, 1710 West St. Andrews, Midland, MI, Library Lounge, 7 p.m. Topic: "Preserving Military History"

John Beatty
March 5, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 2:00 p.m. Topic: "Evaluating Published Family Histories."

Delia Bourne
March 6, 2009-- Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 10:00 a.m. Topic: "Tech Time."

Cynthia Theusch
March 2, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 2:00 p. m. Topic: "Family Search Labs."
March 3, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 10:00 a.m. Topic: "Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942."

Melissa Shimkus
March 1, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 1:00 p.m. Topic: "Southern Lore."

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

February 11, 2009 at 7 p.m. (social time begins at 6:30 p.m.) at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza, Meeting Room A. Curt Witcher will present "Electronic Publishing."

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

February 1, 2009 at 2 p.m. Dr. Curtis J. Jones will present "They, Too, Came as Pioneers: Early African-American Settlers in Northwest Indiana."

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Driving Directions to the Library

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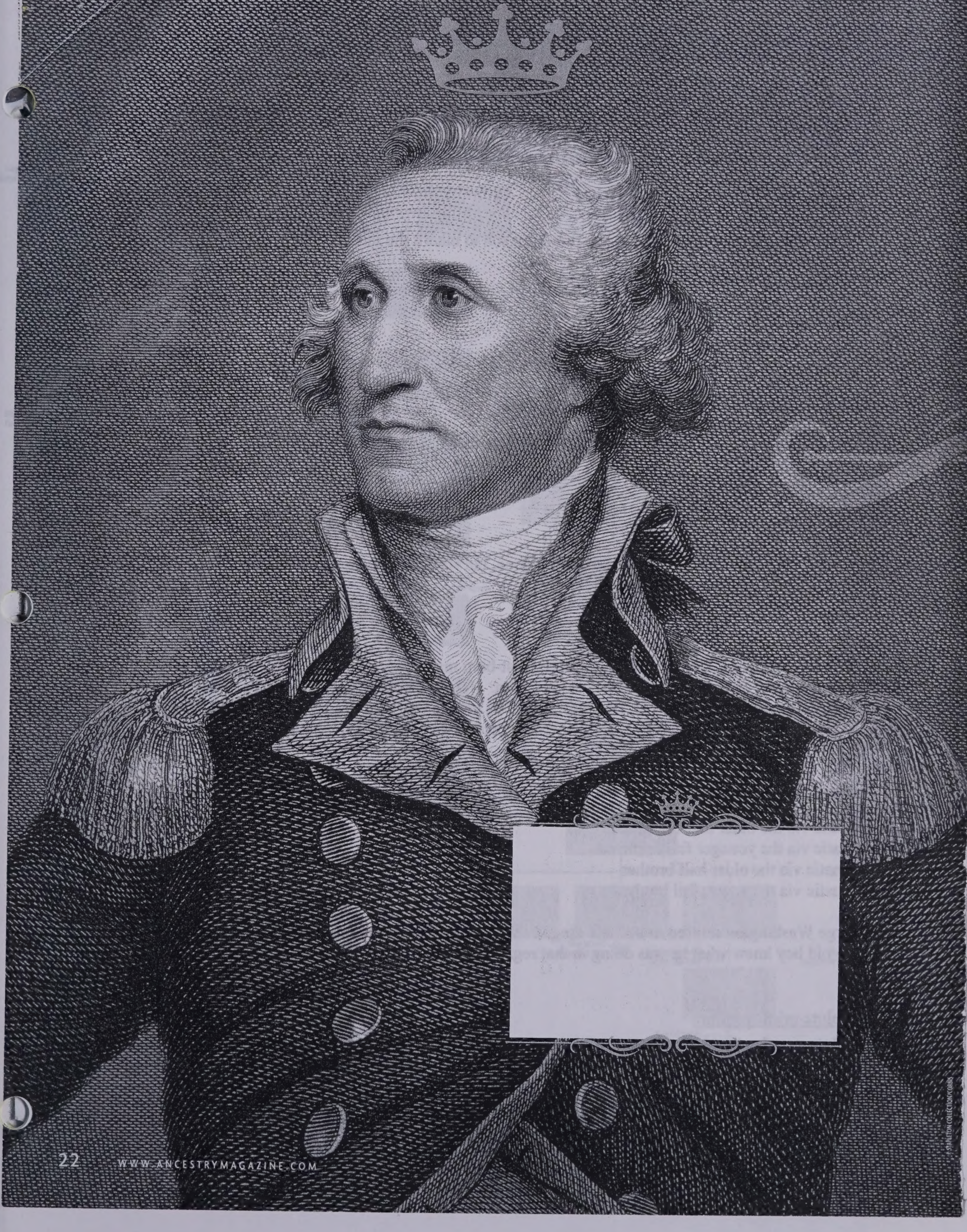
Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street.
We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.



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Rules for Determining Who Will be King or Queen

Each country can select its own rules so no one rule applies. How do you get to the throne?

Agnatic

Agnatic primogeniture (the right of the first-born son to inherit the throne)

Succession is all male, all of the time.

Birth order plays an important role.

Cognatic

Cognatic primogeniture, females can inherit the throne provided all males have died.

Agnatic-Cognatic

Allows females after all the eligible males are gone, but stresses how closely related the female is to the last reigning monarch.

In most succession schemes, primogeniture (first-born male) plays a critical part. You start with the oldest male and work your way down the age-chain. If the monarchy had started with "Dad, "Augustine—George's older half brother—would be next in line, and George never would have gotten his turn at the theoretical kingship. (Another half brother Lawrence died with no children reaching adulthood.)

Possible theoretical paths

Agnatic via the older half brother
~~Agnatic via the younger full brother~~
Cognatic via the older half brother
Cognatic via the young full brother

George Washington refused to become king. John A. Washington says about the succession of rulers, "The old boy knew what he was doing in that regard."

Absolute primogeniture

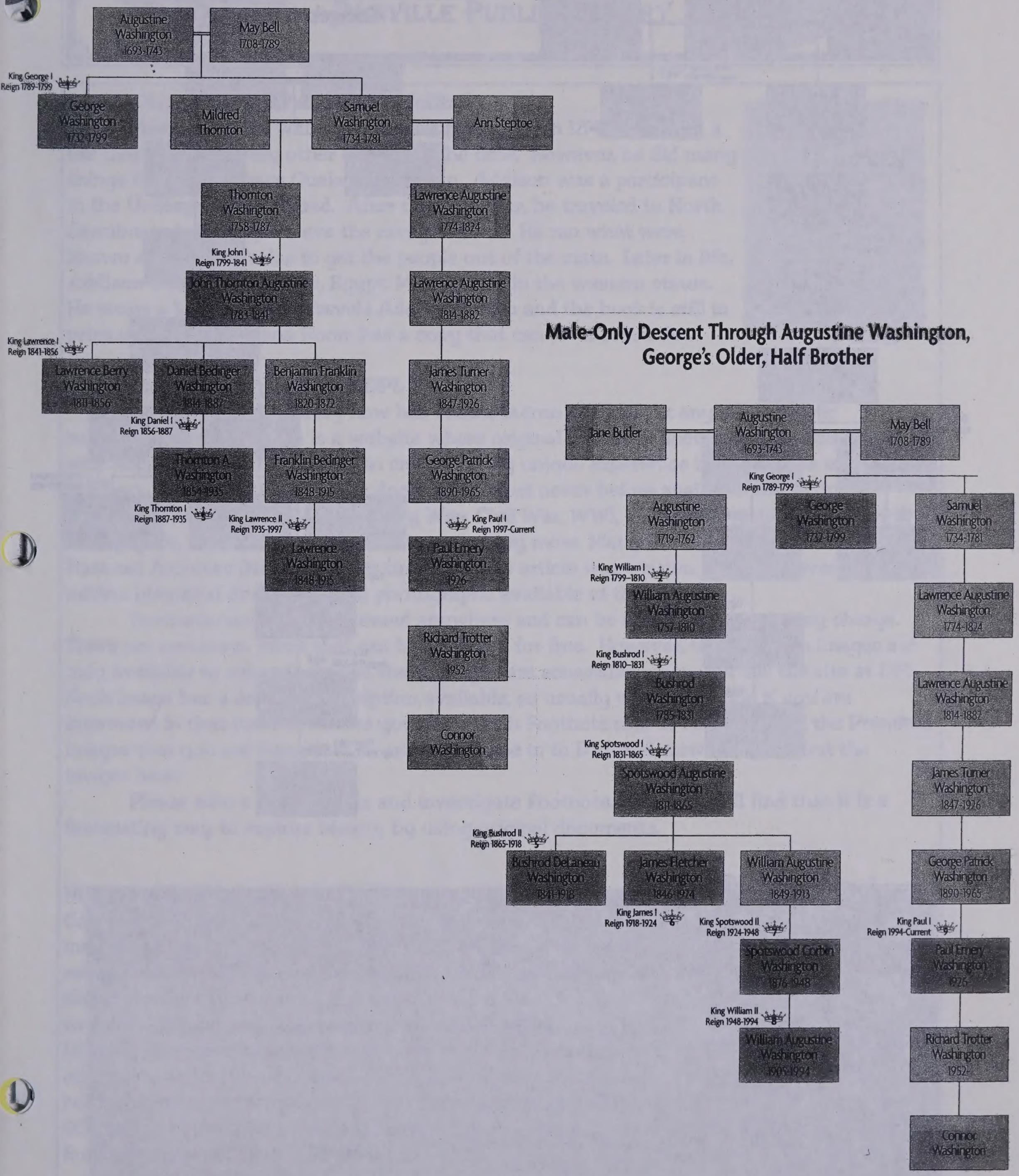
Absolute, equal or **lineal primogeniture** is inheritance by the oldest surviving child without regard to gender. It is also known as **(full) cognatic primogeniture** today. This form of primogeniture was not practiced by any monarchy before 1980.

The full article on this topic is available in Ancestry Magazine September/October 2008 issue

Male-Only Descent through Samuel Washington, George's Younger, Full Brother

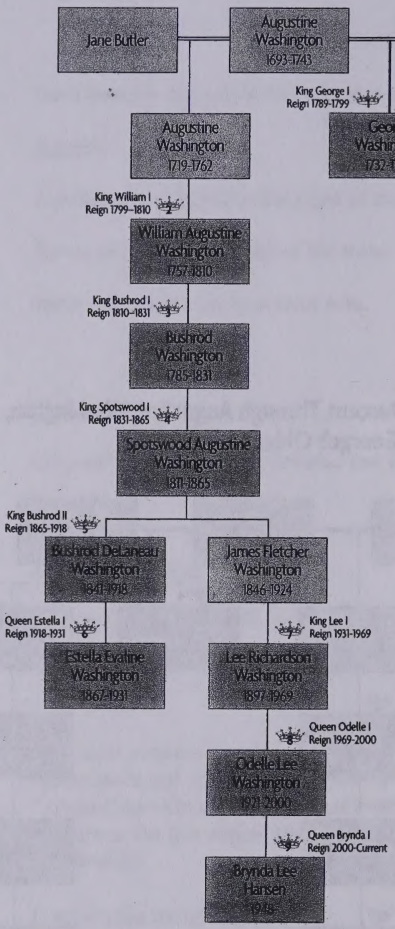
May Bell should be May Ball

Male-Only Descent Through Augustine Washington, George's Older, Half Brother

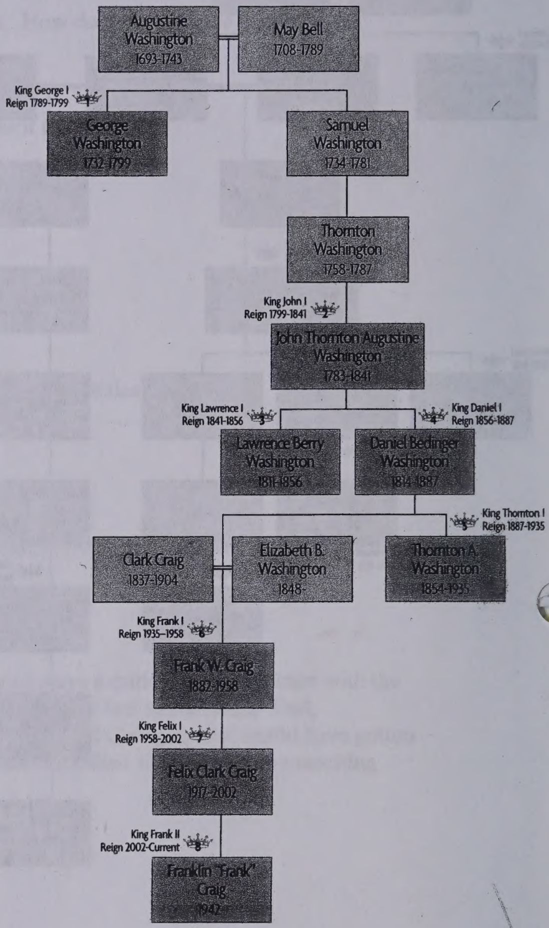

Augustine Washington 1693-1743
May Bell 1708-1789
King George I Reign 1789-1799 1
George Washington 1732-1799
Mildred Thornton
Samuel Washington 1734-1781
Ann Steptoe
Thornton Washington 1758-1787
Lawrence Augustine Washington 1774-1824
King John I Reign 1799-1841 2
John Thornton Augustine Washington 1783-1841
Lawrence Augustine Washington 1814-1882
King Lawrence I Reign 1841-1856 3
Lawrence Berry Washington 1811-1856
Daniel Bedinger Washington 1814-1887
Benjamin Franklin Washington 1820-1872
James Turner Washington 1847-1926
King Daniel I Reign 1856-1887 4
Thornton A. Washington 1854-1935
Franklin Bedinger Washington 1848-1915
George Patrick Washington 1890-1965
King Thornton I Reign 1887-1935 5
King Lawrence II Reign 1935-1997 6
King Paul I Reign 1997-Current 7
Lawrence Washington 1848-1915
Paul Emery Washington 1926
Richard Trotter Washington 1952
Connor Washington
Jane Butler
Augustine Washington 1693-1743
May Bell 1708-1789
King George I Reign 1789-1799 1
Augustine Washington 1719-1762
George Washington 1732-1799
Samuel Washington 1734-1781
King William I Reign 1799-1810 2
William Augustine Washington 1757-1810
Lawrence Augustine Washington 1774-1824
King Bushrod I Reign 1810-1831 3
Bushrod Washington 1785-1831
Lawrence Augustine Washington 1814-1882
King Spotswood I Reign 1831-1865 4
Spotswood Augustine Washington 1811-1865
James Turner Washington 1847-1926
King Bushrod II Reign 1865-1918 5
Bushrod DeLaneau Washington 1841-1918
James Fletcher Washington 1846-1974
William Augustine Washington 1849-1913
George Patrick Washington 1890-1965
King James I Reign 1918-1924 6
King Spotswood II Reign 1924-1948 7
King Paul I Reign 1994-Current 9
Spotswood Corbin Washington 1876-1948
Paul Emery Washington 1926
King William II Reign 1948-1994 8
William Augustine Washington 1905-1994
Richard Trotter Washington 1952-
Connor Washington

May Bell should be Mary Ball.

Male & Female Descent Through Augustine Washington, George's Older, Half Brother


Jane Butler
Augustine Washington 1693-1743
May Bell 1708-1789
King George I Reign 1789-1799
Augustine Washington 1719-1762
George Washington 1732-1799
King William I Reign 1799–1810
William Augustine Washington 1757-1810
King Bushrod I Reign 1810–1831
Bushrod Washington 1785-1831
King Spotswood I Reign 1831-1865
Spotswood Augustine Washington 1811-1865
King Bushrod II Reign 1865-1918
Bushrod DeLaneau Washington 1841-1918
James Fletcher Washington 1846-1924
Queen Estella I Reign 1918-1931
Estella Evaline Washington 1867-1931
King Lee I Reign 1931-1969
Lee Richardson Washington 1897-1969
Queen Odelle I Reign 1969-2000
Odelle Lee Washington 1921-2000
Queen Brynda I Reign 2000-Current
Brynda Lee Hansen 1948-

Male & Female Descent Through Samuel Washington, George's Younger, Full Brother

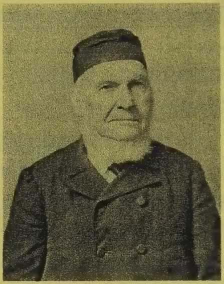

Augustine Washington 1693-1743
May Bell 1708-1789
King George I Reign 1789-1799
George Washington 1732-1799
Samuel Washington 1734-1781
Thornton Washington 1758-1787
King John I Reign 1799-1841
John Thornton Augustine Washington 1783-1841
King Lawrence I Reign 1841-1856
King Daniel I Reign 1856-1887
Lawrence Berry Washington 1811-1856
Daniel Bedinger Washington 1814-1887
King Thornton I Reign 1887-1935
Clark Craig 1837-1904
Elizabeth B. Washington 1848-
Thornton A. Washington 1854-1935
King Frank I Reign 1935–1958
Frank W. Craig 1882-1958
King Felix I Reign 1958-2002
Felix Clark Craig 1917-2002
King Frank II Reign 2002-Current
Franklin "Frank" Craig 1942-

Royal Candidates	Descent via older half brother, Augustine, 1718-1751	Descent via younger full brother, Samuel, 1733-1781
Agnatic Succession: excludes females	**Paul Emery Washington** 3rd great-grand-nephew	**Paul Emery Washington** 3rd great-grand-nephew
Cognatic Succession: male-preference, but allows females in certain, limited circumstances	**Brynda Leigh (Hanson) Kelly** 5th great-grand-niece and half 5th great-grand-niece	**Franklin "Frank" Hunter Craig** 5th great-grand-nephew

John Brown

INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

March Display - Who Was Addison Coffin?



Addison Coffin walked to Hendricks County in 1843 and lived a life that was like every other Quaker of the time. However, he did many things that the average Quaker did not do. Addison was a participant in the Underground Railroad. After the Civil War, he traveled to North Carolina to help people leave the ravaged state. He ran what were known as Coffin's Trains to get the people out of the state. Later in life, Addison traveled in Europe, Egypt, Mexico, and in the western states. He wrote a book **Life and Travels Addison Coffin** and the book is still in print today. The Indiana Room has a copy that can be checked out.

Footnote.com Now Available at DPL

Danville Public Library now has Footnote.com available at any of our public computers. Footnote.com is a website where original historical documents are combined with social networking in order to create a truly unique experience involving the stories of our past. The collections feature documents, most never before available before on the Internet, relating to the Revolutionary War, Civil War, WWI, WWII, US Presidents, historical newspapers, naturalization documents, and many more. Many of the documents are from the National Archives (NARA). At the time that this article was written, there are over 49 million historical documents and photographs available at this site.

Footnote.com can be accessed anywhere and can be searched without any charge. There are numerous items that can be retrieved for free. However, the Premium Images are only available to subscribers and these images are accessible when you use the site at DPL. Each image has a detailed description available, so usually you can decide if you are interested in that item. Therefore you can search Footnote.com at home, find all the Premium Images that you are interested in, and then come in to DPL and view and print out the images here.

Please take a few minutes and investigate Footnote.com. You will find that it is a fascinating way to explore history by using original documents.

History of Hendricks County 1914-1976 Available in Indiana Room

Copies of the History of Hendricks County 1914-1976 with the index are now available in the Indiana Room. The price has been reduced to $10 for both books and the proceeds go to the Hendricks County Museum. The book includes histories of each township, the county government and public institutions. The Lifestyle section covers such areas of interest as home life, education, agriculture, business, media and transportation. The book is filled with many photographs. Also the history has over 500 pages of Hendricks County family histories. It is a treasure for anyone researching family history.

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2008 Upcoming Events

Genealogy Nuts
Monday, March 9th

The Genealogy Nuts meeting will be on March 9th at 1:30 pm. There will be a demonstration of the new database available at DPL - Footnote.com. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month at 1:30 pm. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. The next meeting will be on April 13at 1:30 pm.

Daughters of the American Revolution Membership and 4-H Genealogy Workshop
March 14 from 9 am to 1 pm

Members of the **Wa-Pe-Ke-Way Chapter** of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) will be in the Indiana Room on Saturday, March 14 from 9 am to 1 pm for a **DAR Membership Research Workshop**. They will answer questions and assist with the research needed to become a DAR member.

The DAR are also inviting 4-H members and their parents to come and learn more about genealogy research, genealogical resources and how to access those records. There will be a 4-H representative at the workshops to help with 4-H specific questions and formats. If you would like more information on the DAR or the workshop, please contact Ellen Beecher, Regent (839-1219) or Ruth Sims, Registrar (852-2365).

Fun with Footnote.com
Saturday, March 28th at 10 am

Would you like to learn how to use the newest website available at DPL? Indiana Room manager Cindy Rutledge will show you how to have **Fun with Footnote.com**. The program will be Saturday, March 28th at 10 am in the library's program room. The demonstration will include different search strategies, how to set up a free account, and other helpful tips. Registration is required.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us

GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

MARCH 2009

March Programs at the Indiana State Library
The following programs are free to the public and will be held at the Indiana State Library located at 140 N. Senate Ave. in Indianapolis.

- ***The Progressive Era in the United States***
  This program will be held on March 2 from 1 to 2 p.m. in the History Reference Room.

  The Progressive Era in the United States was a period of reform roughly from the 1890s to 1930. This era of industrialization and urbanization brought over 22 million immigrants to this country of which over 48 percent were non-English speaking. One of methods the Progressive Era reforms used to "Americanize" these immigrants was through the new medium of film. The National Film Preservation Foundation has preserved these films to DVD. Using two of these films attendees will learn how the reformers used film to help the new citizens assimilate into the American urban environment.

- ***Dating Photographs***
  This program will be held on March 4 from 10 to 11 a.m. in the History Reference Room.

  This program takes us on a journey through the history of photography emphasizing photographic processes such as daguerreotypes, tintypes, salt wash and albumin prints and identifying clues that would indicate the age of any particular photographic image.

- ***You Work for the State, and We Work for You: Services for State Employees at ISL***
  This program will be held on March 11 from 10 to 11 a.m. in the History Reference Room.

  State employees are encouraged to learn more about the Indiana State Library's resources and how they can be useful on the job. Topics will include state documents, federal documents, online resources and how to effectively use the library.

- ***Indiana State Library Web site: Genealogy Internet Links***
  This program will be held on March 12 from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. in the History Reference Room.

  This program will show participants the many genealogy sources which can be accessed remotely from the Indiana State Library Web site.

- ***How to Communicate American Community Survey Data to Non-technical Data Users, U.S. Census Bureau***
  This program will be held on March 16 from 2 to 3 p.m. in Room 425.

  How do you use the *American Community Survey*? A data user can be anyone from a statistician to a state legislator to a 5th grader finishing a class report. This program helps users know where to start when using or teaching others to use *American Community Survey* data, the Census Bureau's population estimates which come out every year. It guides users through different parts of the Census Bureau's Web site and demonstrates user-friendly portals to ACS information for ten specific examples of data users.

- ***Federal Publications of Interest to Genealogists***
  This program will be held on March 19 from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. in the History Reference Room.

Discover federal documents and publications within the Indiana State Library's collection that are of interest to family history researchers. Learn about the Federal Depository Library Program and how federal document materials are available at ISL and similar libraries across the country.

- ***L.S. Ayres & Co., 1905-1990: Indiana's Largest Retail Company***
  This program will be held on March 26 from noon to 1 p.m. in the Authors Room.

  Visit the Indiana State Library for a lunchtime presentation about the history of L.S. Ayres, the famous tea room, its competitors and the impact on Indianapolis shopping.

- ***History/Reference Room: What's in it for You?***
  This program will be held on March 26 and April 2 from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. in the History Reference Room.

  Learn about the collection of materials contained in the History Reference Room. Learn the reason for the collection, how it got started and useful sources for historians and genealogists.

No registration is required. For more information about these programs please call (317) 232-3675.

IRISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Did you know that there are more than eight times the number of people in the United States who claim Irish ancestry than there are people living in Ireland today? Most people know about St. Patrick's Day on March 17, but fewer people are aware that all of March is Irish-American Heritage Month. In honor of the month, the US Census Bureau's "Facts for Features" column provides interesting statistical information about the Irish in the United States. To learn more about Irish immigration, check out the Library of Congress American Memory site. Patrons can learn about early Irish immigration, the Irish-Catholic experience and even the Irish influence. They also have an interactive map showing where many Irish immigrants settled once they came to the country. The site also features prominent citizens of Irish descent, from Andrew Jackson to Ronald Reagan. For a brief article about various ethnicities in Indianapolis, see the National Park Service's website.

In Indianapolis, the Irish Festival isn't until September. However, patrons don't have to wait until then to learn about the Irish in America and to celebrate their heritage.

Facts for Features: http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts_for_features_special_editions/013130.html
LOC: http://lcweb2.loc.gov/learn/features/immig/irish.html
Map: http://memory.loc.gov/learn/features/immig/irish_map.html
NPS: http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/indianapolis/ethnicindyessay.htm
Indy Irish Fest: http://www.indyirishfest.com/

PENNY REDESIGN

The next time you go to pay cash for something, pay attention to the pennies you receive as change. Following in the footsteps of the twenty dollar bill and the nickel, the penny is undergoing a redesign. This time, however, it is in honor of Abraham Lincoln's bicentennial birthday, which was celebrated on February 12, 2009. There will be four new designs being released this year, the first of which was released on February 12. Each design will depict a scene from Lincoln's life: 1) "Birth and early childhood in Kentucky;" 2) "Formative years in Indiana;" 3) "Professional life in Illinois;" and 4) "Presidency in D.C." The coins will be released in intervals of three months. To see the new coins for yourself, visit the U.S. Mint website on coin designs. The new coins were authorized by Public Law 109-145.

In other coin news, while the Statehood Quarter Program ended in 2008, with the final five States (Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Alaska and Hawaii) being issued, we will see some new coins this year as well. The U.S. Mint is releasing coins representing Washington, D.C. and the U.S. Territories: Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands. Like the Statehood Quarters, these will be released incrementally throughout the year. For more information on the quarter, visit the U.S. Mint's site History of the Quarter.

Redesign Press Release: http://tinyurl.com/c92ucb
U.S. Mint Press Image Library – Pennies:
http://www.usmint.gov/pressroom/index.cfm?action=Photo#2009LincolnOneCent
P.L 109-145: http://tinyurl.com/ma9yv
U.S. Mint Press Image Library – Quarters:
http://www.usmint.gov/pressroom/index.cfm?action=Photo#2009DCTerri
History of the Quarter: http://tinyurl.com/c2rsy6

The following articles are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and are copyright 2009 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at http://www.eogn.com.

How Popular is Genealogy?

WARNING: This article contains personal opinions.

An newsletter reader this week sent an e-mail asking a simple question:
I have heard about surveys showing genealogy to be the 2nd most popular hobby in America. Now I need a citation on this statistic and can't find one on the Internet. Can you help?

In short, the answer is "No." In fact, I question the "fact." I don't believe that genealogy is as popular as often claimed. Let's look at the facts.
I have heard two slightly different claims:

1. Genealogy is the most popular (or second or third or fourth most popular) topic on the World Wide Web.
2. Genealogy is the most popular (or second or third or fourth most popular) hobby/personal interest in the United States.

I have no doubt that genealogy is very popular. For proof, I can point out that more than 40,000 people read this newsletter every week. FamilySearch.org and Ancestry.com are some of the more popular sites on the Web with hundreds of thousands of users. Local genealogy libraries and Family History Centers serve thousands of patrons every day. The study of one's family tree obviously is a popular activity among Americans, but is it really the second most popular interest? Or tenth most popular? Or fiftieth?

The only reputable survey that I know of was published in American Demographics magazine in 1995. The survey reported that some 113 million adults in the US, or four out of ten of us, were at least somewhat interested in family history. This survey appears to prove that genealogy is one of America's most popular hobbies.

I do believe this article's accuracy, but I suggest you closely examine the question asked: "at least somewhat interested." If you approached 100 strangers on the street and asked each of them if they were "at least somewhat interested" in their family tree, how many would answer in the affirmative?

Now, what happens if you ask 100 strangers if they are VERY interested in their family tree or if they have ever done anything at all to discover more about their ancestry? I don't know the answer to that, but I suspect it would be much less than four out of ten.

While many people may claim to be "somewhat interested," I dare say that most of them have never been to a genealogy library or to a courthouse. Most have never cranked a single roll of microfilm in their lives. How many people in your neighborhood do that? Some may have looked at one or two free online genealogy databases to find people of the same last name, but does that count as being interested in genealogy? I don't think they are very interested if they have never gone beyond the simplest of searches.

The American Demographics magazine survey was conducted in 1995, when the World Wide Web was in its infancy. In that year, probably 90% of all Americans had never seen the Web. In fact, some had yet to hear of it. What a difference we have seen the the past fourteen years! Today we do know that genealogy is a very popular topic on the web. I suspect there are more genealogists today than in 1995.

In short, while the 1995 survey in American Demographics magazine may be interesting, I believe it is no longer valid. The genealogy world has changed greatly since 1995. I would not trust a survey that is fourteen years old to provide meaningful answers about anything that is popular on today's World Wide Web.

The other surveys that I am aware of were conducted by Maritz Research. These surveys asked similar vague questions:

1. Are you at least “somewhat interested” in tracing your family history?
2. Are you at least “somewhat involved” with genealogy?

Sixty percent of the respondents said they were at least “somewhat interested,” and 45% claimed to be at least “somewhat involved” with genealogy. That sounds promising. However, again, let's examine the questions.

What is the definition of "at least somewhat?" Does "at least somewhat interested" mean, "I remember grandmother talking about that?" Or does it mean, "I have a database on my computer or a notebook on the shelf containing the results of my own search?"

The other thing that bothers me about the Maritz Research is the fact that it was commissioned and paid for by Broderbund, the former producers of Family Tree Maker software. One has to wonder how accurate a survey is when the company paying the researchers has a very biased interest in the results.

The reports of the Maritz Research surveys always reported glowing results and then casually mentioned that Family Tree Maker was the best-selling genealogy program in the world. The same reports usually did not mention that the company that produced Family Tree Maker commissioned and paid for the entire survey.

I wonder what the percentages would be in response to this question:

Have you personally done any research on your ancestry in the past year?

To be sure, genealogy is very popular on the World Wide Web. A search for the word "genealogy" on Google returns more than 97 million occurrences of the word. Time Magazine even named genealogy as one of the four most popular topics on the Internet in its 19 April 1999 cover article. (Sex, finance, and sports were the other three.)

My question is this: Does this high number of web sites reflect the true popularity of genealogy, or is it merely a reflection of the fact that today's genealogy programs can create thousands of web pages from one person's database? I suspect the answer is a blend of both.

The fact that 97 million web pages contain the word "genealogy" does not equate to 97 million people posting their own ancestry. In fact, it might be only tens of thousands of people using their genealogy programs to create thousands of web pages each.

If genealogy is truly one of the four most popular personal interests of Americans, we should be able to prove that by other means, right? We should be able to measure the dollars being spent, the popularity of local and national conferences, the number of magazines that serve this personal interest, and more. These are all tried and true measurements used by tens of thousands of marketing firms and others.

Let's start with magazines. If genealogy were truly as popular as our nation's interest in sports, at least one genealogy magazine would have a circulation similar to that of Sports Illustrated. Sadly, I do not know of such a genealogy publication. I could make the same argument about Newsweek, Oprah Magazine, Boating Magazine, Field & Stream, This Old House, Travel & Leisure Magazine, Better Homes & Gardens, Popular Mechanics, various movie fan magazines, and many more. There is no genealogy magazine in a list of the 100 most popular magazines of today. The magazine stand at your local drug store or grocery store probably contains no genealogy magazines at all. Larger bookstores typically do have genealogy magazines available, but not nearly as many as for other topics, such as sports, automobiles, needlework, camping, or pets. If I stop at the local magazine rack, I get the impression that more people are interested in poodles than in their ancestry.

How about national conventions?

The national Star Wars convention draws 40,000 to 50,000 attendees per year. The National Rifle Association's conventions attract 60,000+ attendees. The national convention of ham radio operators draws 25,000 to 30,000 attendees every year to Dayton, Ohio. A local health and fitness expo in Phoenix draws 70,000 attendees, and I suspect most of them live within 100 miles of the conference location. Local golfing, hunting, or fishing conferences near me regularly draw 10,000 people and, again, I suspect that most attendees live within 100 miles of the convention center. Then there are hundreds of local and regional antique fairs, hot rod shows, boating shows, sportsmen's shows, and more. Many of these attract tens of thousands of people; some attract hundreds of thousands.

So, how big are the national genealogical conferences? In recent years, the two largest conferences attracted only 800 to 1,600 attendees each. Is this an indication that genealogy is one of the five most popular personal interests among Americans?

Side note: Other countries with smaller populations seem to attract more people to genealogy conferences. The annual Who Do You Think You Are? show in London typically attracts 12,000 to 15,000 attendees. However, not all of the attendees are genealogists; some are history buffs, others are military re-enactors, etc. The Biennale de Généalogie held in Paris in December 2006 attracted more than 16,000 attendees. The smaller Congrés de la Fédération Française de Généalogie is hosted annually in different cities in France and always attracts several thousand French men and women.

Finally, let's examine the businesses that serve this personal interest. I do not have sales figures available, but obviously the golfing industry serves a multi-billion dollar marketplace. So do firms that sell to hunting, fishing, gardening, health & fitness, pets, firearms, stamp collecting enthusiasts, and other companies that serve personal interests.

What is the total dollar amount spent on genealogy per year? While I am sure it is a significant sum, it must be a pittance when compared to the other personal interests just mentioned. Let's compare the money spent against that of other personal interests: golf, hunting, fishing, etc.

In summation, I will suggest that genealogy is indeed a very popular activity among Americans. Hundreds of thousands, perhaps a million, people are actively looking for their family heritage. However, that number pales in comparison to some other personal interests that I have mentioned. Do you believe there are more genealogists than that? Is genealogy one of the top five personal interests in America? I have one challenge for you: find some believable statistics to prove it!

Legend Seekers: a Pilot for a New TV Series

The following was written by Legend Seekers:

Watch for the first TV series dedicated to the genealogy of ordinary everyday people -- like you! Legend Seekers preview episode THE LIVELY FAMILY MASSACRE will begin airing on public television in select local markets starting with WFYI-TV Indianapolis, Thursday, March 26th at 9:30pm. See the episode trailer at: www.Legendseekers.com/media.html

Filming for the historical reenactment scenes was done on location at Indiana's own Connor Prairie in Fishers, IN.
Legend Seekers... the sagas of real American families www.legendseekers.com

The following is offered as background information:
We are very happy to announce that several independent public television stations across the country have agreed to air this episode to help us engage the vast audience interested in genealogy and create interest in sponsorship to fulfill a 13 episode series. WFYI in Indianapolis will be broadcasting the program on March 26th at 9:30pm... in the weeks following, the program will air in Bloomington, IN; all of Southern Illinois, and is under consideration for air in parts of Nebraska, Michigan and Maryland.

The Lively Family Massacre episode is a freestanding half-hour documentary that has already garnered awards in the form of two 2008 Telly Awards, and high praise from leading industry professionals. Some have referred to the show as THIS OLD HOUSE for GENEALOGY

Here's what noted genealogist, Tony Burroughs says:
"The most compelling thing about Legend Seekers is that it deals with everyday, ordinary people and the stories they have heard that have been passed down from generation to generation."

(Tony has appeared on the PBS series African American Lives, CBS Sunday Morning, CBS News, ABC World News Tonight, BET Nightly News, and the Discovery Channel)

The pilot is for a new weekly TV series called LEGEND SEEKERS ... the sagas of real American Families.

The series is about everyday ordinary people who have legendary family stories, and the process to authenticate, discover and reenact these legends. Through travel, research, and genealogy, we introduce fascinating experts and cutting-edge science (DNA, archivists, historians, satellite imagery, ground penetrating radar, etc.) to engage the audience along this journey. It's a unique cross between a "how-to" reality program and historic documentary that is designed to engage the estimated 100 million people in America interested in exploring their ancestry/genealogy -- now the most popular hobby in the world.

The pilot episode is a mini-documentary that traces the family legend of Southern Illinois resident Pam Frazer. Our host, Madonna Davis, who is a genealogist and a Daughter of the American Revolution, helps trace Pam's direct connection to some of the first white settlers to arrive in Southern Illinois in 1813. During the search she uncovers a handwritten letter addressed to William Clark (of Lewis and Clark fame) mentioning Pam's ancestors by name, and 200 year old graves of her ancestors - the Livelys -- who were massacred by a group of American Indians. The story features research, genealogy, interviews with experts, and a historic reenactment of the pioneer family and the massacre.

Production is by Frank Haney, Ken J. Marks, and crew who collectively hold 9 regional Emmys and significant US network and national cable credits. Frank Haney has recently worked on long-form documentaries in Western Kenya, and Grenada as well - the Grammy-nominated Brian Wilson Smile performance DVD. He also produced or directed for 15 different one hour documentaries for the History Channel and A&E.

1914 U.S. County Maps by State

Janie Edwards found, rescued, scanned and is now sharing this amazing book. If you are like me, you want to see where your ancestors lived, on a map. In fact, while looking at this web site, I discovered that the village of Corinth, Maine is south of South Corinth. I thought I knew the area well but this was news to me. (My great-great-grandfather lived in Corinth.)
The dates of the individual maps vary from 1910 to 1914. You can see this excellent resource at: http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~shastaca/maps_index.html.

Ancestry.com Marks Lincoln Bicentennial with Launch Of Five New Civil War Era Databases

The following was written by The Generations Network, the parent company of Ancestry.com. Notice that most of the newly-added records will be available only to Ancestry.com's 925,000 paying subscribers, but the Lincoln letters and speeches, provided by the Library of Congress, will be free:
World's Leading Online Family History Resource Adds More Than 4 Million New Records to Its Civil War Collection, Including More Than 20,000 Letters Written to and from Lincoln

PROVO, UTAH – Feb. 12, 2009 – Ancestry.com, the world's largest online resource for family history, announced today it will commemorate the 200th birthday of one of the nation's greatest Presidents – Abraham Lincoln – with the addition of five new databases to its Civil War Collection. This historically significant collection includes unique content such as photographs, handwritten letters, slave manifests and pension applications, and spans the days of slavery to the Civil War and through Reconstruction. The new databases will make millions of important Civil War era records easily searchable alongside other records already available at Ancestry.com, creating the largest online collection of Civil War documents, containing more than 12 million names.

Among the five new databases, The Abraham Lincoln Papers is an incredible collection of more than [illegible]0,000 documents – most from the 1850s through Lincoln's presidential years – which include drafts of speeches and the Emancipation Proclamation, incoming and outgoing correspondence and notes, and printed material. The Abraham Lincoln Papers Collection will be searchable for free on Ancestry.com.

"We're very proud to be adding these amazing Civil War era historical materials to our already robust Civil War Collection," said Gary Gibb, Vice President for U.S. Content for Ancestry.com. "As the 200th birthday of one of our nation's greatest Presidents approaches, we thought it was the perfect time to add these databases to our site and to help individuals discover their family members who lived during a time of such dramatic change in America."

The Civil War Collection is part of Ancestry.com's U.S. Military Collection, which includes more than 100 million names from the 1600s through Vietnam. The five new Civil War era databases now available on Ancestry.com include:

- Abraham Lincoln Papers (from the Library of Congress) – a collection of more than 20,000 letters written to and from President Lincoln, as well as drafts of speeches. The collection includes a letter from Mary Lincoln, Lincoln's wife, who chides him for not responding promptly to her letters and requests a check for $100. Other documents include a draft of Lincoln's speech from 1863 condemning slavery and a letter from May 11, 1863 written by Ellie B. Reno, niece of Brig. Gen. Jesse Reno – who had disguised herself as a male to fight in the Union Army – asking him, "…iff [sic] I can remain in your Service…" These letters can be searched for free on Ancestry.com.
- New Orleans Slave Manifests, 1807-1860 – includes images of ship manifests transporting more than 30,000 slaves en route to New Orleans from the upper Southern states. It offers insights into the lives of these men and women, who were likely being moved to the lower Southern states to provide labor for the booming cotton industry. The manifests will be

transcribed by a global community of family history enthusiasts through Ancestry.com's World Archives Project in the coming months.

- Confederate Pension Applications from Georgia – more than 60,000 records documenting pension applications filed in Georgia from Confederate soldiers and their widows. As part of the application process, applicants answered a series of questions about themselves and signed the document, resulting in a wealth of personal information.
- Confederate Applications for Presidential Pardons – a collection containing more than 15,000 records of former Confederate soldiers and government officials requesting Presidential pardons.
- U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles – contains more than 4.2 million records and profiles about nearly every officer and soldier who fought in the Civil War. Many of the records include actual photographs of the individuals.

Over the next two years, Ancestry.com will add millions more historical records from the Civil War period to its Web site, as the country approaches the sesquicentennial (150th) anniversary of that historic conflict. The five new Civil War databases are now available online as part of Ancestry.com's Civil War Collection at http://www.ancestry.com/civilwar.

Free Advertising Space for Professional Genealogy Researchers

I would like to announce a new section of the EOGN Discussion Forum: Research Services. Posts in this section of the message board should only be for the advertising of genealogy and history research services. If you are a professional researcher, you can have FREE ad space in this section. We invite you to post a message with your name, area(s) of expertise, and contact info. We suggest that you not announce your prices for research as that is probably better handled offline in e-mail, mail, or by telephone.

e do invite both individuals and research firms to post announcements here. (We have a separate section for other vendors.)

To post your availability ad, or to look for professional researchers already listed, go to http://www.eogn.com/forum and click on "Researchers Available."

I will also remind everyone that you can obtain free advertising on the EOGN Discussion Forum's Marketplace for all sorts of genealogy and history-related items and services. Your advertisement will be seen by hundreds of readers.

The ads are divided into three sections. The first is for private individuals who wish to buy or sell individual items, such as a single book or CD-ROM disk or other genealogy-related items. The second section is for vendors who wish to advertise their genealogy-related items or history-related items products or services.

The third section is brand-new and is called "Researchers Available." If you are a professional genealogy researcher who would like to advertise your availability and your areas of expertise, I suggest you post your notice here.

Information posted to the advertising section of the message board should only be for the sale of genealogy-related or history-related goods and services. Such items include, but are not restricted to, books, CD-ROM disks, research services, journals, memorabilia, and more. You cannot post for sale messages for "off topic" items.

Each vendor is invited to post ONE message per month. Please feel free to post another ad after the passage of 30 days. Off-topic messages, spam mail, ads for pornographic sites, etc. will be deleted immediately by the Discussion Forum managers. Please make sure your advertisements are mildly worded, not written like the script for a breathless ad for a used car dealer as seen on late night television.

Again, the ads are available free of charge. You will need to create a free membership in the Discussion Forum. However, all registration information is kept confidential. You do not receive any "spam mail" as a result of registering.

To read the ads or to create a free membership and post an ad of your own, go to: http://www.eogn.com/forum and look at MARKETPLACE.

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Saturday, February 28, 2009 10:56 AM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library:No. 60, February 2009

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 60, February, 2009

In this issue:
*Springing Into Action
*Searching Irish Wills Before 1858
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*April Tree Talks: WeRelate Overview *Librarians on Parade *Area Calendar of Events *Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

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Springing Into Action
by Curt B. Witcher
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With spring only a few days away, I am sure many of you are anxious for the cold, the ice, the wind and the power outages of the last couple of months to truly be behind us. And all of us are probably itching to get started on those wonderful spring and summer activities. As I have done a number of times in the past, I am again strongly urging you to use the advent of spring as a time to commit to being more active in your genealogical life--to spring into action.

A number of genealogical and historical societies hold conferences, seminars and workshops in the spring. Spring into action and commit to attending one or two. Yes, there is so much we can do online all by ourselves. Equally true, though, is the fact that there is so much we can learn and experience when we share our research challenges and successes, or when we listen to experts who can enlighten our efforts and open new windows of possibilities on our problems.

For many, spring cleaning has turned into more of a spring organizing and planning time. Spring into action and organize the records and photographs you have from holiday gatherings, as well as all those “I’ll get around to it someday” documents. So your investment portfolio is barely recognizable--see if you can breathe some life and fun into those “stay-cation” things we’ve heard the media talk about for months. Spring into action and discover what kind of genealogical fun is right in your backyard.

As has been our tradition for a number of years, we’re offering quite a suite of programs in the Genealogy Center this spring--from one hour presentations to half day seminars and two day mini-courses. Spring into action and join us. We’d love to spend some time with you.

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Searching Irish Wills Before 1858
by John D. Beatty
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Wills, as every genealogist knows, are an excellent tool for researching one’s ancestry. In the case of Ireland, probate research is considerably more challenging, in part because the original copies of most early wills were burned in 1922 during the Public Record Office fire.

However, not all wills were lost. Sometimes the originals were copied by genealogists, and those abstracts survive. In other cases, Irish lawyers or solicitors made copies of wills for court cases, and those copies have since been deposited in either the National Archives of Ireland or in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. Furthermore, many indexes of wills survive, so that even if the full text of a will is no longer extant, it is at least possible to determine whether a will for your ancestor once existed.

Irish wills were filed in two kinds of ecclesiastical courts before 1858, because the official Church of Ireland had jurisdiction over probate matters. When someone died and all of their property holdings were contained in a single diocese, the will was probated in that diocesan court. If the testator had holdings of sufficient value in more than one diocese, the will was probated in a prerogative court.
The majority were of the former category. A useful "Index to Irish Wills" (941.50004 P54i), edited by Phillimore and Thrift, lists diocesan wills from the seventeenth century through 1858. This five-volume set is divided by diocese and arranged alphabetically by testator. Volume 1 covers Ossory, Leighlin, Ferns, and Kildare. Volume 2 covers the combined Diocese of Cork and Ross, as well as Cloyne.
Volume 3 includes Cashel and Emly, Waterford and Lismore, Killaloe and Kilfenora, and Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. Volume 4 covers Dromore, Newry, and Mourne. Volume 5 covers Derry and Raphoe. A number of other dioceses are not represented in the series. Wills from the Diocese of Dublin through 1800 are indexed in the "Appendix to the Twenty-sixth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records"
(941.50004 Ir216p), while a similar "Appendix to the Thirtieth Report"
indexes those from 1800-1858. Prerogative wills are listed in Arthur Vicars' "Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland, 1536-1810"
(941.5004 V66in).

Some wills also were recorded in the Registry of Deeds, and those dating from 1708 to 1832 have been abstracted in P. Beryl Eustace's three volume "Abstracts of Wills" (941.50004 Ir24r). Be sure to check online in the new e-Catalogue of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (www.proni.gov.uk) or in the Origins Network's "Irish Wills Index 1484-1858," to which the Genealogy Center subscribes, to see if an abstract of a will exists. Many of the prerogative wills were abstracted by Sir William Betham and are available on microfilm from the Family History Library. Finally, John Grenham's handy guide, "Tracing Your Irish Ancestors" (941.5 G865t), provides a list of additional sources for surviving will indexes and abstracts.

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Patent Interference Case Files, 1838-1900 by Delia Cothrun Bourne

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When we think of inventors, we think of the famous ones: Thomas Edison, Charles Goodyear and Philo T. Farnsworth. But some of our ancestors also invented, as they sought new tools for performing daily tasks or new ways to make life easier for themselves and their families. As they invented, they would often patent their ideas, perhaps hoping to make some money for their efforts, just as today's inventors patent the next great vegetable slicer before marketing it on late night television.

Sometimes, the same idea came at the same time to different people in different places, and multiple patents were requested, even given, for what was essentially the same product. Under certain circumstances, if two or more parties claimed a patent on the same invention, an appeal could be made by the second party. The resulting appeals to a panel of administrative law judges of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences produced Interference Case Files. Unlike the actual patents which only describe the invention, these case files detailed the process of invention. The case files are also useful to genealogists because they can provide biographical details about the inventor and others that may have testified on his or her behalf.

The Genealogy Center holds indexes for the "Patent Interference Case Files, 1838-1900" on a set of five microfiche. The first fiche provides an introduction including brief information on the patent process, a description of the contents of the files, and instructions on using the indexes. The first index is by case number. Cases prior to 1870 are listed by the year and a letter, while files covering 1870 to 1900 are listed numerically by case number. The names of the plaintiff(s), defendant(s) and a brief description of the invention are provided. The inventions range from a hair crimper and shoe trees to knitting machines and grain binders. The second index lists all parties involved in the case and provides the case number. The last index is by invention, for example bean separator or raisin seeder, and again supplies the case number.

The introduction and index of inventions is also available in a printed book as "Patent Interference Case Files, 1838-1900" (973 Un325bj) compiled by John P. Butler. The records themselves are located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC as part of Record Group 241, Records of the Patent and Trademark Office.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Advice from the National Park Service!

by Curt B. Witcher

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It is said that one can find anything and everything on the Internet, and sometimes from the most unlikely sources. Did you know the National Park Service (NPS) publishes technical leaflets to help one preserve, repair, and conserve documents and other artifacts? Their publications, available for free online, are called "Conserve-0-Grams." They cover a wide range of topics with simple, easy-to-understand procedures. Intended for NPS staff, they have wide applicability for many everyday preservationists. A number of the leaflets are a bit dated, but sound advice and strategies never really go out of date. Check out the website.

<www.nps.gov/history/museum/publications/conserveogram/cons_toc.html>

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March Madness, Genealogy Style!

by Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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Sunday, March 1st, marks the beginning of our third annual "March Madness, Genealogy Style," a Week of genealogical treats for spring.
The schedule is listed below. All programs will be held at the Main Library--indeed all programs except "Tech Time" on March 6th will be held in Meeting Room A of the Main Library. "Tech Time" will be held in the Genealogy Center.

Sunday, March 1 at 1:00 p.m. Melissa Shimkus presents, "Southern Lore." After the Civil War, many changes occurred in the Southern States. Learn about historical events that affect your research in the South. Discover your Southern ancestors through records from the reconstruction era. Bring your ancestors to life by learning about their history.

Monday, March 2 at 2:00 p.m. Cynthia Theusch presents, "Family Search Labs." Learn about LDS's beta website, featuring family history technologies not yet ready for prime time. Test innovations in using the Internet to find, research, organize, and share information--for free!

Tuesday, March 3 at 10:00 a.m. Cynthia Theusch presents, "Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942." This presentation will provide background and historical information on the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which was part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. Learn more about how the CCC helped the nation and about the men who joined and became known as Roosevelt's Tree Army. Learn where and how you can obtain their enlistment papers.

Wednesday, March 4 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The Daughters of the American Revolution provide Research Assistance for Membership. DAR members provide assistance to anyone interested in research to join the Society.

Thursday, March 5 at 2:00 p.m. John Beatty presents, "Evaluating Published Family Histories." The Genealogy Center owns more than 57,000 volumes of published family histories. How do you, as a researcher, evaluate them effectively in your research? This class will look at techniques for assessing the quality of published family histories, from format and style to footnotes and evidence. It will present examples of some of the most outstanding genealogies in the collection and discuss what makes them great.

Friday, March 6 at 10:00 a.m. Delia Cothrun Bourne presents, "Tech Time." Copiers, printers, scanners... Lost amid the Genealogy Center's machinery? Take a brief tour among the gears and microchips for tips on using these valuable resources. *Space is limited.* Please register.

Saturday, March 7 at 10:00 a.m. Sara Patalita presents, "Using Flickr to Document Your Genealogy." Sharing photos and scanned documents has never been easier, thanks to new online software. Sara Patalita will discuss the ins and outs of Flickr, one of the most popular programs for storing and documenting your historic photographs.

Take advantage of these free classes! Please call 260-421-1225 or email genealogy@ACPL.info to register for any or all of our programs.

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Irish & Scots-Irish Genealogy: Part 1--A Two Day Mini-Course by Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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Register *today* for the first of our 2009 two-day mini-courses, to be held on March 13 & 14, 2009. Steve Myers, Genealogy Center Assistant Manager and well-known lecturer on Irish research, will teach Irish & Scots-Irish Genealogy: Part 1. The mini-course schedule is below.

Friday, March 13, 2009:
9:00 a.m.: Library Opens
9:15 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.: Course Introduction 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.: Doing Your Homework in North American Sources 10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.: Break
10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.: Getting the Lay of the Land: Irish Place-names, Maps & Gazetteers
11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.: Lunch on Your Own (A map of local restaurants will be provided.)
12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.: Griffith's Valuation and the Tithe Applotment Books
1:45 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.: Break
2:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.: Tour of Genealogy Center 2:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.: Assisted Research / Consultations 6:00 p.m.: Library Closes

Saturday, March 14, 2009
9:00 a.m.: Library Opens
9:15 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.: Church Records & Heritage Centres
10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.: Break
10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.: Civil Registration & Other Vital Records Sources 11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.: Lunch on Your Own (A map of local restaurants will be provided.) 12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.: Censuses & Census Substitutes 1:30 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.: Break
1:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.: Assisted Research / Consultations 6:00 p.m.: Library Closes

Class descriptions and registration information are on our Web site at http://www.ACPL.Info/Genealogy/programs.html . Space is limited so register today. The complementary Part 2 mini-course, tentatively scheduled for March of 2010, will cover additional topics such as using Irish manuscript collections and local history publications.

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Beginning Genealogy Class

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On Saturday March 28, 2009 from 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon, Margery Graham will present a program on "Beginning Genealogy." This event is sponsored by the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana, and will be held in the Orientation Room on the west end of the Main Library's first floor. The program will cover how to begin your search into your family history, gathering and organizing your information for best results, application of basic and proven research methods to keep your research on track, and a tour of the Genealogy Center. Pre-registration along with a $10 fee are required. Call
260-672-2585 for more information, or find a registration form at http://www.acgsi.org/ .
This is the first of the Tree Talks series for 2009. Future subjects include Kentucky research at ACPL, preservation, and much more! Watch our Special Programs site http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html for more information!

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April Tree Talks: WeRelate Overview

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For our second Tree Talks event of 2009, back by popular demand, Cynthia Theusch will offer a "WeRelate.org Overview" on Saturday April 25, 2009, at 10 a.m. in Meeting Room A. Find out how to use the world's largest genealogy wiki to interact with other researchers online, upload GEDCOM files, annotate scanned documents and photos, and more! Please call 260-421-1225 to register, or email your registration to Genealogy@ACPL.info. Watch our Special Programs site http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html for information on future Tree Talks, mini-courses, and other programming.

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher
March 3, 2009--Indiana State Historic Records Advisory Board Conference, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room C, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. A seminar format to begin a conversation about some pressing issues in the archival community in Indiana.
March 18, 2009--Grace A. Dow Memorial Library, 1710 West St. Andrews, Midland, MI, Library Lounge, 7 p.m. Topic: "Preserving Military History"
April 2, 2009--Ohio Genealogical Society Conference, Sawmill Creek Resort, 400 Sawmill Creek Drive, Huron, OH, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Topic:
"Preserving Your Family History: A Practical Two-Hour Mini Course."
April 18, 2009--35th Annual Quad Cities Genealogical Conference, Viking Club of Moline, 1450 41st Street, Moline, IA, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Topics: "Hunting in the Hoosier State and ACPL Genealogical Resources," "Using Church Records in Your Genealogical Research,"
"Pain in the Access: Getting the Most from the Internet for Your Genealogy," and "Using Government Documents in Your Genealogical Research."
April 25, 2009--Indiana Genealogical Society Annual Conference, Marriott Center East, 7202 East 21st Street, Indianapolis, IN, 11 a.m.
to 12 noon. Topic: "Marching On: Major Military Sites on the Internet."

Steve Myers
March 28, 2009--The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, 800 Vine Street, Cincinnati, OH, Huenefeld Tower Room, 9:30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Topics: "Using Irish Manuscript Collections" and "The Irish Rebellion of 1798 as a Source of Genealogical Records."

John Beatty

March 5, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 2:00 p.m. Topic: "Evaluating Published Family Histories."

Delia Bourne
March 6, 2009-- Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 10:00 a.m. Topic: "Tech Time."

Cynthia Theusch
March 2, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 2:00 p.m. Topic: "Family Search Labs."
March 3, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 10:00 a.m. Topic: "Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942."
March 24, 2009--Calhoun County Genealogical Society, 17111 G Drive So., Marshall, Michigan, 7 p.m. Topic: "Organizing Your Genealogical Files"

Melissa Shimkus
March 1, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 1:00 p.m. Topic: "Southern Lore."

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

March 11, 2009 at 7 p.m. (social time begins at 6:30 p.m.) at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza, Meeting Room A. Amanda Blackman and Roselyn Wells of the DeKalb County Genealogical Society will present "Identifying Photos for Genealogical Research."

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

March 1, 2009 at 2 p.m. Jan Shupert-Arick will present "The Lincoln Highway Across Indiana."

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street.
We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North

Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West
Using US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Using US 24:
After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East
Follow US 30/then 930 into and through New Haven, under an overpass into downtown Fort Wayne. You will be on Washington Blvd. when you get into downtown. Library Plaza will be on the right.

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Parking at the Library

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At the Library, underground parking can be accessed from Wayne Street. Other library parking lots are at Washington and Webster, and Wayne and Webster. Hourly parking is $1 per hour with a $7 maximum. ACPL library card holders may use their cards to validate the parking ticket at the west end of the Great Hall of the Library. Out of county residents may purchase a subscription card with proof of identification and residence. The current fee for an Individual Subscription Card is $70.

>Public lots are located at the corner of Ewing and Wayne Streets ($1 each for the first two half-hours, $1 per hour after, with a $4 per day maximum) and the corner of Jefferson Boulevard and Harrison Street
($3 per day).

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am – 5pm, weekdays only. It is free to park on the street after 5pm and on the weekends.

Visitor center/Grand Wayne Center garage at Washington and Clinton Streets. This is the Hilton Hotel parking lot that also serves as a day parking garage. For hourly parking, 7am – 11 pm, charges are .50 for the first 45 minutes, then $1.00 per hour. There is a flat $2.00 fee between 5pm and 11pm.

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Genealogy Center Queries

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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting. Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note:
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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.

To subscribe to “Genealogy Gems,” simply use your browser to go to the website: www.GenealogyCenter.Info. Scroll down toward the bottom of the first screen where it says, "Enter Your Email Address to Subscribe to "Genealogy Gems." Enter your email address in the yellow box and click on "Subscribe." You will be notified with a confirmation email.

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Steve Myers & Curt Witcher, co-editors

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
WSJ.com

FEBRUARY 13, 2009, 7:51 P.M. ET
LIFESTYLES

The Person Over the Mantel

Inheriting an old family portrait can be a blessing. Or a big decorating problem.

By KATHLEEN A. HUGHES

It may be a privilege to inherit an old painting of an ancestor, but it's not always good news.

When Liz Lippincott's father offered her a large portrait of her great-grandmother, Elizabeth Graham Hirst, she hesitated. "It's an intensely dark painting. She looks completely scary," says Ms. Lippincott, who grew up in Pennsylvania but now lives in Manhattan Beach, Calif. "I had to take it because she's my namesake, and no one else in the family wanted it."

The portrait, which has been stashed in a box in Ms. Lippincott's garage for the past decade, shows an attractive but slightly haggard woman in a long, gray gown. Her skin appears mottled, and the frame is mildewed.

"I can't hang this in my living room," says Ms. Lippincott, looking at the painting. "My daughter would never have another play date."

Old paintings of ancestors are usually handed down from generation to generation with mixed reactions. Many people treasure any portrait as a piece of family history. A masterpiece by a famous artist, such as Gilbert Stuart or John Singer Sargent, is proudly displayed over the mantel. But the rest -- your average portraits -- can present a dilemma. What do you do with them? A portrait may be dark and eerie, or just a really bad painting, but it's still a family image, and most people feel obligated to keep them forever.

"Portraits have a magic to them," says Carolyn Kinder Carr, deputy director and chief curator of the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C. "Sometimes people feel they don't fit their decor, but they don't put them out with the trash."

Who Is That?

Sue Garton, a data administrator for the museum, says she has a large 19th-century painting of a stern relative wearing a brown dress and holding a handkerchief. "It's the ugliest thing I have ever seen," says Ms. Garton, but it hangs over her piano in Bethesda, Md. "Guests always ask, 'Is that an ancestor?' " She finds herself apologizing. "They're thinking why else would we have that in our living room? It doesn't match our decor at all."

Of course, many people love living with old family portraits. Hillary Coffin Post, a descendant of the Coffin whaling family in N[illegible]cket, Mass., says her father gave her an early American portrait of her great-great-great-grandmother, Ellen Elizabeth Coe, as a teenager. The painting shows a young girl with very short hair wearing a dark dress with a Colonial buckle and a tiny piece of jewelry.

"It's a beautiful piece of history, and it makes a statement. It's one of the nicest things I have in my house," says Ms. Post, who lives in Rolling Hills, Calif. (She notes, however, that most people don't realize it's a girl and often ask, "Who's he?")

Showing Your Roots

Most old portraits are owned by families with a long history in New England or the South and the means to commission a painting. "They convey the image of a lineage and wealth," says Alan Fausel, director of fine art for the New York showroom of Bonhams, an international auction house. "By hanging a very old family portrait, you put yourself back in time. You put yourself on the Mayflower." In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, says Mr. Fausel, a number of Americans "wishing to raise their status" started buying old portraits. "You could have instant ancestors," he adds.

However, whether the ancestors are real or acquired, the portraits are not a popular status symbol now. Many of the older portraits are early American folk art or Victorian in style, which don't easily fit in contemporary homes. When a family rejects a portrait, it usually winds up at auction. Prices, though, have dropped sharply, ranging from a few hundred to several thousand dollars, depending on the decorative appeal.

"Most ancestral portraits are in the family, and the family always thinks they are worth millions," says Mr. Fausel. "I had a matronly woman sell for $5,000. If it's a man in a business suit, you can't sell it at all."

It helps to be able to identify the person in the portrait, yet many families have lost track of the person over the mantel. Ceci Gilson, a publicist in Topsham, Maine, says that when her father inherited two large portraits of a man and a woman from a distant relative, he hung them in the dining room of their 18th-century house in Groton, Mass. "We were never 100% sure who they were," says Ms. Gilson. She spent many hours as a child wondering why the woman had such sloping shoulders and such a long giraffe-like neck. "It's a little creepy," she says.

Then, recently, when her father decided to downsize, he offered his five children the portraits. No one spoke up. Ms. Gilson turned them down because she lives in a 1950s ranch home with little available wall space. "They would seem very out of place," she says It fell to her to have the portraits appraised for a possible sale, so she began working with her uncle, the family genealogist, to try to identify the couple.

Much to her surprise, she found they were barely relatives. They turned out to be the in-laws of her grandfather's aunt, not related by blood.

"That broke our sentimental attachment," Ms. Gilson says. However, the portraits were saved from the auction block when her brother, Thaddeus Danforth, bought a rambling 19th-century home in Massachusetts and offered to hang them in his Victorian sitting room. "I was relieved," says Ms. Gilson. "They were a part of my childhood."

'An Old Relic'

Sometimes, it's the childhood memories that people want to avoid. Kirsten Bartholomew says that when she was in second grade n San Rafael, Calif., her father inherited a large portrait of her great-grandmother, painted at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. Her ancestor, Rose Fitzgerald, is wearing a pleated gold gown and standing by a chair against a muted background. She's not smiling.

I remember being scared of it," says Ms. Bartholomew, who lives in Palos Verdes Estates, Calif. "I would run past the picture because I didn't want to be near it," she says. "The eyes kind of followed you."

After her mother's death eight years ago, she and her brother were sorting through her mother's possessions when they came cross the portrait. "My brother and I looked at it and thought, 'Forget it. We don't want it,' " she recalls. But they didn't feel they ould sell it. So they called their aunt after deciding that Rose looked more like that side of the family, meaning dark hair, light kin and brown eyes. Ms. Bartholomew didn't hesitate about giving up the portrait.

It's not like she was a cherished grandmother," she says. "It's an old relic from an age gone by."

Naturally, the valuable portraits of famous relatives by famous artists rarely drift around in families looking for a home. Copies often need to be made quietly for siblings and cousins. Harry Bond, the owner of Bond Business Products in Timonium, Md., says his grandmother, a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, owned two ancestral portraits by Charles Peale Polk, a famous early American painter. When his grandmother passed away almost 30 years ago, those paintings were passed down to other relatives.

Then, about 10 years ago, Mr. Bond's mother offered him a portrait from his grandmother's dining room. It features a balding man in a dark suit and wide brown tie sporting a large, curved mustache. Mr. Bond's uncles had shot a BB gun at it when they were children, creating several tiny holes, including one at the center of the man's forehead.

No one else in the family wanted the portrait. Mr. Bond decided to keep the painting and have it restored. Now the hole in the forehead barely shows. For a long time, he says, he received only vague answers about the man's identity, but eventually he identified the man as his great-great-grandfather. "He wasn't dashing or debonair," says Mr. Bond. But, he adds, old family portraits are important pieces of family history. "Whether you like them or not, it's good to have them."

And yet...the picture doesn't hang above his mantel. Over the years, it has spent time in the garage and the television room in his basement. Now it's in a corner of his living room. "It's not a particularly good portrait," he says with a sigh. "It's not real cheery. It's dark." He may have trouble passing it along to the next generation. Mr. Bond's son took one look at it and said, "I don't like him."

—Ms. Hughes is a writer in Rolling Hills, Calif. She can be reached at encore@wsj.com.

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often need to be sold quietly to siblings and cousins. Harry Bond, [illegible], says his grandmother, a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, owned two ancestral portraits by Charles Peale Polk, a famous early American painter. When his grandmother passed away almost 90 years ago, these paintings were passed down to other relatives.

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Sites Worth Surfing

all the information you need to get started, including a history of the project, a FAQ section, orphan rider stories and links to other resources.

Numerous orphan train sites exist, but some are better than others. The site sponsored by GeneaLinks is one of the better ones. At *www.genealinks.com/orphantrain.htm*, you'll find links to information about the trains, including searchable lists of children. Click on the 1880 US Federal Census New York Juvenile Asylum, New York, NY link — the asylum was an institution in New York City and many children from there were sent to Illinois and other states — and you'll find an alphabetical list of children living there at that time.

Other links go to orphan train projects in such states as Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa.

Making Sense of the Census

www.censusdiggins.com

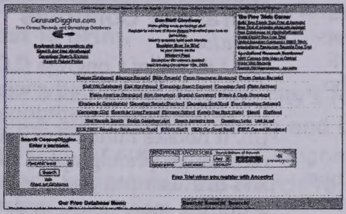
Census records form part of the foundation for researching your family tree. Exploring these records can help you confirm information and discover clues that may potentially solve a mystery.

Until the advent of the computer, researchers had to scroll through page after page of microfilm. But technology and searchable databases changed all that.

While it's true that you either have to ante up a subscription fee to access such sites as Ancestry.com or Heritagequest, or log on to them at your local library, a number of free sites feature partial census rolls as well as searchable databases.

CensusDiggins offers the 1820 census rolls for Hart County, Kentucky, the 1870 rolls for Hood County, Texas, and the 1895 state census for part of Burlington County, New Jersey, among others.

My favorite link is on the right side of the main page. That's the one that connects you to other sites that contain free searchable census rolls, maps, tax lists and muster rolls. I picked Pennsylvania, then narrowed my search to Fayette County where I had my choice of databases, such as the 1902 roster of children in Soldiers Orphan Schools, an 1840 roll of military pensioners, a 1799 tax list and coal mine indexes.

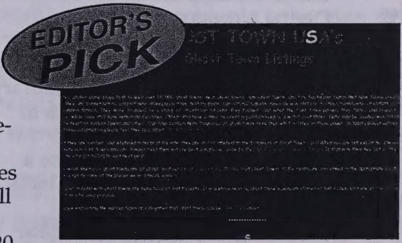


Ghost Town Listings

http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gtusa/usa.htm

This intriguing site defines a ghost town "as a town or community that once had a commercial or population center, and is either wholly abandoned or faded greatly from its peak and is now just a shadow of its former self".

What do ghost towns have to do with genealogy? Plenty. If you haven't yet encountered a vanishing town (or township), it's only a matter of time before you do. And if it's your ancestor who lived in that former mining town, stagecoach stop or railroad boomtown gone bust, you'll appreciate having a site like Ghost Town USA as a resource.



The site is simple to use. Scroll down to the state-by-state ghost town listings and click on the one that interests you. Under New Jersey, for example, there's Hanover Furnace. In its glory days in the late 1700s, it was a busy iron forge community with 200 homes and a population of almost 1,000. It's not clear exactly when the town disappeared, but at least you've got a starting point and may be able to clear up the mystery with a good gazetteer.

Treasure Maps Genealogy

www.amberskyline.com

If you're looking for a one-stop site that offers free charts, articles, tutorials and assorted research tools and tips, look no further than Amberskyline.com.

Hosted by Robert Ragan, an adjunct computer professor and former director of a Family History Center, this vast compendium of resources will keep you glued to your computer for hours.

Looking for free forms to download? Ancestral charts, a research log and a form for maintaining an individual's census history are among the 10 offered.

Want to know how to read a Soundex card, decipher old handwriting or the secrets to successfully using a search engine? It's all here.

If you like what you see, sign up for his free monthly e-mail newsletter.

FC

Donna Murray, a former newspaper reporter, is an experienced genealogy researcher, lecturer and freelance writer.

SEND US YOUR WEBSITES!

Do you have a favorite website that you'd love to tell others about? If you do, we'd love to feature it in Websites Worth Surfing!

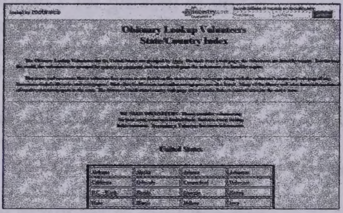
Simply send us an e-mail to WSWS@familychronicle.com *with the website's address and a small blurb on why you think it's great, and we'll do the rest!*

Genealogy Web S

Obituary Lookup Volunteers

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~obitl/ovlist.html
Need help locating an obituary? Almost everyone does from time to time. This site provides a directory of volunteers from all 50 US states and a dozen countries who will hunt down an obit for you and make a copy.

Click on Wisconsin, for instance, and you'll find about two dozen volunteers listed, along with the geographical areas the volunteer covers, the resources they will likely use, the person's name and e-mail address.



Some of the most useful resources in the directories are the websites for libraries, newspapers, death records, cemeteries, genealogical/historical societies and more that appear in green. Don't skip them.

The website for the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Online* under New York is a prime example. Digital copies of every single issue, from 26 October 1841 to 31 December 1902, are online at this site, comprising a searchable database of 147,000 pages.

The Archdiocese of Milwaukee Catholic Cemeteries under Wisconsin sponsors a searchable database of cemetery records for eight of the major Catholic cemeteries in the area.

Genealogists looking for help in other countries will find slim pickings. Canada boasts the largest directory of volunteers and websites. Ireland features just two websites and no volunteers. There's nothing at all for Italy.

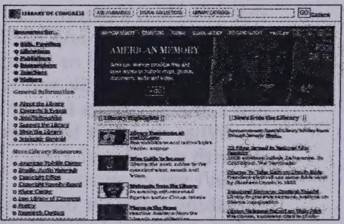
Links to message boards, map collections and other resources can be found at the end of each directory for all states and countries.

Library of Congress

www.loc.gov
The Library of Congress (LOC) is the largest library in the world and the oldest federal institution in the US. It houses millions of books, recordings, photographs, maps and manuscripts, and is constantly acquiring more items, updating its vast collections and expanding into new technological territory.

While you must visit the LOC in person to view their huge collections of genealogical books, vertical files and published family histories, all you need is a computer to tap into its searchable database of more than 100 newspapers.

Called Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, this relatively new project comes under the auspices of the National Digital Newspaper Program, which is a joint undertaking between the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress to provide access to US newspapers.



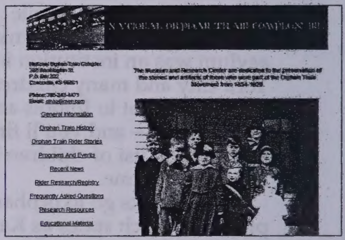
Right now, you can access a variety of newspapers from 1880-1910 for California, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington, D.C. The ultimate goal is to create a national digital resource of all significant newspapers published between 1836 and 1922.

To learn how to preserve and care for your photos, newspaper clippings and family heirlooms, check out the tips at *www.loc.gov/preserv/careothr.html*.

You'll even find out how to donate a copy of your family history to the LOC for future generations.

Orphan Trains

www.orphantraindepot.com
www.genealinks.com/orphantrain.htm
The Orphan Train movement, a social experiment that began in 1854 and continued until 1929, involved relocating orphan children from New York City to new homes in the Midwest and putting them up for adoption.



The term "orphan" is a bit of a misnomer. Some children were truly orphans. Others were victims of abuse who ran away from home or the product of a family too destitute to care for them. With no parents or other relatives to look after them, they lived in the streets and survived any way they could.

Estimates vary, but it is thought that as many as 250,000 children were relocated. The majority were from New York City, but children on the fringes of the city, and even some from Canada, made the trip out west.

Researchers who want to learn more about the orphan trains, or locate an ancestor who might have been relocated, should make the website sponsored by the National Orphan Train Complex in Concordia, Kansas, *www.orphantraindepot.com/index.html*, their first stop.

The museum and research center, dedicated to preserving the history of orphan trains, provides

SPIEGEL ONLINE

03/04/2009 03:31 PM

HISTORY IN RUINS

Archive Collapse Disaster for Historians

By Andrew Curry

The collapse of the Historical Archive of Cologne on Tuesday buried more than a millenium's worth of documents under tons of rubble. Archivists and historians hope something can be salvaged, but the future of the city's past is grim.

Disaster struck in Cologne on Tuesday, as the building housing the city's Historical Archive suddenly collapsed. According to city officials, two people are officially missing and believed dead. And hundreds of firefighters were on the scene Wednesday looking for survivors as Cologne historians and archivists mourned the apparent destruction of Germany's largest municipal archive.

"It's an inconceivable loss," Eberhard Illner, a former archivist for the city, told the *Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger* newspaper. "It's a catastrophe, not just for the city of Cologne but for the history of Europe." Cologne's archives are one of the only collections in Germany to have survived World War II completely intact. Because of Cologne's long history, much of its heritage was stored locally rather than in a state archive.

On Tuesday night and Wednesday, archivists worked alongside firefighters and rescue personnel. According to an archivist and historian with firsthand knowledge of the situation, volunteers have already pulled close to 9,000 documents out of the building's basement and the offices of archive employees. "It's possible that in the spaces between the rubble, some more items may have survived," the source, who asked not to be identified because he is not authorized to speak to the press, told SPIEGEL ONLINE. "That would be really wonderful."

Cologne's history goes back more than 2000 years, when it was the Roman city of Colonia. In the Middle Ages, the city's prime spot along the Rhine River made it one of northern Europe's trading powerhouses, part of the Hanseatic League and a gateway between France and Germany. The Historical Archives contained extensive documentation from the city's Hanseatic period, as well as the archives of other Hanseatic League members, invaluable for historians looking at Europe's economic development.

The sheer numbers -- in total, the building had more than 18 kilometers of shelves -- reflect the rich history of what was once Germany's largest metropolis. The archive's collection of original documents included thousands from Cologne's golden age. The founding charter of the University of Cologne, signed in 1388, was inside, along with the documents that established Cologne as a free imperial city under Emperor Friedrich III in 1475. Two of the four manuscripts in the hand of Albertus Magnus, considered the greatest German theologian of the Middle Ages, were kept in the archive's rare books collection.

For historians trying to reconstruct the past, the greatest loss may be the more quotidian papers: Tens of thousands of receipts issued by the city government between 1350 and 1450, for example, or the 358 volumes of decisions and minutes of the Cologne City Council dating back 700 years.

The archives also contained the personal papers of almost 800 prominent German authors, politicians and composers, including Konrad Adenauer, the first post-war chancellor of Germany. The manuscripts and letters of Nobel Prize winner Heinrich Böll and Jacques Offenbach, a 19th century cellist and opera composer, were stored at the archive. Weimar Republic politician Wilhelm Marx and German-Jewish composer Ferdinand Hiller were among the other notables whose collections have been buried under tons of concrete. "These are fragile papers, that are now ground to dust," Illner told the daily.

And somewhere underneath the rubble lie the remains of 500,000 photographs of the city and its people, an irreplaceable visual record of life in Germany's fourth largest city. Likewise, more than 100,000 architectural drawings and plans may have been destroyed.

There may be no way to recover the lost collections. Large parts of the pre-1945 documents were put on microfilm and stored in a bunker in the Black Forest, but according to Illner the microfilm is of poor quality. And the post-war collections -- including records from the Cologne Art Association used to track the provenance of artworks -- have no back-up at all.

From the outside, the Historical Archive certainly looked indestructible. The bunker-like concrete structure was built in 1971, with a raw concrete façade and slit-like windows. Designers hoped the mass of concrete would keep the temperature inside constant without expensive air conditioning systems, an archive design that became known as the "Cologne model."

Yet just weeks before the collapse, the archive organized a symposium to talk about the building's shortcomings. In the decades since its construction, the building had run out of space, and some of its secondary collections were housed in rented spaces nearby. The building's thick concrete turned out to trap heat, and in the unusually hot summers of 2003 and 2006 temperatures in parts of the archive topped 85 degrees, potentially disastrous for fragile documents and the wax seals that adorn some of the 65,000 original documents dating back to 922 AD in the archive's collection. Until a few years ago, the archive's 26 workers shared a single Internet connection.

That's all irrelevant now, of course. As rescue crews struggle to secure the ruins -- pumping concrete into the spaces below ground to stabilize the rubble -- archivists are hoping more can be salvaged from the wreckage. Firefighters said Wednesday it was unlikely they would find any survivors.

The head of the city's fire department, Stephan Neuhoff, said officials believe the building's collapse may be related to the construction of a subway line beneath the same street where the archive is located.

This isn't the first time a major German archive has been hit by disaster. In 2004, the Anna Amalia Archive in Weimar lost 70,000 books in a fire. "Unlike a fire or a flood, lots of people hope that the stuff isn't totally destroyed," Jurgen Weise, a historian at the Rheinisch-Westfälisches Wirtschaftsarchiv, or Rhineland-Westfalen Economic Archive, told SPIEGEL ONLINE. "It's possible we might be able to rescue it, but it could start raining at any time." Archivists hope the city can put a roof or shelter over the ruins as quickly as possible -- and then see if any of the city's history can be salvaged.

URL:

http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,611311,00.html

RELATED SPIEGEL ONLINE LINKS:

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http://www.spiegel.de/fotostrecke/fotostrecke-40338.html
History Buried in the Rubble: Cologne Archive Building Collapses (03/03/2009)
http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,611158,00.html
From the Archive: Weimar's Duchess Anna Amalia Library Re-Opens (10/22/2007)
http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,512782,00.html

Best Books of Indiana

In 2005, The Indiana Center for the Book began sponsoring the **Best Books of Indiana** competition. Designed to renew interest in Indiana's strong literary heritage, the competition also highlights Indiana's ongoing literary successes. Books by Indiana authors or about Indiana that are published the previous year are eligible. Categories include fiction, nonfiction, poetry and children's literature.

The 2008 Best Books of Indiana are:

Fiction

Breathing Out the Ghost -
Kirk Curnutt

Nonfiction

Sailing the Inland Sea –
Susan Neville

Poetry

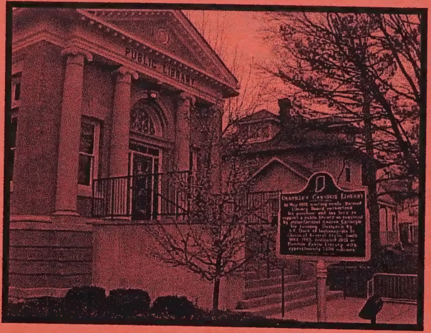
No entries selected

Children's/Young Adult Literature

When I Crossed No-Bob –
Margaret McMullan

State Librarian's Award for Excellence in Nontraditional Literature

***Day Dreamer to Dream Catcher –**
Joe Cooper as told to
Suzanne Bailer Smith



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October 2008

Learn More About

Best Books of Indiana

Breathing Out the Ghost
a novel by
KIRK CURNUTT
Sailing the Inland Sea
SUSAN NEVILLE
WHEN I CROSSED NO-BOB
MARGARET McMULLAN

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Best Books of Indiana - Fiction

2008 – **Breathing Out the Ghost** - Kirk Curnutt - I

2007 – **Triple Cross** – Kit Ehrman - A

2006 – ***Stakeout on Millennium Drive** – Ian Woollen

2005 – **Luscious Lemon** – Heather Swain - I

Fiction Finalists

2008 - **Racing Can Be Murder** – Brenda Robertson Stewart & Tony Perona - I

2007 – **Love in a Small Town** – Betty Jo Schuler - I

2007 – ***Tainted** – JD Phillips

2006 – **The Island of Misfit Toys** – Andre Swartley - I

2006 – **Slave or Free and . . . 11 oth[illegible] problem solving plays**

– Fred Woodress & Anne Blackmon Woodress - I

2005 – ***Long Reach** – Thomas Cox

2005 – ***Victoria's Quest** - Nancy Hagen Patchen

I - Indiana Room Collection

C - Children's/Young Adult Collection

A - Adult Collection

* - DPL does not have a copy

Best Books of Indiana - Nonfiction

2008 – **Sailing the Inland Sea** – Susan Neville - I

2007 – **Getting Open: The Unknown Story of Bill Garrett and the Integration of College Basketball** – Tom Graham and Rachel Graham Cody - I

2006 – **The War Comes to Plum Street** – Bruce Smith - I

2005 – **Skirting the Issue: Stories of Indiana's Historical Women Artists** - Judith Vale Newton & Carol Ann Weiss - I

Nonfiction Finalists

2008 - **Slinging Donuts for the Boys** – James Madison - I

2008 – **The Farmers Market Book** – Jennifer Robinson - I

[illegible]07 – **The Nature Conservancy's Guide to Indiana Preserves** – Christopher Jordan & Ron Leonetti - I

2007 – **Painting Indiana II: the Changing Face of Agriculture** – Indiana Plein Air Painters Assoc. & Center for Agricultural Science & Heritage - I

2006 - **Jonathan Jennings: Indiana's First Governor** – Randy K Mills - I

2006 – **James Dean: Rebel with a Cause** – Wes Gehring - I

2005 – **Affectionately Yours: The Civil War Home Front Letters of the Ovid Butler Family** – Barbara Butler Davis - I

2005 – ***Crescendo: Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra 1930-2005** – Thomas Akins

Best Books of Indiana - Poetry

2008 – No entries selected

2007 – **Cross This Bridge at a Walk** – Jared Carter - I

2006 – **Metropolis Burning** – Karen Kovacik - I

2005–**High Water Mark** – David Shumate - I

Poetry Finalists

2006 – ***Night Highway** – Barbara Koons - I

2005 – ***103 in the Light** - Mary Sexson - I

Best Books of Indiana - Children's/Young Adult Literature

2008 – **When I Crossed No-Bob** – Margaret McMullan - I

2007–**Georgie's Moon**–Chris Woodworth - I

2006 – **Abuelita's Secret Matzahs** – Sandy Eisenberg Sasso - C

2005 – **How I Found the Strong** – Margaret McMullan - I

Children's/ Young Adult Finalists

2008 - **Fighting for Equality: A Lie of May Wright Sewall** – Ray Boomhower - I

2008 – **A Belief in Providence: A Life of Saint Theodora Guerin** – Julie Young - I

2007 – **Evie Finds Her Family Tree** – Ashley B. Ransburg - I

2007 – **The Soldier's Friend: A Life of Ernie Pyle** – Ray E Boomhower - I

2006 – **Captured! A Boy Trapped in the Civil War** – Mary Blair Immel - I

2006 – **The Sword and the Pen: A Life of Lew Wallace** – Ray E. Boomhower - I

2005 – **A Good Night for Freedom** – Barbara Olenyik Morrow - C

2005 – **Papa's Mark** – Gwendolyn Battle-Lavert - C

John Brown

GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

NOVEMBER 2008

Family History: *Show Me the Money! Business and Employment Records in Genealogy*
This event will be held on Saturday, Nov. 15, from 10 a.m. to noon at the Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center. The cost is $10 or $8 for IHS members. Jobs are family destiny. Most immigrants came to America for the freedom to work, especially to work for more money. This two-hour workshop, featuring Ron Darrah, will show you how to use work records to follow and to understand your ancestors. Mr. Darrah is a frequent genealogy lecturer in Indiana and was a founding director of the Genealogical Society of Marion County. He currently serves as the Chair of the Society of Civil War Families of Indiana. Advance registration is required. For more information, call (317) 234-1830 or e-mail welcome@indianahistory.org.

Census Atlas of the United States Online

This volume from the U.S. Census Bureau is now available online and is rich in information about the American population from 1790 to 2000.

Topics covered include:

- Language and ancestry characteristics
- Housing patterns
- The geographic distribution of the population

The atlas can be accessed through a link on the Indiana State Library site at http://www.in.gov/library/3106.htm or directly at http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/censusatlas/.

LEAF CAMS

Fall has definitely arrived, and so have the Office of Tourism's annual leaf cams. You can watch the cool weather work its magic on Indiana's woodlands at Spring Mill State Park, French Lick Resort, Brown County, Lafayette Municipal Golf Course, and the Fort Golf Course. The Indiana Office of Tourism is also offering getaway trips to each of these locations, so be sure to enter your name under the "Enter to Win" tab on the Leaf Cam page!

Indiana Office of Tourism Leaf Cams: http://www.in.gov/visitindiana/leafcam/index.asp

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New Confucius Genealogy Out Next Year

With a history of over 2,500 years covering more than 80 generations, and the longest family tree in the world according to the Guinness Book of Records, the fifth edition of the Confucius Genealogy will be printed in several volumes in 2009, according to an organizer of the Confucius Genealogy Compilation Committee (CGCC). It has taken ten years to compile this latest list of descendants of revered Chinese thinker and educator Confucius (551-479 BC) but along the way there have been wrangles as to whether it is of national significance or purely a family affair, and whether the genealogy should be seen as a Chinese cultural heritage or a hangover of Feudalism.

You can read more about this in a Xinhua (Chinese News Agency) article at http://www.china.org.cn/china/features/content_16696029.htm.

NOTE: I used to live in China and can tell you that Xinhua often mixes real news with the government's ideology. You should be aware of that when reading any article written by Xinhua.

Glasnevin Cemeteries in Ireland to Build €12 million Museum and Visitor Centre

This sounds like it will be a high-tech cemetery, complete with touch screen access to over 1.5 million burial records. The following announcement was written by the Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin, Ireland:

Oct 24, 2008 – Work commenced today on a new €12 million [roughly $15 million US dollars] museum and visitor centre located at Glasnevin Cemetery. The state of the art building is scheduled to be completed by spring 2010 and will house an underground museum and over 1.5 million archived burial records compiled since the Cemetery opened 176 years ago in 1832. The innovative project, which is being funded entirely by the cemetery owners and operators, Glasnevin Cemeteries Group, is to complement ongoing restorative work at the Cemetery which began in May 2007 under the direction of the Office of Public Works (OPW).

The Glasnevin Cemetery Visitor Centre, which has been designed by award winning architects A & D Wejchert, will encompass 1,900 sq metres (20,300 sq. ft.) of facilities and will be over spanned by a curvilinear roof. The part of the building will include an innovative underground museum, "The Crypt", located under the information centre in the original culvert or drainage system which predates the Cemetery. The pipes and vats of the drainage system will be visible through a glass floor in the Crypt Museum.

The underground museum will include:

Genealogy Services: Facilities to view and search manually or via touch screen all 176 years of archived records exceeding 1.5 million burials. These records details of the burials of Daniel O'Connell, founder of the Cemetery, Charles Stewart Parnell, Michael Collins, and many other people who have shaped Irish history. The "Poor Ground" records of Famine, Cholera and Small Pox epidemic victims and records of children interred in the "Angels Plots" will also be available through the genealogy services.

Exhibition Space: The museum will be designed so that visitors can walk through exhibition areas and interactive displays on Ireland's varied and turbulent past. Proposed exhibitions for this space include:

- Daniel O'Connell – "The Liberator"
- The 1916 rebellion
- Foundation of the Modern Irish State
- Famine, Cholera, smallpox, pestilence outbreaks

Speaking at the commencement of construction works, the Chairman of the Glasnevin Cemeteries Group, Mr John Greene said: "The Glasnevin Cemetery Visitor Centre will be a user-friendly and informative tourist destination that will deepen the nation's understanding of Ireland's modern history while respecting our primary role as a place of rest for the deceased." He added: "The centre will also provide much needed facilities such as a restaurant and indoor seating areas for people who wish to visit the graves of their loved ones. Indeed we are confident that such comforts will lead to an increase in the number of people visiting the graves of families and friends."

As part of the ongoing restorative work in association with the OPW the Glasnevin Cemeteries Group are integrating with the Botanical Gardens and Tolka Valley Linear Park to create a verdant green park of over 200 acres. When combined, this will create the second largest green space amenity in Dublin City after the Phoenix Park.

The Museum will also provide new and improved facilities for the visiting public and staff at the cemetery. The ground floor will contain visitor information points, a restaurant and public facilities along with family rooms. The first floor will house conference rooms, exhibition areas, The Daniel O'Connell lecture hall, Glasnevin Cemeteries Committee boardroom, staff offices and facilities.

The National Archives and Records Administration's Role in the Presidential Election

With Election Day less than two weeks away, now is the time to review the operation of the Electoral College. The College consists of 538 electors in all, one for each of the nation's 435 congressmen and 100 senators, and three for the District of Columbia.

Here's a bit of trivia: who runs (or administers) the Electoral College? The genealogist's friend: the National Archives and Records Administration. The National Archives has many duties, including preserving the Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights, preserving census returns, and much, much more. But did you know that NARA also administers the Electoral College, ensuring that the complicated and sometimes confusing steps in the electoral process are followed exactly:

As soon as election results are final, the States prepare seven or nine original "Certificates of Ascertainment" of the electors chosen, and send one original along with two certified copies (or three originals, if nine were prepared) to the Archivist of the United States. Immediately after Election Day, the electors in each State meet to select the President and Vice President of the United States. The electors record their votes on six "Certificates of Vote," which are paired with the six remaining original "Certificates of Ascertainment." The electors sign, seal and certify the packages of electoral votes and immediately send them to the President of the Senate, the Archivist of the United States (who is required by law to administer the Electoral College) and other designated Federal and State officials. On January 6, 2009, Congress will meet in joint session to count the electoral votes.

Tennessee Death Records Are Available Online

Many of the death records for the state of Tennessee are available online. Registrations of births and deaths began in 1908 in Tennessee. The Tennessee State Archives and Library web site has created an index that covers nearly 98,000 deaths occurring in Tennessee and recorded between 1908 and 1912. Although deaths were not registered as carefully and regularly as they were beginning in 1914, the index includes all extant records.

The index includes the name of the deceased, county, year of death and certificate number. This information can be used to order a copy of the death certificate from the Tennessee State Library and Archives. If no year of death was given on the certificate, it is noted in this index as "1908-12". Children with no given name are listed under "infant".

Death records in this time period do not give parents' names. They do include the individual's age, occupation, place of birth and cause of death.

The Tennessee death records for 1908-1912 are at http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/vital/death2.htm.

Death records for 1913 were not recorded in Tennessee.

Tennessee deaths from 1914 to 1926 are available at the state government's web site at http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/vital/tndeath.htm. The site states, "The Statewide Index to Tennessee Death Records, now in its beginning stages, is a long-term project to index Tennessee death records for the years 1914 on."

The index lists name of deceased, county of death, and volume and page number of the certificate. When ordering a death record from this index, please include this information. This information should be used when ordering the full death record.

Finally, the Memphis Public Library History and Genealogy Index Web site at http://tempo.memphislibrary.org/dadabik/program_files/sform.php contains the Memphis/Shelby County Death Index (1848-1945). This index to identifiable deaths recorded within Memphis and Shelby County was created from the Memphis Death Register Books beginning in 1848; Memphis Burial Permits, 1902-1913; and Memphis/Shelby County Death Certificate Card Index, 1914-1945. Entries include the name, date of death, age, gender, and race of the deceased, as well the source record. This index also includes people who died in Memphis but were buried elsewhere and those whose bodies were brought back from another location for burial. In addition, there is a list of licenses granted to ship bodies through Memphis.

This same database also contains the Yellow Fever Deaths Index (1878), listing all identified Memphians who died in the 1878 Yellow Fever Epidemic. Entries include the death date, full name, race and address.

Man Wins Prize for Building His Own Coffin

Grady Hunter will take his prize-winning entry in the North Carolina State Fair to the grave. The News & Observer of Raleigh reports that Hunter won a blue ribbon in this year's crafts and hobbies competition by making his own coffin.

'I'm tickled to death with it," Hunter told the newspaper. Hunter, 75, wanted to improve on store-bought caskets. The case has hard-rock maple and Brazilian cherry. He also routed his signature into the wood. You can read more at: http://tinyurl.com/eogn1.

Footnote.com Releases Civil War Widows' Pension Records

The following announcement was written by Footnote.com:

Civil War Widows' Pension Now Available On The Internet For The First Time

Lindon, UT – October 16, 2008 – Today, Footnote.com released the first digitized versions of the Civil War Widows' Pension Files. Through its partnership with Footnote.com, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and FamilySearch, Footnote.com has worked together to prepare, scan, index and now publish these highly popular original documents. "These are one of the most heavily used series of original records at the National Archives," said James Hastings, NARA Director of Access Programs. Having never been microfilmed before, the Civil War Pension Files were previously accessible only at the National Archives in Washington, DC. Now, through this project, anyone can access these records via the internet exclusively on Footnote.com. "The significance to family historians is obvious," says Cynthia Fox, a NARA Deputy Director. "However, these records offer much to the scholarly community as well. They document the lives of common Americans; people who rarely left journals or collections of letters. They often tell the life stories of people whose daily lives would otherwise be undocumented. Having these records online opens this virtually untapped resource for the study of social history in new and exciting ways."

Footnote.com has additional paper-to-digital projects to the site including:

- The Southern Claims Commission
- WWII & Vietnam War Photos
- Homestead Records

"It's crucial to preserve this information and make it available on the internet where more people can interact with these records," explains Russ Wilding, CEO of Footnote.com. "At Footnote.com we believe it's all about people connecting with history in a unique way and our goal is to make sure we provide the best content to help make that connection."

Footnote.com now features over 45 million records ranging from the time of the Pilgrims and the Revolutionary War to the Vietnam War. Millions of documents are added every month with increasing numbers of people adding their own piece of history to the Footnote.com site through photos, documents, letters and stories.

ancestry.com

Keep up with the Jones. Yes, all of them.

Attend a free webinar covering what's new in Family Tree Maker 2009.

Wednesday, November 19, 2008 8:00pm EST

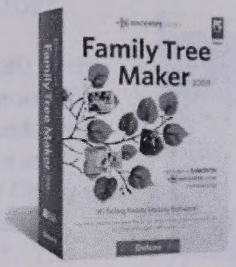
Register

"Family Tree Maker 2009 – What's New and What's Coming"

Get up close and personal with Ancestry.com's newest version of award-winning family tree-building software, Family Tree Maker 2009. We'll give you an overview of its new features, preview what's in the works for the upcoming year and give you tips and tricks to help you use Family Tree Maker to grow your family tree.

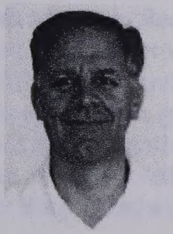
There will be a 20-minute Q&A session afterward. We'll also be answering questions that have been submitted from the Family Tree Maker community. To submit a question, please visit the Family Tree Maker blog.

To attend the webinar, you must first register here.



Family Tree Maker is all new for 2009.

Our users spoke, and we listened. Check out some of the new improvements to Family Tree Maker 2009 here.



SPEAKER – DUFF WILSON

Senior User Interface Designer – Family Tree Maker

Duff Wilson has 18 years of software design and development experience. His interfaces have won national awards for usability and innovation. He is an avid genealogist and coordinates closely with countless other genealogists in his design work, ranging from novice to expert.

MODERATOR – MICHELLE PFISTER

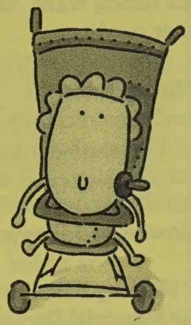
Senior Product Manager

Michelle has 20 years industry experience with companies such as Microsoft, WordPerfect, and NTT/Verio. Products she has worked on include Microsoft SharePoint, WordPerfect Suite, Corel WordPerfect Legal Edition, and several Verio eCommerce offerings. One of her passions is making software simple to use, yet powerful for the pros.

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2008 UPCOMING EVENTS

IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THAT SOMEDAY I'LL BE AN ANCESTOR!

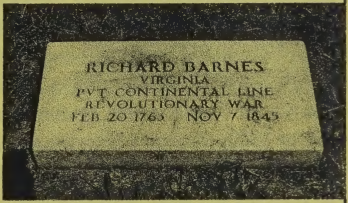
Genealogy Nuts - Monday, November 10th



The **Genealogy Nuts** will meet on November 10th at 1:30 in the library's program room. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. At the November meeting, Rose Ann & Cindy will continue to share what they learned at the Midwestern Roots Conference in August. The next meeting will be December 8th. The special **Genealogy Nuts** meeting will begin with a pitch-in lunch at noon in the library's program room. Afterwards, bring an heirloom or antique to share at the Heirloom Show & Tell.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MEMBERSHIP AND 4-H GENEALOGY WORKSHOP

November 8th from 9 am to 1 pm



Members of the **Wa-Pe-Ke-Way Chapter** of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) will be in the Indiana Room on Saturday, November 8th from 9 am to 1 pm for a **DAR Membership Research Workshop**. They will answer questions and assist with the research needed to become a DAR member.

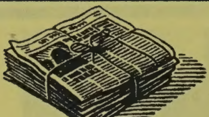
The DAR are also inviting 4-H members and their parents to come and learn more about genealogy research, genealogical resources and how to access those records. There will be a 4-H representative at the workshops to help with 4-H specific questions and formats. If you would like more information on the DAR or the workshop, please contact Ellen Beecher, Regent (839-1219) or Ruth Sims, Registrar (852-2365).

NOVEMBER DISPLAY

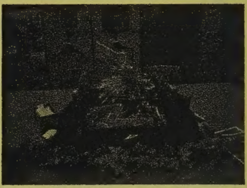
In honor of our military veterans, the Indiana Room will feature a military collection. Highlighted items will include memorabilia from different periods in military history. Take some time to review how the equipment and clothing changed through the years.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us



INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



Family History Month Drawing
During Family History Month in October, Indiana Room patrons were encouraged to enter our Family History Month Drawing. This year's winner was Nancy Ware. She received a box filled with books, a book bag and other goodies.

Military Research
Family historians should always consider military sources when doing research. These sources may yield invaluable information from parent's names, date of birth and death to personal information such as height and eye color. The Indiana Room Collection has many sources for military research. Materials include original sources, abstracts, online databases and government publications. The following are a few of the resources available.

US Military Records: A Guide to Federal and State Sources - James C Neagles
War Memorial Dedication: July 4, 1992 at Danville, IN
Some Revolutionary War Soldiers Buried in Hendricks County, Indiana - Ruth Pritchard
Index to Revolutionary War Service Records - Virgil White
Index to Volunteer Soldiers 1784-1811 - Virgil White
War of 1812 Genealogy - George Schweitzer
Index to Mexican War Pension Files - Virgil White
In Search of Confederate Ancestors - JH Segars
Index to 1886 Soldiers Enrollment List Hendricks County, Indiana - Indiana Genealogical Society
Uncle We Are Ready! Registering America's Men 1917-1918 - John Newman
Gold Star Honor Roll - Indiana Historical Commission
Index to US Military Pension Applications of Remarried Widows for Service between 1812 and 1911 - Virgil White
WW II Military Records: A Family Historian's Guide - Debra Knox
Index to Medal of Honor Recipients 1863-1978 - Virgil White

Online Military Research
Many online databases have military information. Two of DPL subscription databases, Ancestry and HeritageQuest Online have military sources. These databases are available for use at DPL. The following are some free sites with military information that are available.

US Department of Veterans Affairs Nationwide Gravesite Locator - gravelocator.cem.va.gov/j2ee/servlet/NGL_
Civil War Soldiers & Sailors System - www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/
Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet - www.cyndislist.com
National Archives and Records Administration - www.archives.gov
The Library of Congress American Memory - Historical Collections for the National Digital Library - memory.loc.gov
National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution - www.dar.org

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2008 UPCOMING EVENTS

Genealogy Nuts
Monday, May 11

The **Genealogy Nuts** meeting will be on May 11th at 1:30 pm. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month at 1:30 pm. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. The next meeting will be on June 8th at noon. The June meeting will be the **Genealogy Nuts Luncheon and Heirloom Show & Tell.** The special Genealogy Nuts meeting will begin with a pitch-in lunch at noon in the library's program room. Afterwards, bring an heirloom or antique to share at the Heirloom Show & Tell.

Alpha Theta Sorority Visits the Library

On May 20th, the **Alpha Theta Sorority** will visit the library. Indiana Room Manager Cindy Rutledge will speak about the **1948 Tornado** and show photographs from the disaster. Afterwards a library tour will be given for anyone interested.

New Book About Danville!

xoxo
I love You,
Miss Huddleston
and other inappropriate longings of my indiana childhood
PHILIP GULLEY
author of HOMETOWN TALES

Danville author Philip Gulley has written a new book about Danville. Gulley will visit DPL to talk about his newest book ***I Love You, Miss Huddleston and Other Inappropriate Longings of My Indiana Childhood.*** The book talk is Wednesday, May 27th at 7 pm in the program room. Afterwards, Gulley will be available to autograph his books and some books will be available for purchase at the program for $18. Before May 27th, the Indiana Room will also be taking orders for ***I Love You, Miss Huddleston.*** Since we have had requests for Gulley's previous books, we will have those available by order only.

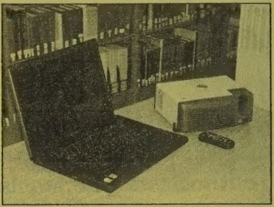
I Love You, Miss Huddleston is Gulley's recollections of his misadventures during adolescence. (Yes that is Phil's photograph on the cover.) Find out what everyone-knows-your-business Danville was like in the 1970s. The book has many tales (some of them quite tall) of growing up in our small town including the story of his unwavering crush on his sixth-grade teacher Miss Huddleston and Gulley's attempts to be held back in school so he wouldn't have to move to the Jr. High.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us

INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Thanks Vectren Foundation

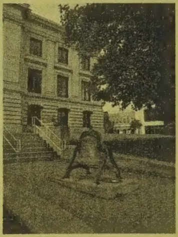


The Indiana Room received a grant from the Vectren Foundation for $1021.22. The money has been used to purchase a laptop computer and a LCD projector for use with the Indiana Room programs. This new equipment will improve the quality of programs that the Indiana Room presents each year. The Indiana Room programs feature a wide range of topics with a major focus on history - not just Indiana history, but local and family history too. Thank you to the Vectren Foundation for helping us improve our outreach programs and our efforts to share the love of history with a variety of patrons.

Hendricks County Achievement Day

Hendricks County Extension Homemakers will have their Achievement Day on May 7th. The Indiana Room will have a display about Hendricks County Schools and will help with a program about the schools.

Danville Third Grade Tours the Square



The Indiana Room staff will be giving **Walking Tour of the Courthouse Square** for the Danville Third Grade classes during May. The tour begins at the library and the group walks around the square. A booklet with maps and photographs is provided, so the group can compare today's square to what it was like in 1886. This program is also available for groups up to 25 people. A PowerPoint presentation is also available for groups who prefer not to walk. If you would be interested in scheduling a program, please contact Cindy at 745-2604 or by email at dplind@dpl.lib.in.us

On the Road to Ft. Wayne

The Genealogy Nuts will be traveling to Ft. Wayne to research at the Allen County Public Library (ACPL). The ACPL's Genealogy Center renowned collection contains more than 350,000 printed volumes and 513,000 items of microfilm and microfiche. It is the second largest genealogy library in the world and it is considered the best among public libraries. The overnight trip will be on July 9 & 10 and registration is required. If you are interested in the research trip, please contact the Indiana Room for more information.

On Saturday, June 6th at 10 am, those who are registered for the **Allen County Public Library Research Trip** will meet in the library's program room. Indiana Room Manager Cindy Rutledge will discuss the research trip and give out informational materials. She will also speak about what materials are available at ACPL and what the participants should do to prepare to research at ACPL. This meeting is ***highly recommended*** for anyone going on the trip.

GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

MAY 2009

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FamilySearch Record Search Update: 2 Million Records Added

The following announcement was written by FamilySearch:

Two million new records were added to the FamilySearch Records Search pilot. The completed statewide deaths index for Alabama was published—over 1.8 million names. This collection covers deaths from 1908 to 1974. Digital collections were added for Jamaica (Trelawny Parish Civil Registration—births), the 1892 New York Census, and Spain (Avila Diocese, Catholic Church Records).

These collections can be searched for free at the FamilySearch.org Records Search pilot (click **Search Records**, and then click **Record Search pilot**).

Collection Name	**Indexed Records**	**Digital Images**	**Comments**
Alabama Statewide Deaths	1,858,819		New—Full collection, no images
Jamaica, Trelawny Parish Civil Registration Births		66,333	New—Full collection, images only
New York Census, 1892		19,634	New—Full collection, images only
Spain, Avila Diocese, Catholic Church Records		48,788	New—images and updated localities

What Attracted Our Ancestors to the New World

The following article was written by Dick Eastman:

I learned in school that our ancestors came to the New World in the 1600s in search of religious freedom. While I still believe that to be true, I now believe the full story is a bit more complex than the reasons given in grammar school textbooks.

Religious freedom was a motivation for Puritans, Pilgrims, Quakers, and others, but thousands of other immigrants were members of the established church in England and had no interest in other theologies. What motivated them?

Perhaps the simplest answer is that living in England was very difficult at the time. The upper classes lived comfortably, but the majority of citizens had difficulty eking out even a mere subsistence. Starvation was not unknown, and even those who did eat regularly had diets that most of us today would reject. Without refrigeration or modern canning techniques, even those with some financial security had monotonous diets in the winter and early spring. The thought of eating turnip soup three times a day for weeks on end seems appalling today but was common in the 1600s. The Irish more likely ate potato soup.

Fish and meat were available but often at prices that were beyond the reach of most city dwellers. Their country cousins perhaps had a slightly better diet of meats and vegetables that they produced themselves, but country dwellers typically lacked other comforts of life. In the winter, there was no available fresh produce, regardless of where you lived. The only vegetables that were available were the root crops that could be stored for months potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc. Cabbage, while not a root crop, also stores well and was frequently available. Few people could afford to purchase large quantities of these vegetables, so the little that a typical citizen could afford was frequently supplemented with water and served as soup. After all,soup was more filling than a few ounces of turnips or cabbage.

Perhaps today we do not appreciate the appalling conditions under which our ancestors lived. Imagine, if you will, a city with narrow streets on a warm summer day in which there were no sewers and no source of fresh water. The primary mode of transportation was by horse-drawn carriages and wagons, so horse manure was everywhere in the streets. Even so, the odor from human wastes must have been far stronger as chamberpots were typically dumped into the streets and alleyways. Most residents did not bathe regularly, did not wash their hair, and never brushed their teeth.

Of course, modern medical care was unknown, and medical ignorance was universal. These people did not know why they breathed air, how the digestive system worked, why brushing one's teeth was important, or why clean water was desirable.

Most of England's water was heavily polluted, and there was relatively little in the way of forests as they had been cut years earlier for timber and for firewood.

Without proper food preservation techniques, we can assume that most of the food our ancestors consumed had a high germ count. Without clean living quarters or clean water, we can also assume that most of our malnourished ancestors were ill a high percentage of the time. It's a wonder that any of them survived and had descendants!

Speculators and adventurers of the time wildly advertised living conditions in the New World as a Utopian experience. While the claims were partially true, those with a financial interest in attracting new immigrants were quick to embellish the facts. After all, there were no "truth in advertising" laws at the time. We now know that many of the early settlers starved to death or died of diseases linked to malnutrition. Yet the reports sent back to England spoke glowingly of fertile fields and forests that were full of game for the hunter. The seas were described as full of fish available to anyone.

William Wood in his 1634 book, New England Prospect, wrote:

Unlike England's undrinkable water, New England's is "so good many preferred it to 'beer, whey, and buttermilk and those that drink it be as healthful, fresh and lusty as they that drink beer.'"

Winters, he claimed, were milder than in England, summers hotter but "tolerable because of the cooling effect of fresh winds." Oh, and food was plentiful: "deer, available for the taking; raccoon, as good as lamb; grey squirrels, almost as big as an English rabbit; turkeys, up to 40 pounds."

Hmmm, have you ever eaten raccoon? To the semi-starved residents of England, it must have sounded like a feast.

You can read the first few pages of a modern-day reprint of William Wood's book, New England Prospect, on Google Books at:
http://books.google.com/books?id=dXFwRzKdhAEC&dq=William+Wood+in+his+book+New+England+Prospect&printsec=frontcover&source=bn&hl=en&ei=zr79SbDsHuGMtgen_PSiDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4.

I have focused on the people and the lifestyles of England simply for convenience; those records and books are easy to read for modern-day English speakers. However, the lifestyles and the motivations were similar in Ireland, Scotland, and all throughout Europe.

In fact, some of our ancestors made the difficult trip over the Atlantic for religious freedom. However, probably a much larger number made the trip for adventure and for greater financial opportunities. After all, life was none too pleasant in "the Old Country." Many believed that life would be much better in the New World. In some cases, they were correct.

I certainly am glad that they made the trip!

British Newspapers 1800-1900 Online

British Newspapers is a joint effort between the British Library and Gale, Cengage Learning to make available digitised versions of key nineteenth-century British newspapers. The online collection presently contains several million articles from forty-nine local and national newspapers. This database offers online access to a key set of primary sources for the study of nineteenth-century history.

For the forty-nine titles selected, every front page, editorial, birth and death notice, advertisement and classified ad that appeared within their pages for the time period available is now accessible from what is a virtual chronicle of history for this period. Users of the database are able to search every word on every page. The aim was to select a number of London and regional titles, covering as much of the UK as possible. London titles include *The Morning Chronicle, The Illustrated Police News* and a number of Chartism newspapers. Regional newspapers include: *The Northern Echo, Western Mail, The Newcastle Courant, The Ipswich Journal*, and *The Bristol Mercury.* In all, forty-nine titles from the nineteenth century are included. Of those titles, The *Penny Illustrated Paper* and *The Graphic* are made available as titles that can be viewed freely without any subscription.

To access the millions of articles in this database, you will need to first register as a user and then purchase either:

- A 24-hour pass for £6.99 that provides you access to 100 articles over that period.
- A 7-day pass for £9.99 that provides you access to 200 articles over that period.

You can view complete articles from the *Penny Illustrated Paper* and *The Graphic* free of charge.

You can find British Newspapers Online at: http://newspapers.bl.uk/blcs.

National Archives Recalls Flu Pandemic of 1918

The following announcement was written by the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration:

With concerns of a new flu pandemic, a look back at an old one

This alert is based on a National Archives online exhibit titled "Deadly Virus, the Influenza Epidemic of 1918," at http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/influenza-epidemic/records-list.html. This site offers high-res downloads of documents and images from that time.

True or False?

The influenza epidemic of 1918 killed more people than died in World War I.

Hard as it is to believe, the answer is true.

World War I claimed an estimated 16 million lives. The influenza epidemic that swept the world in 1918 killed an estimated 50 million people. One fifth of the world's population was attacked by this deadly virus. Within months, it had killed more people than any other illness in recorded history.

The plague emerged in two phases. In late spring of 1918, the first phase, known as the "three-day fever," appeared without warning. Few deaths were reported. Victims recovered after a few days. When the disease resurfaced that fall, it was far more severe. Scientists, doctors, and health officials could not identify this disease which was striking so fast and so viciously, eluding treatment and defying control. Some victims died within hours of their first symptoms. Others succumbed after a few days; their lungs filled with fluid and they suffocated to death.

The plague did not discriminate. It was rampant in urban and rural areas, from the densely populated East coast to the remotest parts of Alaska. Young adults, usually unaffected by these types of infectious diseases, were among the hardest hit groups along with the elderly and young children. The flu afflicted over 25 percent of the U.S. population. In one year, the average life expectancy in the United States dropped by 12 years.

It is an oddity of history that the influenza epidemic of 1918 has been overlooked in the teaching of American history. Documentation of the disease is ample, as shown in the records selected from the holdings of the National Archives regional archives.

Teen-Aged Genealogist Wins $10,000 College Scholarship

Despite the troubled economic times, paying for college just got easier for at least one Utah student. Bingham High School senior Brad Jencks is the Utah winner of the 2009 AXA Achievement Scholarship In association with U.S. News and World Report. Brad is one of 52 students nationwide -- one from each state plus Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico -- to win the $10,000 scholarship.

Recipients of the scholarship are graduating high school seniors "who demonstrated ambition and drive, determination to set and reach goals and the ability to succeed in college," according to an AXA Achievement Scholarship release. Brad has exemplified each of those things.

The teen has dedicated much of the past five years of his life to improving the Bingham City Cemetery and researching the lives of those buried there. When the project began, his intention was to dedicate 100 hours in pursuit of his Eagle Scout award. He has since donated more than 6,000 hours to cemetery projects.
With the help of more than 2,000 volunteers, Brad replaced and preserved grave markers, discovered the identities of some 1,100 unknown burials, wrote a 1,500-page historical book about the cemetery, authored a military war hero book, and installed a "wall of honor" for 1,825 burials, a new fence, an information center and a monument honoring veterans of six years.

He has created a job for himself as Lead Cemetery Research Specialist and oversees a five-person team that works to answer international genealogical and research inquiries regarding those buried at the cemetery.
Through Brad's project, "Connecting Families Across the Globe," the South Jordan senior helps living people from about 30 nations find common relatives at the Bingham City Cemetery and learn more about their ancestors' heritage.
You can read more and see a picture of this young man at: http://www.sltrib.com/ci_12229245?IADID=Search-www.sltrib.com-www.sltrib.com.

Native Americans Descended From a Single Ancestral Group, DNA Study Confirms

For two decades, researchers have been using a growing volume of genetic data to debate whether ancestors of Native Americans emigrated to the New World in one wave or successive waves, or from one ancestral Asian population or a number of different populations.

Now, after painstakingly comparing DNA samples from people in dozens of modern-day Native American and Eurasian groups, an international team of scientists thinks it can put the matter to rest: Virtually without exception the new evidence supports the single ancestral population theory.
"Our work provides strong evidence that, in general, Native Americans are more closely related to each other than to any other existing Asian populations, except those that live at the very edge of the Bering Strait," said Kari Britt Schroeder, a lecturer at the University of California, Davis, and the first author on the paper describing the study.

"While earlier studies have already supported this conclusion, what's different about our work is that it provides the first solid data that simply cannot be reconciled with multiple ancestral populations," said Schroeder, who was a Ph.D. student in anthropology at the university when she did the research.
The study is published in the May issue of the journal Molecular Biology and Evolution.
You can read more at: http://www.news.ucdavis.edu/search/news_detail.lasso?id=9101.

American Flag of Faces™ Launched Online

The following announcement was written by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation: Will Be Featured Exhibit at Ellis Island

Ellis Island, NY (April 2009) – The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. today announced the official launch of its new American Flag of Faces™ website at www.FlagOfFaces.org. This interactive website invites all Americans to submit photos of their families, their ancestors, even themselves to become a part of this living, ever-changing American mosaic.

Participants can upload digital photos at www.FlagOfFaces.org with a tax-deductible donation of $50 to become part of the American Flag of Faces™. This dynamic website, created and produced by ESI Design and Artgig Studio, opens with an animated red, white and blue flag populated with user-submitted images. Each image can be clicked on and enlarged. Users can also search by name to call up specific individual or family photos.

The American Flag of Faces™ will also become a central exhibit in the upcoming Peopling of America® Center, an exciting new expansion of the Ellis Island Immigration Museum. The Flag of Faces exhibit will consist of a large video installation providing a mosaic of all the portraits submitted by individuals and families who have made America their home throughout the generations.

The Peopling of America® Center will enlarge the story currently told of the Ellis Island Era (1892-1954) to include the entire panorama of the American immigration experience, with exhibits dedicated to those who arrived before Ellis as well as those who arrived post-1954, right up to the present. With the anticipated 2011 opening of The Peopling of America® Center, Ellis Island will illustrate the American immigration story across the generations, and the museum will be renamed Ellis Island: The National Museum of Immigration. The launching of the American Flag of Faces™ is just in time for Mother's Day. Honoring ancestors and family by submitting their images to be a part of this exciting new exhibit makes a very special tribute to America's "moms" on May 10. And proceeds will help support the creation of the upcoming Peopling of America® Center at Ellis Island.

To learn more or to upload an image, visit www.FlagOfFaces.org. Photos may also be submitted by mail. Applications are available by calling (212) 561-4588 or writing: The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., c/o Flag of Faces, 17 Battery Place, Suite 210, New York, NY 10004-3507.

Ancestry.com Offers More Relevant Searches

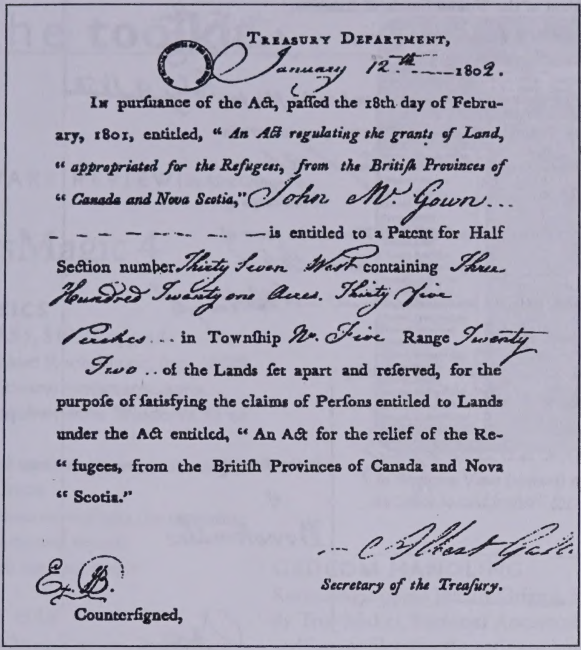
The search mechanism on Ancestry.com has had problems recently but the site's owners say that the problems are fixed and the site has been improved, starting today. Writing in the Ancestry.com blog, Anne Mitchell states:

There is a long list of things we want to improve in search (and in new search in particular) – and we've started with what you've told us is the most important – getting relevant results; and relevance is our top priority this year in search.

And date relevance seems to be the most requested change. If you tell us grandpa died in 1910, you really don't want to see a 1930 census record.

Making places more relevant and names more relevant are also important, but dates seem to be the one thing we've heard the most about. And not to worry, we will get to places and names as well.

You can read more at http://blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2009/04/28/more-relevant-search-results-are-coming-this-wednesday.



Treasury Department,

January 12th 1802.

In purſuance of the Act, paſſed the 18th day of February, 1801, entitled, "*An Act regulating the grants of Land,* "*appropriated for the Refugees, from the Britiſh Provinces of* "*Canada and Nova Scotia,*" John McGown ... — is entitled to a Patent for Half Section number Thirty Seven West containing Three Hundred Twenty one Acres. Thirty five Perches ... in Townſhip No. Five Range Twenty Two .. of the Lands ſet apart and reſerved, for the purpoſe of ſatisfying the claims of Perſons entitled to Lands under the Act entitled, "An Act for the relief of the Refugees, from the Britiſh Provinces of Canada and Nova "Scotia."

Albert Gall.

Secretary of the Treaſury.

E. B.

Counterſigned,

Figure 9-9. A Canadian refugee warrant issued to John McGown.

Genealogical Research in the National Archives, published by the National Archives Trust Fund Board.

CANADIAN REFUGEE WARRANTS

Canadian refugee warrants are a seldom-used source that can provide critical clues for researchers. They were first issued under the Act of 7 April 1798, and again under the Act of 18 February 1801. Ranges sixteen through twenty-two in the Ohio River Survey were subdivided into half-sections for disbursement among refugees. The "refugees" aided Americans during the Revolutionary War, and were primarily from Nova Scotia and Quebec. The coordinates for land distribution encompassed at least portions of Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, and Perry counties in Ohio.

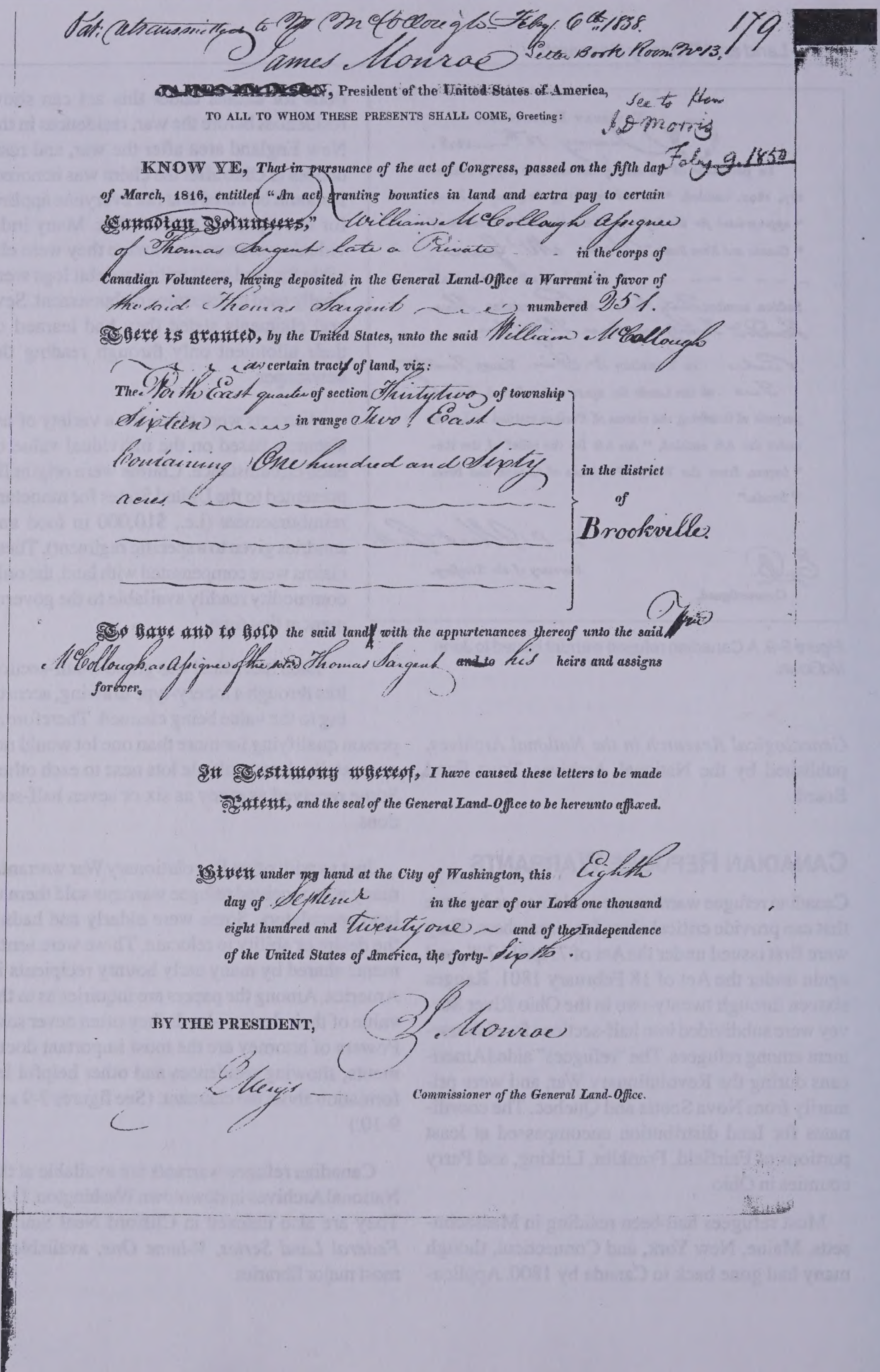
Most refugees had been residing in Massachusetts, Maine, New York, and Connecticut, though many had gone back to Canada by 1800. Applications for claims under this act can show residences before the war, residences in the New England area after the war, and residences in Ohio after the claim was honored. It should be noted that not everyone applied for or responded to this offer. Many individuals were not even aware they were eligible for land until military debit logs were finally used to determine disbursement. Several claimants stated they had learned of their allotment only through reading the newspaper.

Warrants were given for a variety of assistance, based on the individual value of each circumstance. Claims were originally presented to the United States for monetary reimbursement (i.e., $10,000 in food and sundries given to a specific regiment). These claims were compensated with land, the only commodity readily available to the government at that time.

Each individual was granted half-section lots through a lottery-type drawing, according to the value being claimed. Therefore, a person qualifying for more than one lot would not necessarily draw multiple lots next to each other. Some received as many as six or seven half-sections.

Just as with other Revolutionary War warrants, many who received refugee warrants sold them to land speculators. Some were elderly and hadn't the desire or ability to relocate. These were sentiments shared by many early bounty recipients in America. Among the papers are inquiries as to the value of their draws—lands they often never saw. Powers of attorney are the most important documents, showing residences and other helpful information about the claimant. (See figures 9-9 and 9-10.)

Canadian refugee warrants are available at the National Archives in downtown Washington, D.C. They are also indexed in Clifford Neal Smith's *Federal Land Series, Volume One,* available at most major libraries.



Pat: altransmitted to Wm McCollough Feby 6th 1838. 179

James Monroe Letter Book Room No 13.

~~JAMES MADISON~~, President of the United States of America,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, Greeting:

Sent to Hon
J D Morris
Feby 9. 1850

KNOW YE, *That in pursuance of the act of Congress, passed on the fifth day of March, 1816, entitled "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain* **Canadian Volunteers,"** William McCollough assignee of Thomas Sargent late a Private *in the corps of Canadian Volunteers, having deposited in the General Land-Office a Warrant in favor of* the said Thomas Sargent *numbered* 251.

There is granted, *by the United States, unto the said* William McCollough a certain tract of land, *viz:*

The North East quarter *of section* Thirtytwo *of township* Sixteen *in range* Two East containing One hundred and Sixty acres *in the district of* Brookville.

To have and to hold *the said land with the appurtenances thereof unto the said* McCollough as assignee of the said Thomas Sargent *and to* his *heirs and assigns forever.*

In Testimony whereof, *I have caused these letters to be made* **Patent,** *and the seal of the General Land-Office to be hereunto affixed.*

Given *under my hand at the City of Washington, this* Eighth *day of* September *in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and* twentyone *and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty-* sixth

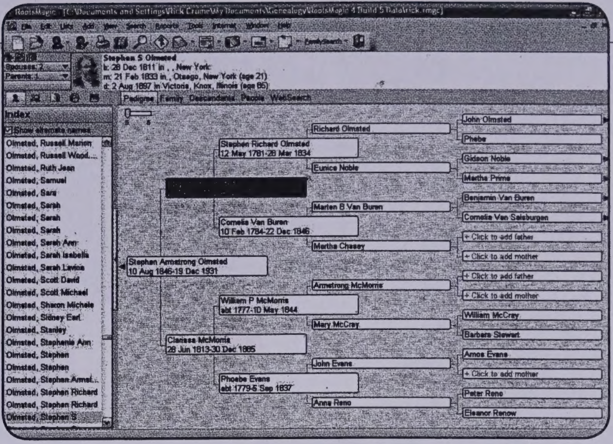
BY THE PRESIDENT, James Monroe

J. Meigs
Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

the **toolkit**

SOFTWARE REVIEW | By Rick Crume

RootsMagic 4



Stephen S Olmsted
b: 28 Dec 1811 in , , New York
m: 21 Feb 1833 in , Otsego, New York (age 21)
d: 2 Aug 1897 in Victoria, Knox, Illinois (age 85)

Olmsted, Russell Marion
Olmsted, Russell Wood...
Olmsted, Ruth Jean
Olmsted, Samuel
Olmsted, Sara
Olmsted, Sarah
Olmsted, Sarah
Olmsted, Sarah
Olmsted, Sarah Ann
Olmsted, Sarah Isabella
Olmsted, Sarah Lavina
Olmsted, Scott David
Olmsted, Scott Michael
Olmsted, Sharon Michele
Olmsted, Sidney Earl
Olmsted, Stanley
Olmsted, Stephanie Ann
Olmsted, Stephen
Olmsted, Stephen
Olmsted, Stephen Armst...
Olmsted, Stephen Richard
Olmsted, Stephen Richard
Olmsted, Stephen S

Stephen Armstrong Olmsted
10 Aug 1846-19 Dec 1931

[redacted]

Clarissa McMorris
28 Jun 1813-30 Dec 1885

Stephen Richard Olmsted
12 May 1781-28 Mar 1834

Cornelia Van Buren
10 Feb 1784-22 Dec 1846

William P McMorris
abt 1777-10 May 1844

Phoebe Evans
abt 1779-5 Sep 1837

Richard Olmsted
Eunice Noble
Marten B Van Buren
Martha Chasey
Armstrong McMorris
Mary McCray
John Evans
Anna Reno

John Olmsted
Phebe
Gideon Noble
Martha Prime
Benjamin Van Buren
Cornelia Van Salsburgen
+ Click to add father
+ Click to add mother
+ Click to add father
+ Click to add mother
William McCray
Barbara Stewart
Amos Evans
+ Click to add mother
Peter Reno
Eleanor Renow

In Pedigree View (shown) and Family View, RootsMagic 4 helpfully prompts you to "click to add father" (or mother) in the spots that aren't yet filled in.

THE BASICS

- **Price:** $29.95, $19.95 upgrade
- **Manufacturer:** RootsMagic, Inc., (800) 766-8762, <www.rootsmagic.com>
- **System requirements:** Windows 95 or newer
- **Demo/trial version:** <www.rootsmagic.com/demo.htm>
- **Biggest draws:** ease of use, documenting sources, charts and reports
- **Drawbacks:** nothing major

EASE OF USE

Exceptionally easy to use, RootsMagic provides extensive help throughout the program. You also can get a printed manual for $14.95; refer to the online knowledge base, message board and video tutorials; or submit questions via the program's Web site.

INTERFACE AND NAVIGATION

As in previous versions, the Pedigree, Family and Descendants tabs make it easy to navigate around your family tree. Each screen displays a lot of information, yet remains clean and uncluttered. Family View now shows children's birth and death places, and Descendant View also shows birth and death places. The new People tab lists everyone in your file; you can customize it to show any fields and sort the list on any column. For faster navigation, a new collapsible sidebar lets you bookmark names and return to names you recently edited.

The new edit screen consolidates the former Person, Fact and Family edit screens, so you can access all data about a person from one screen—you don't have to open and close as many windows.

Version 4 also adds fields for DNA test results and Place Details. The latter provides a specific place to record, say, a cemetery, hospital or street address, a feature most programs lack.

GEDCOM HANDLING

RootsMagic opens Family Origins, Family Tree Maker, Personal Ancestral File and Legacy files directly, and even imports pictures from Family Tree Maker.

FILE MANAGEMENT

With the handy new RootsMagic-to-Go feature, it's easy to copy the program and your family files to a flash drive so you can run RootsMagic on a computer away from home—and not have to lug around a laptop. You also can create a shareable CD with a read-only version of RootsMagic to show off your work to family and friends. The program didn't slow down on my test file with nearly 32,000 people; users have reported excellent performance with even larger files.

SOURCES

Documentation is simple. Just select the template for the source type and fill in the boxes. Each field has a helpful description of what should go there. The new SourceWizard supports several standard documentation formats, including those in Elizabeth Shown Mills' *Evidence* (Genealogical Publishing Co., $16.95) and Richard S. Lackey's *Cite Your Sources* (University Press of Mississippi, $15). Now you can indicate whether a fact is proven, disproven or disputed; a source is original or derivative; information is primary or secondary; and evidence is direct, indirect or negative.

CHARTS AND REPORTS

Report options include well-designed family group sheets and pedigree charts; highly customizable wall, timeline and box charts; photo trees and Web reports. In addition to the usual name index, reports can include a place index. (One quibble: In footnotes, quoted sources aren't put in quotation marks.) Save a report in PDF format and page numbers in the index hyperlink to the corresponding pages in the report. A new mapping enhancement lets you display a map showing the locations of all the events in a person's lifetime.

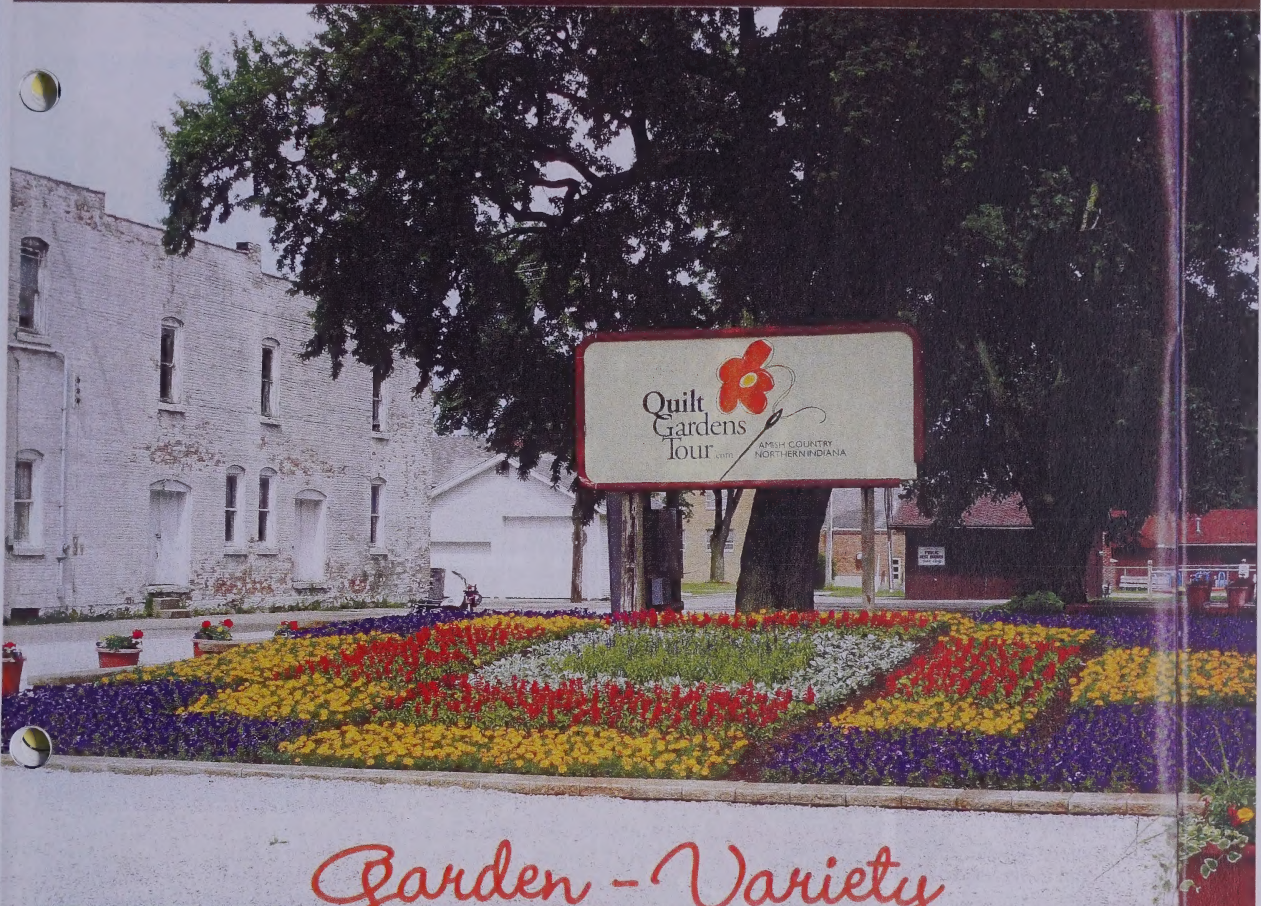
ADDITIONAL FEATURES

RootsMagic 4's WebSearch tab lets you search Ancestry.com <ancestry.com>, FamilySearch <www.familysearch.org>, Google <google.com> and other sites for the selected person. The software also can synchronize your family file with FamilySearch Family Tree, a huge online project featuring a collaborative family tree that's now in the testing stage.

THE VERDICT

Probably the best all-around genealogy program, RootsMagic offers a winning combination of features for both casual and serious genealogists.

Contributing editor *RICK CRUME* reviews Windows genealogy software for *Family Tree Magazine*.



Garden-Variety Quilts

Fertile imaginations cultivate spectacular blooming blankets!

By Sonya Nash
Elkhart County, IN

If you want to see the best blooming quilt show in the country, pay us a visit here in Elkhart County. Each spring, we turn our good Indiana earth into a patchwork of flowers.

Our annual Quilt Gardens Tour showcases 16 quilt-themed flower beds in eye-catching patterns. The route takes visitors through seven communities, with acres of fields and Amish farmsteads along the way.

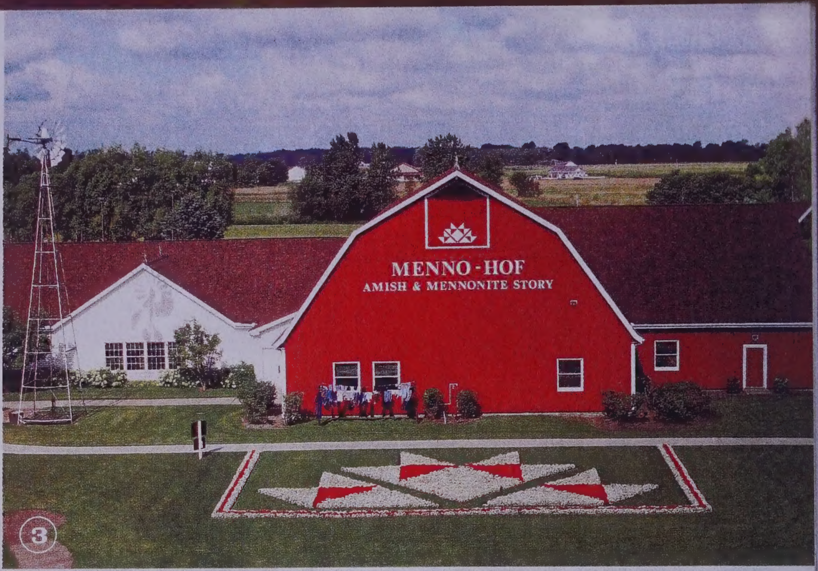
The idea came from our county's convention and visitors bureau, where I'm a marketing manager. A garden tour seemed like an ideal way to lure travelers to our quaint towns and backroads. We chose quilts as the theme since they are such a visual part of our heritage. This area is home to the third largest Amish population in the nation.

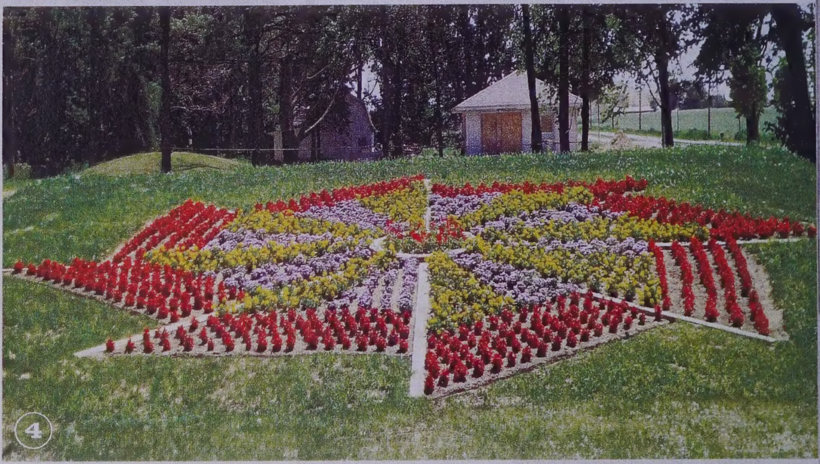
Our bureau furnishes the plants and publicity, and area businesses, civic and service groups provide the garden sites. Flower quilts crop up at a farmers market, park, museum, golf course, as well as fairgrounds and restaurants, among other places.

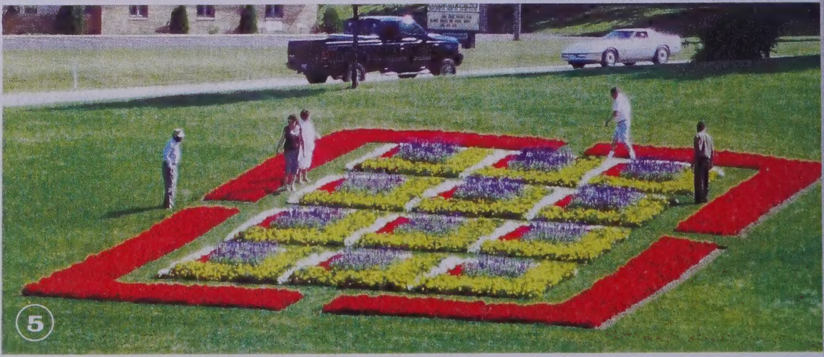
Eager volunteers dig right in to plot, plant and maintain the gardens. The workers include county homemaker groups, Master Gardeners, landscapers and hardworking men, women and kids who love flowers, quilts or simply want to help their communities.

Each group decides on the quilt block pattern they'll sow into their flower beds. (Meet one of the garden designers, Shirley Shenk, on page 20.)

INFORMATION
2







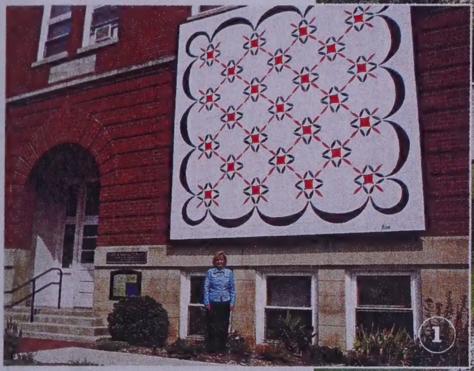
Flower beds resembling quilts are the common thread running through a unique Indiana garden tour. **1.** Event promoter Sonya Nash says the petaled patchworks have tourists snapping photos of **2.** the Antique Tile pattern in downtown Wakarusa, **3.** an Amish diamond design in Shipshewana, **4.** a Minneapolis Riverboat paddlewheel in Elkhart and **5.** a classic Log Cabin planting in Middlebury.

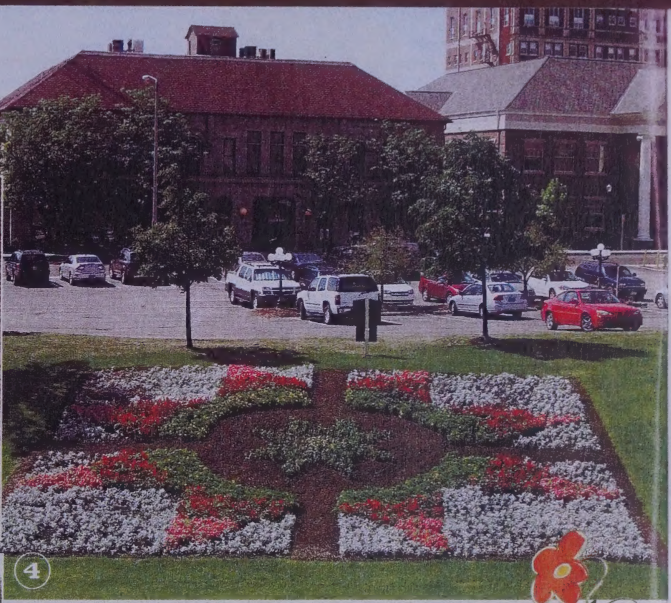
At least 80% of the gardens' plants must be annuals so the quilt patterns and color combinations can be changed every year. All the flowers for the tour gardens come from local greenhouse owner Sonya Miller. (Read how she raised them on page 21.)

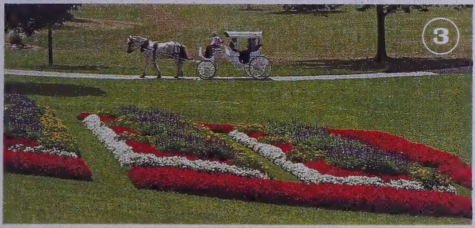
Petals Are Spreading

Flats of flowers are delivered for planting the week before the tour opens on Memorial Day. The quilt gardens are free for public viewing all summer.

The number of repeat visitors always amazes me! Some come back monthly to check out how the living bedspreads have grown.







Rooted in tradition. **1.** The floral tour route also features huge quilt block murals like this painted applique outside a Bristol museum. **2. & 3.** Sonya welcomes budding gardeners and quilters to tiptoe through the annuals in the heart of Hoosier Amish country. **4.** A Maryland Star blankets the Riverwalk in Elkhart. **5., 6. & 7.** Volunteers treat freshly tilled soil like an empty quilt frame. After plotting out the garden's quilt blocks with stakes and strings, they fill them in with colorful, locally grown annuals by the thousands.

This is a self-guided tour, and driving maps explain each budding quilt block—from Whirling Star and Grandmother's Fan to Flower Basket. To add to the fun, a local artist painted super-size outdoor quilt murals, also displayed along the route.

When the quilt designs are in full flower, they attract a steady stream of crafters, photographers, artists, farmers, history buffs and garden club members by the busloads. And last year, dozens of brides and grooms tied the knot in the Double Wedding Ring garden!

PHOTOS: ELKHART COUNTY CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU

She Digs Designs

"As a fabric artist, I create quilts with a needle and thread," notes Shirley Shenk of Goshen, IN. "But occasionally, I use a shovel and trowel instead.

"I run my Quilt Designs Studio in a shopping complex called the Old Bag Factory. When neighboring retailer Nancy Swartzendruber and I heard about the quilt gardens, we decided to plant one outside our business.

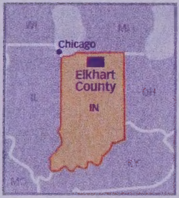
"I chose my original Sunrise design for our pattern. Nancy, an expert gardener, researched which flowers would best represent it. Next, I graphed the design and fashioned a garden-size template.

"On planting day, we used landscape paint to trace the quilt pattern onto the fresh soil. Then we filled each area with flowers according to our master plan.

"After 2 weeks, the whole garden came alive. What a thrill it was to see our quilt bloom!"

fast facts

- The Quilt Gardens Tour follows a 90-mile loop around Elkhart County, in northern Indiana's Amish country, accessible via I-80/90.



- The tour showcases 16 gardens and 16 hand-painted murals depicting unique quilt designs.
- Gardens are free for viewing, Memorial Day through first frost.
- The self-guided tour has informational signs at each stop and can be done at your own pace. Route maps are available.
- The tour has been designated among the Top 100 Events in North America for 2009 by the American Bus Association.
- Related events include a quilt show, the musical play *Quilters* and plein-air painting (Aug. 6-9); a benefit auction (Aug. 28-29); Mennonite Relief Sale (Sept. 26); and a historical quilt exhibit (Mar. 29-Aug. 14).
- For more, call 1-800/377-3579 or connect to the tour Web site through ours by clicking "Links."

by the numbers

- Number of annuals in the quilt gardens: about 80,000
- Flats used in gardens: close to 1,600
- Average size of a quilt garden: 800 square feet
- Largest garden: 2,500 square feet
- Time to plant all the gardens: around 2,000 hours
- Number of volunteers to plant and tend gardens: 100

Seed to Showpiece

"Come March, when our neighbors are still wrapping up in quilts, I'm busy sowing them," says Sonya Miller, who with husband Tom owns Country Comfort Greenhouses in rural Middlebury, IN.

"As local growers, we have the honor of providing all the annuals for the Quilt Gardens Tour. We hand-seed most of the flats. To keep it from being tedious, my Amish helpers and I race to see who can plant the most seeds the fastest.

"Well in advance, the garden planners give me a list of the quantities, colors, sizes and varieties of flowers they'll need for their 'fabrics.' We supply everything from ageratums, begonias and coleus to cosmos, petunias and zinnias. They fill two greenhouses, floor to ceiling.

"Tom and I enjoy riding motorcycles for relaxation, and the Quilt Gardens Tour is a favorite route. When I see the rows of color, I can't help but smile and think, *These are my babies.*"

From: incolsa-l-bounces@lists.incolsa.net on behalf of ODonnell, Elisabeth [EODonnell@library.IN.gov]
Sent: Friday, November 07, 2008 11:09 AM
To: incolsa-l@lists.incolsa.net
Subject: [INCOLSA-L] Friday Facts: Government Information You Can Use, from the Indiana State Library
Attachments: ATT00002

Facts for this week:
- **Veterans' Day**
- **Indiana Election Results**
- **Diabetes Awareness Month**
- **Military OneSource**

Friday, November 7, 2008

Friday Facts: Government Information You Can Use, from the Indiana State Library

Every Friday, get government information, links to online tools, educational material, and other useful and fun facts.
For librarians and their patrons, from the Indiana State Library.

VETERANS' DAY

Originally conceived as a tribute to the end of World War I, Veterans' Day is a federal holiday observed on November 11 honoring all wartime American servicemen and women. Armistice Day, as it was first called for the signing of the agreement that ended fighting between Germany and the Allied nations of the first World War, was proclaimed by President Woodrow Wilson in 1919 to acknowledge the devastating losses incurred by all participant troops during his "Great War." The day was renamed Veterans' Day in 1954 to pay tribute to the huge numbers of American soldiers who fought in World War II and Korea.

The US Department of Veterans' Affairs webpage links to many resources on Veterans' Day. A detailed history of the holiday, including the text of the proclamations establishing Veterans' Day, is available under the History section of the site. There is also a Veterans' Day Teachers Resource Guide available as well as an application to have local Veterans' Day activities recognized as an official Regional Site in 2009.

For more information about Indiana's role in World War I, visit the Indiana War Memorial and the Indiana State Library. The War Memorial Shrine Room features architectural and decorative elements that pay homage to the events of World War I. The State Library has hundreds of items relating to World War I, including the Indiana Historical Commission county war records.

The Indiana Department of Veterans' Affairs website provides information about services to veterans in the state of Indiana, such as the GI Bill program, the Soldiers and Sailors Children's Home, the Veteran's Home and many other programs. There is also information about the Lt. Governor's "Hoosier Cheer for Our Heroes" letter-writing campaign. A way to support Indiana troops abroad during the holiday season, this program collects letters and cards which must be received at the Lt. Governor's office by November 17th.

US Department of Veterans' Affairs: http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/
History: http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/vetdayhistory.asp
Teachers Resource Guide: http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/schoolkit.asp
Regional Site Application: http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/rs_application.asp
Indiana War Memorial Shrine Room: http://www.in.gov/iwm/2290.htm
Indiana State Library WWI Resource List: http://www.in.gov/library/3375.htm
Indiana Deparment of Veterans' Affairs: http://www.in.gov/dva/

INDIANA ELECTION RESULTS

Election 2008 is now a part of our history. Not only was this historic for a nation that elected its first African-American president, but it's also historic for the state of Indiana. This is the first time Indiana has voted Democrat since President Johnson was elected in 1964. We know who won the elections, but do you ever wonder exactly how many Hoosier votes went to each candidate? For the most up-to-date, statewide results, go to the Indiana Secretary of State, Election Division web site. Here you can click on the link for contested state and federal offices to get to the number of votes cast for each candidate. The default screen shows you total numbers for the whole state, but if you click on the "statewide" link to the left of the screen, vote totals will be broken down by county. It also shows you if a county's results have not yet been added to the total for the state. Keep in mind that since not all county results have been added right now, the tally is not yet complete.

Most local election results will not show up on this web site. The general election results for local candidates and questions are usually not reported to the Indiana Election Division until approximately November 17, 2008. However these results may already be published on county election or local government web sites. The Secretary of State Election Division web site provides a good series of links to these local web sites for those seeking local office results.

Indiana Secretary of State Election Division 2008 Election Results:
http://www.in.gov/apps/sos/election/general/general2008?page=index&countyID=-1&officeID=-1&districtID=-1&candidate=
Indiana 2008 Presidential Results:
http://www.in.gov/apps/sos/election/general/general2008?page=office&countyID=-1&officeID=36&districtID=-1&candidate=
Indiana 2008 Presidential Results by county:
http://www.in.gov/apps/sos/election/general/general2008?page=district&countyID=-1&officeID=36&districtID=937&candidate=
Indiana County Election Agency and Local Government web links:
http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/voters/usefullinks.html

DIABETES AWARENESS MONTH

November is Diabetes Awareness Month for the United States. Most people in the U.S. know or will know at least one person who suffers from Type 1 Diabetes (when a body doesn't make enough insulin) or Type 2 Diabetes (when a body doesn't make or use insulin well enough). According to an Oct. 30 press release from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, between 2005 and 2007, "new cases of diabetes ranged from 5 per 1,000 people in Minnesota to 12.7 per 1,000 in West Virginia" and "states with the highest age-adjusted incidence were predominately Southern states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia." Please enhance your own knowledge of this disease by browsing the following resources.

Self-Reported Prediabetes and Risk-Reduction Activities --- United States, 2006:
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5744a3.htm
American Diabetes Association, American Diabetes Month:
http://www.diabetes.org/communityprograms-and-localevents/americandiabetesmonth.jsp
Medline Plus, Diabetes: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/diabetes.html
CDC Diabetes Public Health Resource: http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/
National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse: http://diabetes.niddk.nih.gov/
Diabetes diet: Create your healthy-eating plan, Mayo Clinic:
http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/diabetes-diet/DA00027

MILITARY ONESOURCE

Military OneSource has long been a resource for military personnel and their families. However, it recently expanded its online library. Military librarians from all branches of the service have collaborated to increase the quality of online materials available to users. Patrons now have access to more electronic databases, e-books and audio books. These are often specifically tailored to suit the needs of those serving in the military. Some available databases are EBSCO, Peterson Lifelong Learning and NetLibrary. Patrons will also soon be able to search certain e-books by keyword through MyiLibrary. Two additional sources include playaway books and a selection of paperbacks. Servicemen and women and their families can select paperbacks they would like to read and those books will be sent to them – even when stationed overseas.

Military OneSource is available 24/7 and is a convenient way for service members to access materials in one spot. It also saves branch libraries from all purchasing the same materials. Additionally, National Guard and Reserve members do not always have regular access to military libraries. This will give them that opportunity.

Certain eligibility requirements are necessary in order to use Military OneSource. Participants must be Active Duty, Reserve or National Guard members or their immediate family. More detailed restrictions are stated on the website.

Military OneSource: http://www.militaryonesource.com
Military OneSource Library:
https://www.militaryonesource.com/skins/MOS/display.aspx?action=display_page&mode=User&ModuleID=8cde2e88-3052-448c-893d-d0b4b14b31c4&ObjectID=75a5faea-c117-4210-b16a-3c68670f8648

Questions? Comments? Suggestions?
Contact:
Katharine Springer, State Data Center Coordinator (kspringer@library.in.gov)
Elisabeth O'Donnell, Federal Documents Librarian (eodonnell@library.in.gov)
Jesse Lewis, State Documents Coordinator (jlewis@library.in.gov)
Indiana State Library
140 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
1.866.683.0008
317.232.3678
http://www.in.gov/library

Subscribe to the ISL's FDLP listserv fdlpin-l at http://lists.in.gov to ask government questions

Indiana Room

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Friday, October 31, 2008 10:33 AM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 56, October 31, 2008

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Honoring Our Veterans
by Curt B. Witcher
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"Every generation, the possibility . . ." Likely some of you have heard me use that phrase in relationship to the military engagements of this country and the records those engagements have generated. In a few days we will have another opportunity to take at least a few moments to honor our veterans, past and present. I would like to challenge you to "go tangible" this year in honoring our veterans.
Truly honor our current veterans and our ancestors who were veterans by really doing something.

For veterans in your family today, take a few minutes to write them a note or a letter, or create a personal memento. In our technology-filled world of email, IM, text messaging, and social networks, hand-written letters or personally crafted mementos mean more than ever. And it certainly demonstrates you cared enough to take some time to do something out of the ordinary--it shows how deeply you care. Mementos can be as simple as taking a copy of an enlistment photograph or other personal document and mounting it on acid free scrapbook paper while "framing" it with red, white, and blue ribbon or sparkles--all things you can find in the scrapbooking section of discount stores, at online scrapbooking sites, and in scrapbooking outlet stores in nearly every community.

For those who do not have a living veteran in their immediate family, certainly you know someone in your neighborhood, at your church, or at work who has a veteran in their family. A note or card of thanks to them would mean more than you might think, as would a freshly baked pumpkin pie at their Thanksgiving dinner table. And the same kind of memento you could craft for a family member also might be crafted for a neighbor or friend's family member.

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Before you send us the image, practice the "reporter's trade" of answering the questions of who, what, when, and where. Example:
Samuel B. Franklin, service record cards, Civil War, served from New York; or, Arthur Jenkins, photograph, 1944, Fort Benning, GA. Send that descriptive information to us as well. If the image and associated data is less than one megabyte, you can send it to me as an email attachment. If it is a larger file, send me a disk at ACPL Genealogy Center, Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN, 46801-2270. And if you've walked that small to modest-sized cemetery with your child or grandchild, go ahead and send us a CD of the images you've captured with permission to post them online. Your entire family will be proud of the tangible effort you've made to honor our military--those who are serving now and those who sacrificed before them.

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News of the Plains and Rockies

by Delia Cothrun Bourne

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There are many misconceptions about how the American West was settled, and the conditions faced by explorers, settlers, Native Americans, and military men and their families. "News of the Plains and Rockies, 1803-1865," compiled and annotated by David A. White (978 N474), can help dispel some misconceptions and provides first person narratives and modern commentary on a wide variety of experiences encountered by the inhabitants of the early West.

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Although the only Fort Wayne mentioned is the one located in Oklahoma, near what is now Watts, volume 3 contains a report by Isaac McCoy, a Baptist missionary to Fort Wayne in its earliest days who worked for many years trying to protect the rights of Native Americans and insure a location for them to settle. In his 1832 report to the Secretary of War, he describes the areas of Oklahoma where some Native Americans had settled, including the

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by John D. Beatty

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Many genealogists are well acquainted with the famed Public Record Office fire of 1922 in Dublin, which destroyed many original records for Ireland. In spite of that loss, many archival sources useful to genealogists have survived in repositories around the globe. In an attempt to provide bibliographic access to these important sources, Richard Hayes, director of the National Library of Ireland from 1940 to 1967, edited an 11 volume work titled "Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation." Often referred to simply as "Hayes,"
this index and its supplement reference personal names, subjects, and places associated with archival sources located in 678 libraries and archives in thirty countries, as well as in more than 600 private collections. The work covers manuscripts relating to Ireland and the activities of Irishmen at home and abroad from the fifth through twentieth centuries. The original eleven volumes, consisting of some 310,000 entries, were published in 1965. A three volume supplement appeared in 1979, adding 73,400 more entries. Both sets are available on microfiche in the Genealogy Center.

Hayes divided the work into five sections, with indexes to persons, subjects, places, dates, and manuscripts (by repository). Most genealogists go directly to the name section, where they can search not only for surnames of interest, but also for the names of landlords, whose estate papers may be of genealogical value. For example, under "Grogan" one will find reference to the Grogan family papers, "about 150 documents relating to estate and domestic accounts of the Grogan family of Johnstown, Co. Wexford, 18th–19th c."
Researchers should also consider searching by place, looking first for the county and then for the townland, town, or parish. Place names are not always in strict alphabetical order, and names beginning with "Bally-" are often interfiled with those beginning "Bali-" and "Ballin-." Searching by subject reveals such headings as "rentals,"
"wills," "workhouses," and "Methodists," among many others. Each entry lists the repository where the manuscript is located, together with a manuscript or catalog number. From here the researcher will need to contact the relevant repository directly for a copy of the manuscript, or use the reference number in planning a research trip to see it. The "Hayes" index is a useful way to locate obscure and little-known Irish sources and is a "must-see" for any genealogist with an Irish interest.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Tipping-in Loose Pages by Becky Schipper

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Tipping in loose pages requires the following materials.
*PVA Adhesive
*Wax Paper
*Straight Edge
*Exacto Knife

The page to be tipped-in may need to be trimmed to fit back into the book unobtrusively. If there is enough margin it is best to trim the inner edge of the page. Place a small bead of adhesive along the inner edge of the page. Align the page top, bottom, and front edge with the text block. Rub down if needed. Place wax paper on both sides to keep any adhesive from adhering to the pages next to the added one. Place a weight on the book and allow it to dry. Materials needed to do tip-ins are available from library supply catalogs and most craft stores. Try looking at online office, library, and art supply sites as well.

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WinterTech 2008-2009

By Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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Another Family History Month is, well, history, but there are still wonderful opportunities to expand your knowledge of family history sources in the upcoming months by attending our WinterTech line-up.

Take advantage of these hour-long classes on the second Wednesday of each of the next four months, at 2:30 pm. The series kicks off on November 12, as you learn about "Newspaper Searching with Ancestry's 'Historical Newspapers' and 'Newspaper Archive'" from Delia Bourne. Next, Melissa Shimkus will teach you about "Searching Ancestry.com" on December 10. Cynthia Theusch will offer a "WeRelate.org Overview" on January 14, 2009, and finally, Don Litzer will remind you that online genealogical searching is "Not Just Ancestry" on February 11. Keep track of the dates by checking http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/WinterTech.pdf . And remember that these are scheduled to coincide with the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana's monthly meetings, held at 7 p.m. on the same dates. Call 260-421-1225 to register for a WinterTech program, or email your registration to Genealogy@ACPL.info . Conserve energy this winter by combining attendance at WinterTech and the ACGSI meetings with research time in the Genealogy Center!

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher

November 1, 2008--Elkhart County Genealogical Society Fall Workshop, Rush Memorial Center, Bristol, IN, 9A-4P. Topics will include:
"Passenger & Immigration Records;" "Using Church Records in Your Genealogical Research;" "Mining the Motherlode, Using Periodical Literature for Genealogical Research;" and "Effective Use of the Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center.'

November 8, 2008--Hamilton County Genealogy Society Veteran's Day Program, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, 800 Vine Street, Cincinnati, OH. "Roll Call: New Sites and Sources for Military Records and Research" with an overview of military records and evaluative strategies.

November 13, 2008--Garrett Public Library, 107 West Houston Street, Garrett, IN, 6P-7P, Herzer Hall. "Something for Everyone: Online Resources for Family History."

Delia Bourne

November 12, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2:30P-3:30P, Meeting Room A. "Newspaper Searching with Ancestry's 'Historical Newspapers' and Newspap4er Archive'"

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

November 12, 2008 at 7 p.m. (social time begins at 6:30 p.m.) at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza, Meeting Room C. A panel of ACGSI members will present "Publishing a Book from Your Genealogical Research."

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

November 2, 2008, 2 p.m., Alfred J. Zacher will present "Why Presidents Succeed"

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Driving Directions to the Library
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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street. We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West
Using US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Using US 24:
After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East
Follow US 30/then 930 into and through New Haven, under an overpass into downtown Fort Wayne. You will be on Washington Blvd. when you get into downtown. Library Plaza will be on the right.

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Parking at the Library
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At the Library, underground parking can be accessed from Wayne Street.
Other library parking lots are at Washington and Webster, and Wayne and Webster. Hourly parking is $1 per hour with a $7 maximum. ACPL library card holders may use their cards to validate the parking ticket at the west end of the Great Hall of the Library. Out of county residents may purchase a subscription card with proof of identification and residence. The current fee for an Individual Subscription Card is $70.

Public lots are located at the corner of Ewing and Wayne Streets ($1 each for the first two half-hours, $1 per hour after, with a $4 per day maximum) and the corner of Jefferson Boulevard and Harrison Street
($3 per day).

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am – 5pm, weekdays only. It is free to park on the street after 5pm and on the weekends.

Visitor center/Grand Wayne Center garage at Washington and Clinton Streets. This is the Hilton Hotel parking lot that also serves as a day parking garage. For hourly parking, 7am – 11 pm, charges are .50 for the first 45 minutes, then $1.00 per hour. There is a flat $2.00 fee between 5pm and 11pm.

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Genealogy Center Queries

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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting.
Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note:

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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.

To subscribe to "Genealogy Gems," simply use your browser to go to the website: www.GenealogyCenter.Info. Scroll down toward the bottom of the first screen where it says, "Enter Your Email Address to Subscribe to "Genealogy Gems." Enter your email address in the yellow box and click on "Subscribe." You will be notified with a confirmation email.

If you do not want to receive this e-zine, please follow the link at the very bottom of the issue of GenealogyGems you just received or send an email to kspears@acpl.lib.in.us with "unsubscribe e-zine" in the subject line.

Steve Myers & Curt Witcher, co-editors

To unsubscribe or modify your subscription options, please visit:
http://lists.genealogycenter.info/mailman/options/genealogygems/dplind%40dpl.lib.in.us

Indiana Room

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by Curt B. Witcher
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Many genealogists are well acquainted with the famed Public Record Office fire of 1922 in Dublin, which destroyed many original records for Ireland. In spite of that loss, many archival sources useful to genealogists have survived in repositories around the globe. In an attempt to provide bibliographic access to these important sources, Richard Hayes, director of the National Library of Ireland from 1940 to 1967, edited an 11 volume work titled "Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation." Often referred to simply as "Hayes," this index and its supplement reference personal names, subjects, and places associated with archival sources located in 678 libraries and archives in thirty countries, as well as in more than 600 private collections. The work covers manuscripts relating to Ireland and the activities of Irishmen at home and abroad from the fifth through twentieth centuries. The original eleven volumes, consisting of some 310,000 entries, were published in 1965. A three volume supplement appeared in 1979, adding 73,400 more entries. Both sets are available on microfiche in the Genealogy Center.

Hayes divided the work into five sections, with indexes to persons, subjects, places, dates, and manuscripts (by repository). Most genealogists go directly to the name section, where they can search not only for surnames of interest, but also for the names of landlords, whose estate papers may be of genealogical value. For example, under "Grogan" one will find reference to the Grogan family papers, "about 150 documents relating to estate and domestic accounts of the Grogan family of Johnstown, Co. Wexford, 18th–19th c."
Researchers should also consider searching by place, looking first for the county and then for the townland, town, or parish. Place names are not always in strict alphabetical order, and names beginning with "Bally-" are often interfiled with those beginning "Bali-" and "Ballin-." Searching by subject reveals such headings as "rentals," "wills," "workhouses," and "Methodists," among many others. Each entry lists the repository where the manuscript is located, together with a manuscript or catalog number. From here the researcher will need to contact the relevant repository directly for a copy of the manuscript, or use the reference number in planning a research trip to see it. The "Hayes" index is a useful way to locate obscure and little-known Irish sources and is a "must-see" for any genealogist with an Irish interest.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Tipping-in Loose Pages by Becky Schipper

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Tipping in loose pages requires the following materials.

*PVA Adhesive
*Wax Paper
*Straight Edge
*Exacto Knife

The page to be tipped-in may need to be trimmed to fit back into the book unobtrusively. If there is enough margin it is best to trim the inner edge of the page. Place a small bead of adhesive along the inner edge of the page. Align the page top, bottom, and front edge with the text block. Rub down if needed. Place wax paper on both sides to keep any adhesive from adhering to the pages next to the added one. Place a weight on the book and allow it to dry. Materials needed to do tip-ins are available from library supply catalogs and most craft stores. Try looking at online office, library, and art supply sites as well.

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WinterTech 2008-2009

By Melissa Shimkus and Delia Bourne

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Another Family History Month is, well, history, but there are still wonderful opportunities to expand your knowledge of family history sources in the upcoming months by attending our WinterTech line-up.

Take advantage of these hour-long classes on the second Wednesday of each of the next four months, at 2:30 pm. The series kicks off on November 12, as you learn about "Newspaper Searching with Ancestry's 'Historical Newspapers' and 'Newspaper Archive'" from Delia Bourne. Next, Melissa Shimkus will teach you about "Searching Ancestry.com" on December 10. Cynthia Theusch will offer a "WeRelate.org Overview" on January 14, 2009, and finally, Don Litzer will remind you that online genealogical searching is "Not Just Ancestry" on February 11. Keep track of the dates by checking http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/WinterTech.pdf . And remember that these are scheduled to coincide with the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana's monthly meetings, held at 7 p.m. on the same dates. Call 260-421-1225 to register for a WinterTech program, or email your registration to Genealogy@ACPL.info . Conserve energy this winter by combining attendance at WinterTech and the ACGSI meetings with research time in the Genealogy Center!

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher

November 1, 2008--Elkhart County Genealogical Society Fall Workshop, Rush Memorial Center, Bristol, IN, 9A-4P. Topics will include:
"Passenger & Immigration Records;" "Using Church Records in Your Genealogical Research;" "Mining the Motherlode, Using Periodical Literature for Genealogical Research;" and "Effective Use of the Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center.'

November 8, 2008--Hamilton County Genealogy Society Veteran's Day Program, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, 800 Vine Street, Cincinnati, OH. "Roll Call: New Sites and Sources for Military Records and Research" with an overview of military records and evaluative strategies.

November 13, 2008--Garrett Public Library, 107 West Houston Street, Garrett, IN, 6P-7P, Herzer Hall. "Something for Everyone: Online Resources for Family History."

Delia Bourne

November 12, 2008--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 2:30P-3:30P, Meeting Room A. "Newspaper Searching with Ancestry's 'Historical Newspapers' and Newspap4er Archive'"

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

November 12, 2008 at 7 p.m. (social time begins at 6:30 p.m.) at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza, Meeting Room C. A panel of ACGSI members will present "Publishing a Book from Your Genealogical Research."

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

November 2, 2008, 2 p.m., Alfred J. Zacher will present "Why Presidents Succeed"

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street.
We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West
Using US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Using US 24:
After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East
Follow US 30/then 930 into and through New Haven, under an overpass into downtown Fort Wayne. You will be on Washington Blvd. when you get into downtown. Library Plaza will be on the right.

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Parking at the Library

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At the Library, underground parking can be accessed from Wayne Street.
Other library parking lots are at Washington and Webster, and Wayne and Webster. Hourly parking is $1 per hour with a $7 maximum. ACPL library card holders may use their cards to validate the parking ticket at the west end of the Great Hall of the Library. Out of county residents may purchase a subscription card with proof of identification and residence. The current fee for an Individual Subscription Card is $70.

Public lots are located at the corner of Ewing and Wayne Streets ($1 each for the first two half-hours, $1 per hour after, with a $4 per day maximum) and the corner of Jefferson Boulevard and Harrison Street
($3 per day).

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am - 5pm, weekdays only. It is free to park on the street after 5pm and on the weekends.

Visitor center/Grand Wayne Center garage at Washington and Clinton Streets. This is the Hilton Hotel parking lot that also serves as a day parking garage. For hourly parking, 7am - 11 pm, charges are .50 for the first 45 minutes, then $1.00 per hour. There is a flat $2.00 fee between 5pm and 11pm.

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Genealogy Center Queries

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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting.
Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note:

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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.

To subscribe to "Genealogy Gems," simply use your browser to go to the website: www.GenealogyCenter.Info. Scroll down toward the bottom of the first screen where it says, "Enter Your Email Address to Subscribe to "Genealogy Gems." Enter your email address in the yellow box and click on "Subscribe." You will be notified with a confirmation email.

If you do not want to receive this e-zine, please follow the link at the very bottom of the issue of GenealogyGems you just received or send an email to kspears@acpl.lib.in.us with "unsubscribe e-zine" in the subject line.

Steve Myers & Curt Witcher, co-editors

To unsubscribe or modify your subscription options, please visit:
http://lists.genealogycenter.info/mailman/options/genealogygems/dplind%40dpl.lib.in.us

Cheat Sheet

FOOTNOTE QUICK LINKS

- **American Milestone Documents**
  <footnote.com/documents/4346686/american_milestone_documents>
- **Browse by Historical Era**
  <footnote.com/browse.php>
- **Contact Footnote**
  <footnote.com/contact>
- **Content listing**
  <footnote.com/documents>
- **Content: new and updated**
  <footnote.com/documents.php?type=titles&start=0&sort=updated>
- **Footnote Blog**
  <blog.footnote.com>
- **Footnote on Facebook**
  <www.facebook.com/pages/footnotecom/52981708480>
- **Footnote Pages**
  <footnote.com/pages>
- **Footnote Site Tour**
  <footnote.com/tour.php>
- **Free Records on Footnote**
  <go.footnote.com/records/free>
- **Interactive Vietnam Veterans Memorial**
  <go.footnote.com/thewall>
- **Register**
  <footnote.com/choose-a-plan>
- **Search Tips**
  <footnote.com/page/1176_footnote_search_tips>
- **Site Map**
  <footnote.com/sitemap>
- **Terms of Use**
  <footnote.com/termsandconditions>

RESOURCES

- **Footnotables**
  <footnotables.blogspot.com>
- **Introduction to Footnote video**
  <blip.tv/file/959507>
- **Genea-Musings: Footnote**
  <www.geneamusings.com/search/label/Footnote.com>
- **The Genealogy Insider: Footnote**
  <blog.familytreemagazine.com/insider/CategoryView,category,Footnote.aspx>

HACKS AND SHORTCUTS

Search tricks

- OR: Type into any search box between two words to find records associated with either term, such as *Hellman OR Hullmer.*
- NOT: Type into any search box to exclude a term from your search, such as *Ohio NOT Cuyahoga*.
- *: Use the asterisk as a wildcard to replace any number of characters in a search term. *H*nders* finds Handers, Hernders and Hearnders.

Find Footnote Pages

To limit your search to Footnote Pages, click the arrow by Pages on the top navigation bar. Select the Search option.

Start from the site map

- The site map <footnote.com/sitemap> is a tiny link in Footnote's Web site footer menu, but it's a great place to start your search. Here, Footnote has links to content grouped by category (such as For Genealogists, African-American Records, Military Records), so you can search, for example, all genealogical records or all historical records at once. Scroll down the site map page and click a collection to search it. Matches are organized by record collection.
- To find content related to a particular state, go to the site map and scroll down, or formulate a URL like this, replacing *Alabama* with the state you want: <go.footnote.com/records/state_alabama>.

Quickly create a Gallery collection

Go to your Gallery page and create a new collection by dropping images onto the dashed box in the upper-left corner of the page. If you have a lot of images to add, hover over one and check the "Select" button in the bubble that appears.

You can add to an existing gallery collection by dragging images to that collection title in the list in the left column of the page.

Switch from viewing to browsing

If you're looking at a record in the Footnote Viewer and you want to quickly browse records grouped with that one, click on the "breadcrumb trail" just above the filmstrip.

Save a search or a record

Click the Watch button in the top right corner of a search results screen or record view. To repeat the search or retrieve the record, click My Account, then Manage Watch List.

CUSTOMER SUPPORT

Send an e-mail message from <footnote.com/contact>, e-mail support@footnote.com or call toll-free (800) 613-0181.

Found an indexing error? Footnote recommends reporting it by annotating the image. You also can e-mail Footnote through the Contact Us page, or do both. Don't leave a comment on the record image, as it isn't immediately visible to webmasters. ❧

Your Account

Write your Footnote account information here for quick reference.

- **Username:** ....
- **Password:** ....
- **Expiration:** ....

BUILD FOOTNOTE PAGES

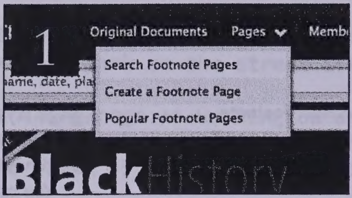
1 Click the arrow next to Pages in the top navigation bar, then choose Create a Footnote Page (or go to <footnote.com/createnewfootnotepage.php>).

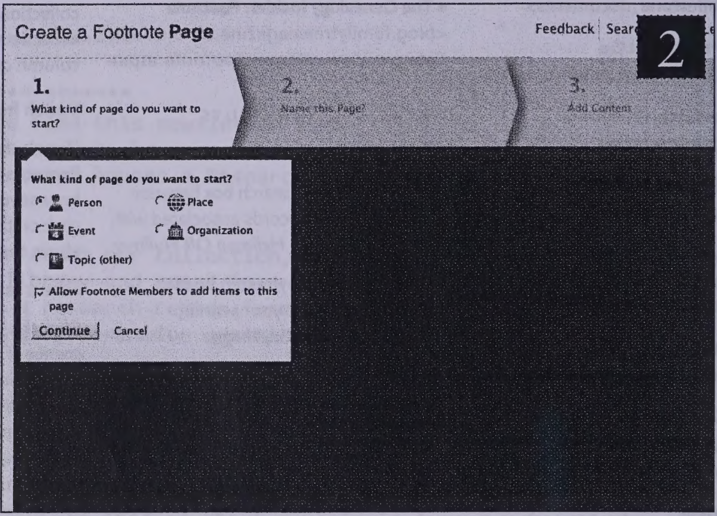
2 Decide if you want to build a page about a person, place, event, organization or topic. Check the box if you want to allow other users to contribute to the page. Name the page and, optionally, give it a description.

3 Click the "add" icons to add content, such as photos, a story and facts. As you add information, Footnote automatically creates a timeline and notes places mentioned on a map.

4 If you want to add a fact, you'll get a pull-down menu so you can pick the type of fact you want to add (such as religious affiliation or birth date and place). Your Add Fact choices depend whether the page is about a person, place or event.

5 Here's the page-in-progress. You can edit or add to the page later by clicking the arrow by your user name, Selecting Footnote Pages and selecting the page.


1
Original Documents
Pages
Memb
ame, date, pla
Search Footnote Pages
Create a Footnote Page
Popular Footnote Pages
Black History

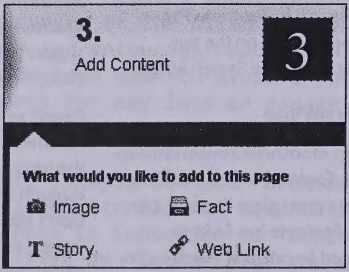

2
Feedback
Sear
1.
What kind of page do you want to start?
2.
Name this Page?
3.
Add Content
Continue
Cancel

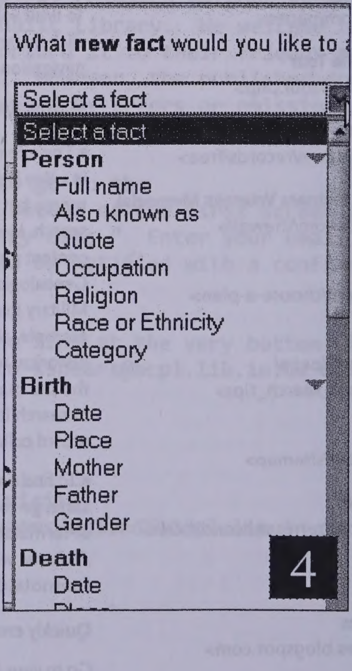
Create a Footnote Page

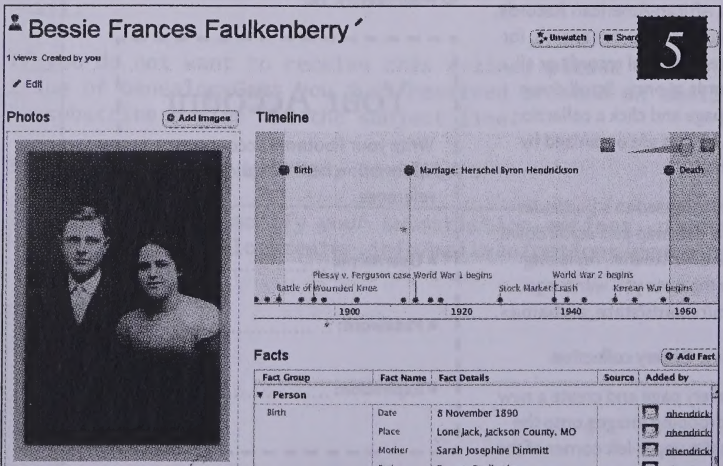
What kind of page do you want to start?

● Person ○ Place
○ Event ○ Organization
○ Topic (other)

☑ Allow Footnote Members to add items to this page


3
3.
Add Content
What would you like to add to this page
Image
Fact
Story
Web Link


4
What new fact would you like to a
Select a fact
Select a fact
Person
Full name
Also known as
Quote
Occupation
Religion
Race or Ethnicity
Category
Birth
Date
Place
Mother
Father
Gender
Death
Date


5
Unwatch
Share
1 views Created by you
Edit
Photos
Add Images
Timeline
Birth
Marriage: Herschel Byron Hendrickson
Death
Plessy v. Ferguson case
World War 1 begins
Battle of Wounded Knee
Stock Market Crash
World War 2 begins
Korean War begins
1900
1920
1940
1960
Facts
Add Fact

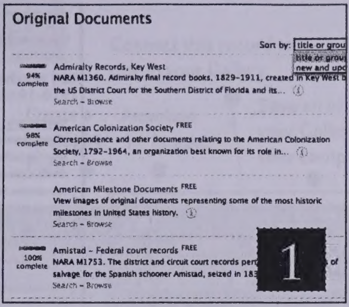
Bessie Frances Faulkenberry

Fact Group	Fact Name	Fact Details	Source	Added by
Person				
Birth	Date	8 November 1890		phendrick
	Place	Lone Jack, Jackson County, MO		phendrick
	Mother	Sarah Josephine Dimmitt		phendrick

FOOTNOTE

SEARCH A COLLECTION OR CATEGORY

1 If you know what type of record you're looking for, you can search just that record collection. Click Original Documents or See All Collections on the main page for a list of all Footnote's record collections.


Original Documents

Sort by: title or group / title or group / new and updated

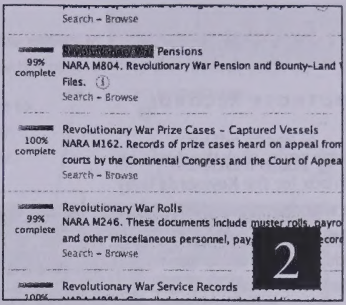
Admiralty Records, Key West — 94% complete
NARA M1360. Admiralty final record books, 1829-1911, created in Key West by the US District Court for the Southern District of Florida and its...
Search - Browse

American Colonization Society FREE — 98% complete
Correspondence and other documents relating to the American Colonization Society, 1792-1964, an organization best known for its role in...
Search - Browse

American Milestone Documents FREE
View images of original documents representing some of the most historic milestones in United States history.
Search - Browse

Amistad - Federal court records FREE — 100% complete
NARA M1753. The district and circuit court records per... of salvage for the Spanish schooner Amistad, seized in 183...
Search - Browse

2 Sort by recently updated or alphabetically. Some databases, such as naturalization records, are grouped into categories—click the title to expand the categories. If you don't know the title of the record set you're looking for, use your Web browser's Find function (shortcut: control+F or command+F) to search for a term such as *newspapers* or *Revolutionary War*. Click a collection title.


Search - Browse

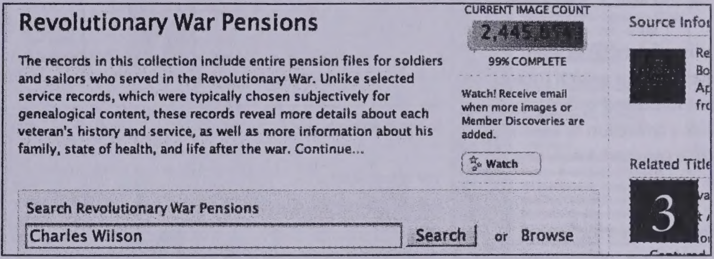
Revolutionary War Pensions — 99% complete
NARA M804. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Files.
Search - Browse

Revolutionary War Prize Cases - Captured Vessels — 100% complete
NARA M162. Records of prize cases heard on appeal from courts by the Continental Congress and the Court of Appea...
Search - Browse

Revolutionary War Rolls — 99% complete
NARA M246. These documents include muster rolls, payro... and other miscellaneous personnel, pay... ecor...
Search - Browse

Revolutionary War Service Records

3 You'll get a search box for that collection. Type a name and click Search, then refine or filter your search as described in steps 3 and 4 on the previous page.


Revolutionary War Pensions

The records in this collection include entire pension files for soldiers and sailors who served in the Revolutionary War. Unlike selected service records, which were typically chosen subjectively for genealogical content, these records reveal more details about each veteran's history and service, as well as more information about his family, state of health, and life after the war. Continue...

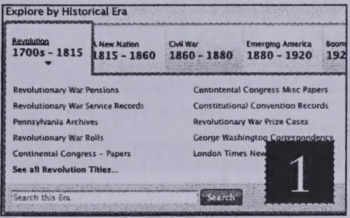
CURRENT IMAGE COUNT
2,445,8??
99% COMPLETE

Watch! Receive email when more images or Member Discoveries are added.

Search Revolutionary War Pensions: Charles Wilson

BROWSE

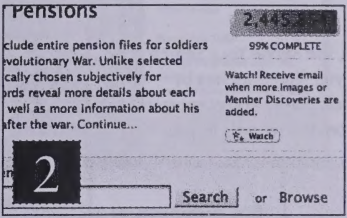
1 Footnote organizes its records by historical era and employs an "accordion" method of browsing. Start by selecting a collection as described in step 1 above, or select a historical era from the Explore by Historical Era box (shown) on the home page. (You can run a quick search of all records related to that era by typing into the search box.)


Explore by Historical Era

Revolution 1700s - 1815 | A New Nation 1815 - 1860 | Civil War 1860 - 1880 | Emerging America 1880 - 1920 | Boom 192

Revolutionary War Pensions
Revolutionary War Service Records
Pennsylvania Archives
Revolutionary War Rolls
Continental Congress - Papers
See all Revolution Titles...
Continental Congress Misc Papers
Constitutional Convention Records
Revolutionary War Prize Cases
George Washington Correspondence
London Times New...

2 You'll get a page about that collection. Click the Browse link.

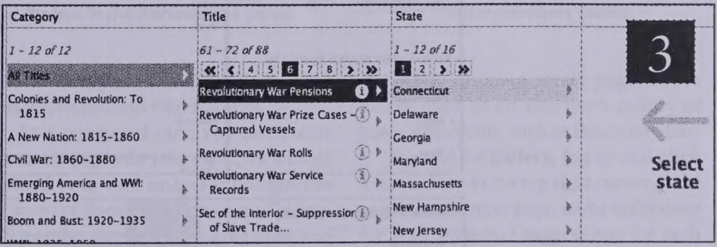

Pensions

...clude entire pension files for soldiers ...evolutionary War. Unlike selected ...cally chosen subjectively for ...rds reveal more details about each ... well as more information about his ...fter the war. Continue...

2,445,8??
99% COMPLETE

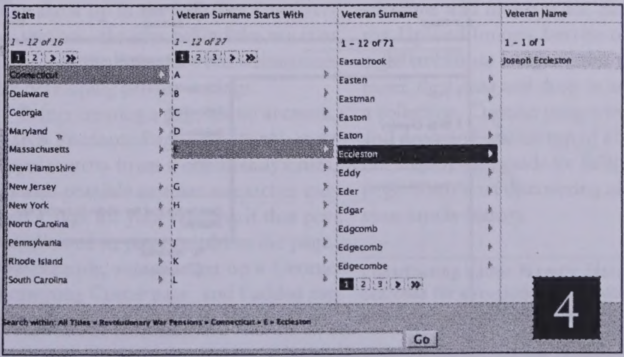
Watch! Receive email when more images or Member Discoveries are added.

3 On the resulting page, select a collection to open another window (like an accordion) with choices from within that collection.



Category	Title	State
1 - 12 of 12	61 - 72 of 88	1 - 12 of 16
All Titles	Revolutionary War Pensions	Connecticut
Colonies and Revolution: To 1815	Revolutionary War Prize Cases - Captured Vessels	Delaware
A New Nation: 1815-1860	Revolutionary War Rolls	Georgia
Civil War: 1860-1880	Revolutionary War Service Records	Maryland
Emerging America and WWI: 1880-1920	Sec of the Interior - Suppression of Slave Trade...	Massachusetts
Boom and Bust: 1920-1935		New Hampshire
		New Jersey

4 Keep selecting categories until you get to an individual record. At any point in the process, you can search the highlighted category and records within it by typing search terms into the box at the bottom of the page.



State	Veteran Surname Starts With	Veteran Surname	Veteran Name
1 - 12 of 16	1 - 12 of 27	1 - 12 of 71	1 - 1 of 1
Connecticut	A	Eastabrook	Joseph Eccleston
Delaware	B	Easten	
Georgia	C	Eastman	
Maryland	D	Easton	
Massachusetts	E	Eaton	
New Hampshire	F	Eccleston	
New Jersey	G	Eddy	
New York	H	Eder	
North Carolina	I	Edgar	
Pennsylvania	J	Edgcomb	
Rhode Island	K	Edgecomb	
South Carolina	L	Edgecombe	

Search within: All Titles » Revolutionary War Pensions » Connecticut » E » Eccleston

Search Secrets

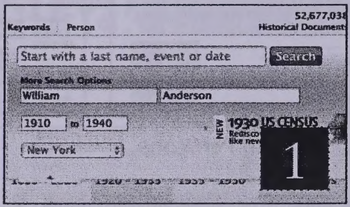
SEARCH FOOTNOTE RECORDS

1 On the home page, click the arrow on the Search box (or the Keywords link) to expand the search options. Fill in what you know (type names into the first and last name fields) and choose a state if you know it. You can enter a keyword such as *Civil War* into the top field. Click Search.

2 You'll get a list of databases with results matching your search (use the green arrows to expand collection categories). Click a collection to see those matches. You also can start a new search from this page.

3 Use the "You Searched for" panel on the left to change, add or remove search terms, or to choose another collection.

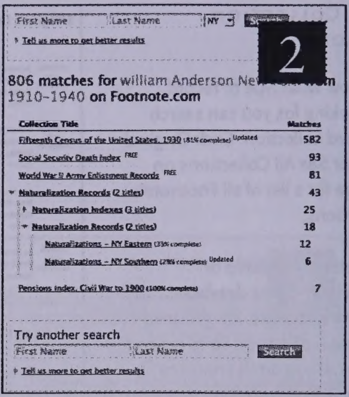
4 Below that, the Refine Your Search menu lets you filter matches by choosing names, places and other information from the records in your search results.


52,677,038
Historical Documents
Keywords
Person
Start with a last name, event or date
Search
More Search Options
NEW 1930 US CENSUS
1

William | Anderson

1910 to 1940

New York

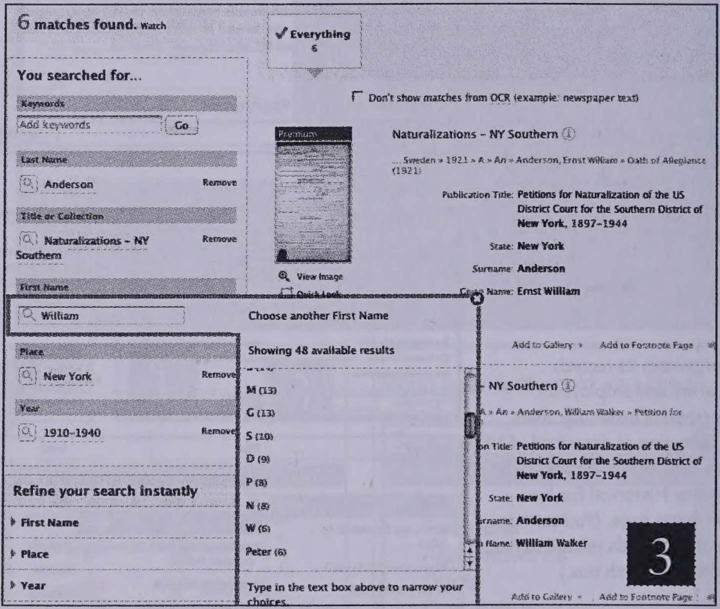

First Name
Last Name
NY
Search
Tell us more to get better results
2

806 matches for william Anderson Ne m 1910-1940 on Footnote.com

Collection Title	Matches
Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930 (81% complete) Updated	582
Social Security Death Index FREE	93
World War II Army Enlistment Records FREE	81
Naturalization Records (2 titles)	43
Naturalization Indexes (3 titles)	25
Naturalization Records (2 titles)	18
Naturalizations – NY Eastern (33% complete)	12
Naturalizations – NY Southern (29% complete) Updated	6
Pensions Index, Civil War to 1900 (100% complete)	7

Try another search

First Name
Last Name
Search
Tell us more to get better results


Watch
✓ Everything
6
Premium
View Image
Quick Look
Add to Gallery
Add to Footnote Page
3

6 matches found.

You searched for...

Keywords: Add keywords Go

Last Name: Anderson Remove

Title or Collection: Naturalizations – NY Southern Remove

First Name: William

Place: New York Remove

Year: 1910-1940 Remove

☐ Don't show matches from OCR (example: newspaper text)

Naturalizations – NY Southern

... Sweden » 1921 » A » An » Anderson, Ernst William » Oath of Allegiance (1921)

Publication Title: Petitions for Naturalization of the US District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1897-1944

State: New York

Surname: Anderson

Given Name: Ernst William

Choose another First Name

Showing 48 available results

M (13)
G (13)
S (10)
D (9)
P (8)
N (8)
W (6)
Peter (6)

Type in the text box above to narrow your choices.

NY Southern

A » An » Anderson, William Walker » Petition for

Title: Petitions for Naturalization of the US District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1897-1944

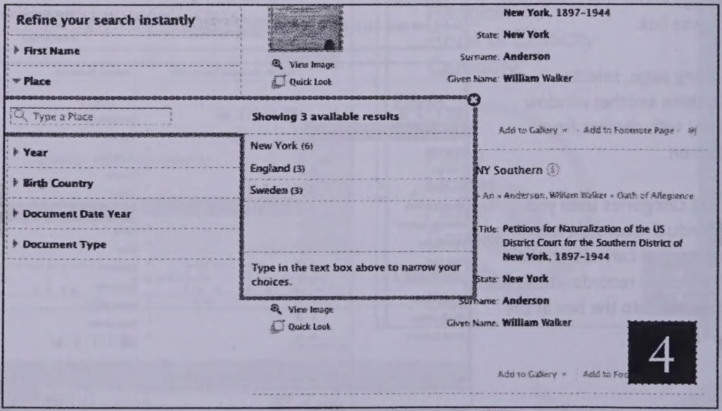
State: New York

Surname: Anderson

Name: William Walker

Refine your search instantly

- First Name
- Place
- Year


View Image
Quick Look
Type a Place
Add to Gallery
Add to Footnote Page
4

Refine your search instantly

- First Name
- Place
- Year
- Birth Country
- Document Date Year
- Document Type

Showing 3 available results

New York (6)
England (3)
Sweden (3)

Type in the text box above to narrow your choices.

New York, 1897-1944

State: New York

Surname: Anderson

Given Name: William Walker

NY Southern

An » Anderson, William Walker » Oath of Allegiance

Title: Petitions for Naturalization of the US District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1897-1944

State: New York

Surname: Anderson

Given Name: William Walker

Footnote Image Viewer

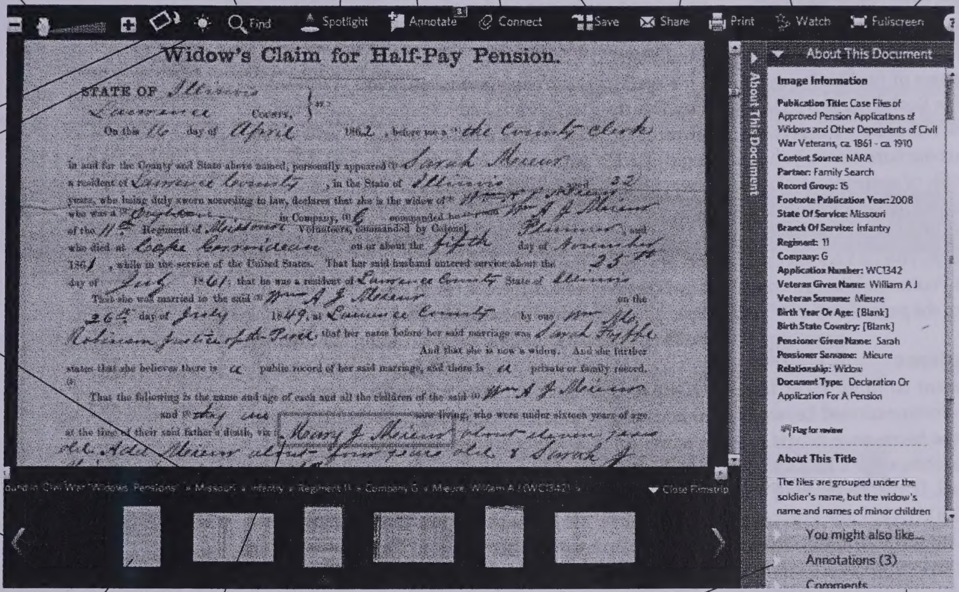

Find
Spotlight
Annotate
3
Connect
Save
Share
Print
Watch
Fullscreen
Widow's Claim for Half-Pay Pension.
About This Document
…ound in Civil War "Widows' Pensions" » Missouri » Infantry » Regiment 11 » Company G » Mieure, William A J (WC1342) »
Close Filmstrip
Flag for review
You might also like...
Annotations (3)
Comments

Image Information

Publication Title: Case Files of Approved Pension Applications of Widows and Other Dependents of Civil War Veterans, ca. 1861 - ca. 1910
Content Source: NARA
Partner: Family Search
Record Group: 15
Footnote Publication Year: 2008
State Of Service: Missouri
Branch Of Service: Infantry
Regiment: 11
Company: G
Application Number: WC1342
Veteran Given Name: William A J
Veteran Surname: Mieure
Birth Year Or Age: [Blank]
Birth State Country: [Blank]
Pensioner Given Name: Sarah
Pensioner Surname: Mieure
Relationship: Widow
Document Type: Declaration Or Application For A Pension

About This Title

The files are grouped under the soldier's name, but the widow's name and names of minor children

Connect this record to one in your Gallery.

Invite others to view the record.

Be **notified of changes** to the record, such as an annotation.

Drag to adjust **image size.**

Search for words in the document.

Create a **Spotlight Page.**

Annotate the image.

Save an image to your Gallery or your computer.

View the image in **full-screen mode.**

Rotate image 90 degrees per click.

Adjust **brightness** and **contrast** or **invert the image.**

Click the **breadcrumb trail** to browse records filed with this one.

Scroll to **adjacent records.**

Click a document to see it in the viewer.

Click the box to see the **annotation.** Hide the box in the **Annotations panel.**

See **source details** and other **members' notes.**

the image you're viewing, a button in the Annotations panel lets you hide the notes so you can view the document unobstructed.

The viewer's filmstrip runs along the bottom of the page (you can toggle it off for more space to view the image itself). It's like a strip of microfilm; click the arrows at each end to "crank" to adjacent records. Select an image in the filmstrip to see it on the main screen.

Creating and editing pages

Footnote members who use the site primarily to search for records might not [illegible]ze its potential for sharing data with family members and other researchers. If the viewer is the cockpit of your genealogy journey, the personal pages and galleries are its cargo hold. That means Footnote can become your family's way to share images, stories and vital statistics.

As a registered user, you can create as many pages as you want, as well as upload your own images (photographs or scans of documents) into your Gallery. All member contributions are public and may show up in the Member Discoveries section—the idea behind the site is to share historical records—but webmasters are developing privacy settings.

Before creating a page for an ancestor, search Footnote Pages <footnote.com/pages-search> to see if one already exists. It's also possible another researcher created a page for your relative; if that person allowed it, you can add to the page. For example, someone set up a George Armstrong Custer page, and I added my photograph of Last Stand Hill in Montana. You also can create pages about places, such as an ancestor's county or town, and events, such as the county fair.

To create a gallery, log in and click Your Gallery in the top right corner of the page. On the next page, name collections for your images. I suggest one for each surname and major place name. Click the Upload Images button on the top right to choose images from your computer, then drag and drop to add each to a collection. Connect images by dragging and dropping one on top of another. See our step-by-step guide for help building a page. Then start discovering and sharing your family history.

Contributing editor NANCY HENDRCKSON searches for ancestors in Footnote and other genealogy services from her home in San Diego.

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See all Titles link) for a list of record collections; sort them alphabetically or by recently updated. Anyone can access the collections that have a Free icon. To search a database, just click on the title.

- **Member discoveries:** Click here to see recent comments, annotations and uploaded images from other members.

- **Pages:** This link at the top of the page takes you to Footnote Pages and Hero Pages, the database of profiles for everyone listed in the Social Security Death Index and in WWII enlistment records. These pages start out bare-bones; you can search for a profile of someone you know and add information, photos and personal stories. If another member has already added to the page, you can contact that person through Footnote. You can create pages, too—turn the page for tips.

Searching options

Most people want to jump right into searching. The aforementioned keyword search box on the home page is best for topic-related searches, since it looks at all fields in a record. If you're looking for a person (who isn't?), click the arrow or the Keywords link to expand the search box. You'll get search fields for names and dates, and you can choose a state.

This search trolls the whole site—including member-generated pages and images—so it could return thousands of hits. Unless your ancestor has a one-of-a-kind name, you'll want to refine your search with keyword filters or by searching within a collection. See the following pages for a demonstration of these search techniques.

Footnote doesn't perform Soundex searches, though it does use stemming (a search on *Michael* will also return *Mike*) and pluralization (type in *war* and it'll also look for *wars*).

You can, however, catch spelling variations by using an asterisk (*) as a wildcard to replace any number of characters in a search term. Footnote lets you use the Boolean terms *OR* (finds records containing either term entered in a keyword box—also handy for alternate spellings) and *NOT* (excludes records containing a term). Enclose an exact phrase in quotation marks (such as *"civil war"*).

Viewing records

In your search results, click Quick Look (at the bottom of each document "thumbnail" image) to view a pop-up box with source information about the document. To see the whole document, click the thumbnail; if it's a premium record and you're not a subscriber, you'll be prompted to subscribe or purchase a record view.

When you find an image you want to see, click it and it'll open in the Footnote Viewer. This filmstrip-like record-viewing tool (turn the page to see it) is different from what you'll find on other genealogy Web sites. I think of it as the cockpit of a jumbo jet: From the control strip at the top of the page, you can view a record, adjust the contrast, invert it (switching from black-on-white to white-on-black is a handy trick for reading handwritten documents), share it via e-mail (including with nonmembers) or add it to your Footnote family pages. With all this functionality, some users with older machines or slow connections say they find the viewer sluggish at times.

If you're viewing a record of particular interest to you—maybe you want to add a variant of Great-grandpa's surname, for example—the Footnote Viewer controls let you create three types of notes:

- **Comments:** Write a comment other members can see in a window next to the record image.

- **Annotation:** Draw a box around the pertinent part of the document and write a short note. Other members see the box and a pop-up note they can opt to hide. Note you can't annotate images in the 1860 US census collection.

- **Spotlight:** Choose the whole document or highlight an area of interest and write a caption. The part of the image you chose and your note appear on your profile page.

On the right side of the Footnote Viewer is a panel called About This Document. Click the arrow to expand or contract it. The panel has source information and, if you expand the panels called You Might Also Like, Annotations or Comments tabs, you'll see suggestions for other collections to view and users' contributions. If anyone has annotated

Vital Statistics

Web address: <footnote.com>

Owner: iArchives, 355 S. 520 West,
Suite 175, Lindon, UT 84042,
(800) 613-0181

Subscriptions:

- Basic Membership: Free
- All-Access Membership: $69.95 annually; $11.95 monthly

Pay-per-view
Many records are available to nonsubscribers for $1.95 per page. In this case, you'll get an option to purchase when you try to view a record image.

Basic members: more than 600,000

Content:

- 49.5 million digitized documents
- 440 database titles
- 80 million Footnote person pages
- 360,000 member contributions

MAJOR CONTENT COLLECTIONS

- Revolutionary War service records, pensions and bounty-land applications
- *Pennsylvania Archives* military, tax, land and marriage records from 1664 to 1780
- Civil War widows' pensions, Southern Claims Commission files and service records
- World War II Hero Pages and photos
- Naturalization files for 11 court districts and passport applications (1795 to 1905)
- 1860 and 1930 US censuses and annual Indian reservation censuses

TIMELINE

1997: iArchives founded in Utah

2005: Library of Congress selects iArchives to digitize its newspapers

January 2007: Footnote launches, partners with National Archives

March 2008: Footnote's free, interactive Vietnam memorial creates buzz

September 2008: Footnote Pages unveiled at the TechCrunch50 conference

Quick Start

Footnote recently streamlined its home page. This where-to-click guide will help you navigate throughout the site.

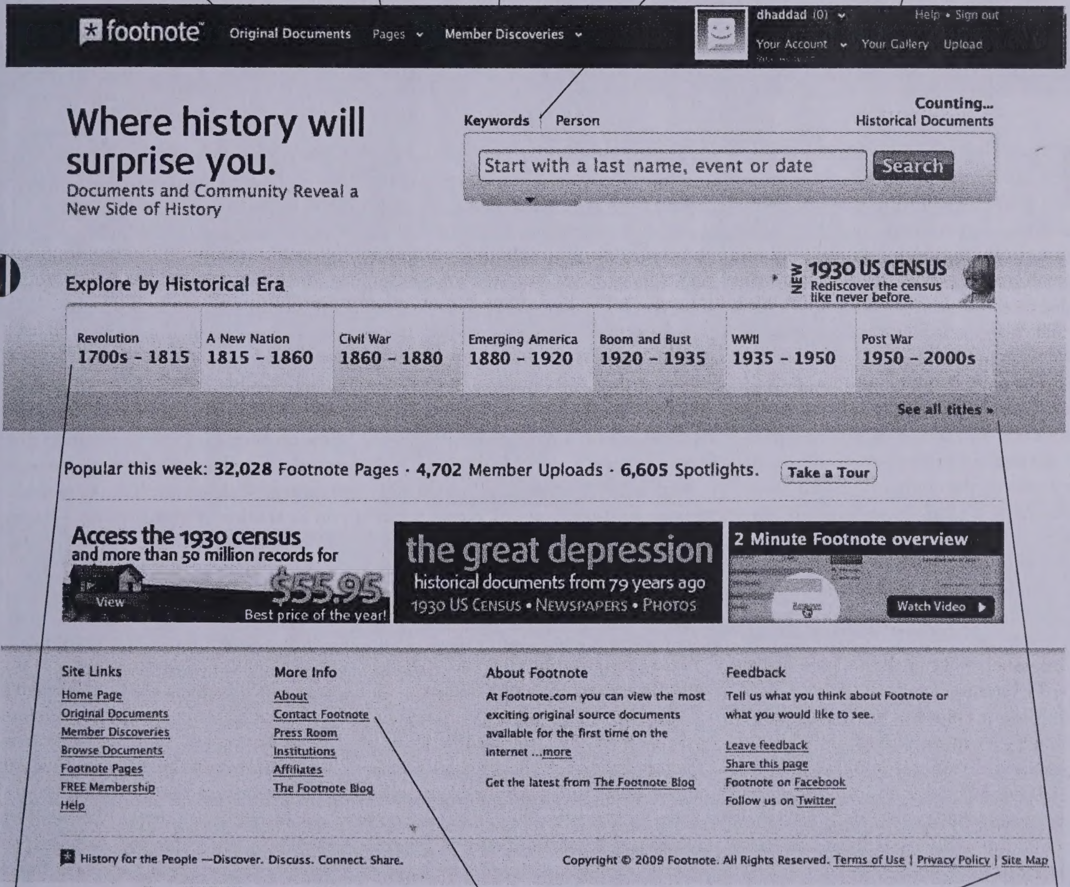
Click for a **list of database titles.**

Access **Footnote pages** here. Click the arrow for quick links to search pages, create a page or see popular pages.

Click or use the quick link arrow to see **recent member contributions.**

Search all Footnote records. Click the arrow or the Keywords link to bring up more fields.

Manage **your account and gallery** and see recently viewed records here. Not signed in? You'll see links to membership information and to log in here.



footnote™ Original Documents Pages Member Discoveries

dhaddad (0) Help • Sign out Your Account Your Gallery Upload

Where history will surprise you.
Documents and Community Reveal a New Side of History

Keywords | Person

Counting...
Historical Documents

Start with a last name, event or date [Search]

Explore by Historical Era

NEW 1930 US CENSUS
Rediscover the census like never before.

Revolution	A New Nation	Civil War	Emerging America	Boom and Bust	WWII	Post War
1700s - 1815	1815 - 1860	1860 - 1880	1880 - 1920	1920 - 1935	1935 - 1950	1950 - 2000s

See all titles »

Popular this week: 32,028 Footnote Pages · 4,702 Member Uploads · 6,605 Spotlights. Take a Tour

Access the 1930 census and more than 50 million records for $55.95 Best price of the year! View

the great depression
historical documents from 79 years ago
1930 US Census • Newspapers • Photos

2 Minute Footnote overview
Watch Video

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Original Documents
Member Discoveries
Browse Documents
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FREE Membership
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About Footnote
At Footnote.com you can view the most exciting original source documents available for the first time on the internet ...more

Get the latest from The Footnote Blog

Feedback
Tell us what you think about Footnote or what you would like to see.

Leave feedback
Share this page
Footnote on Facebook
Follow us on Twitter

History for the People —Discover. Discuss. Connect. Share.

Copyright © 2009 Footnote. All Rights Reserved. Terms of Use | Privacy Policy | Site Map

Hover over a **historical era** to see related database titles. Click a title to **search or browse** that collection.

E-mail a message to Footnote.

The **site map** categorizes content in a variety of helpful ways.

Click to **view all database titles.**

Footnote

<footnote.com>

By Nancy Hendrickson

Footnote isn't just another pretty face in the world of subscription genealogy sites. Combining fee-based content with an array of free member networking features, Footnote is my dark horse candidate for winning the value race.

The team behind Footnote started in 1997 as iArchives, specializing in digitizing historical newspapers and other records for universities, libraries and publishers. In 2006, with growing public interest in family history and social networking, the company shifted focus to building a platform where consumers could access and share historical resources. Footnote launched in January 2007 with 5 million digitized documents and a goal to "bring the nation's shoebox to the Internet."

The site helped usher in a new era of online genealogy competition while distinguishing itself with a unique interface, slick record viewer and well-integrated social networking tools. Here, we'll show you the ins and outs of this relative newcomer to the genealogy scene.

Starting out

Footnote has two membership levels: Basic (free) and All-Access (subscription; see the Vital Statistics box for prices). As you might guess, All-Access members get access to everything on the site. Basic members can't view, share or annotate premium images, such as Revolutionary War pension files. (If an All-Access member's Footnote Page has an image from Footnote's premium collections, however, Basic members can view that image if they're invited by the creator of the page via the Share function.)

You can search the site without registering. Many digitized records also are available on a pay-per-view basis of $1.95 per page.

With either membership, you can create pages for people, places, events, topics or organizations. Add whatever information you happen to have—a family story, uploaded photos or digitized documents. You also can annotate and spotlight other members' uploaded images.

Register for a Basic or All-Access subscription by clicking Memberships at the top right of the home page. Choose a user name and password, enter your e-mail address and agree to the terms of service. You also can opt to get news from Footnote and let the site forward you messages from other members. This makes it easy for other people researching your family tree to collaborate with you. You'll receive an e-mail asking you to click a verification link. After that, you're good to go.

Getting your bearings

Here's how to access the main content areas of Footnote:

- **Account and profile:** To log in, click Sign In at the top right. Then use the Your Account link to access and edit your account information and profile, create pages about ancestors, upload images and more. (You can cancel your registration by e-mailing **support@footnote.com**.) Your recently viewed records show up here; click one to return to that record. Click the arrow by Your Account to manage Watches (records and searches you're tracking) and Footnote Pages you've bookmarked.

Your profile page is public; it links to your person, event and other pages; annotations; connected images and more. Your family members can link to it (they'll type *www.footnote.com/profile/yourusername*, except with your user name) to see your discoveries. They can register with Footnote to add their own data.

- **Search:** Type a name or keyword into the search box on the home page (expand it using the arrow or Keywords link to bring up more search fields) to search all Footnote's databases. See Search Secrets for more search specifics.
- **Original documents:** Click this link at the top of the home page (or look under Explore by Historical Era and click the

Conservation Club of Knox County bagged a first-place 68,670 crows and turned in 137,340 feet. Given the mathematical accuracy, apparently no birds were prior amputees. Johnson County could crow about being hands-down winner in its category.

Another difference between the original magazines and today's, besides occasional subject choices, is more subtle—the matter of how women are addressed. Or not. In the official welcome to the first issue, the anonymous writer referred to "the men in this organization," as opposed to using the inclusive "men and women" or simply saying "this organization" or "this department."

Perhaps no women worked for the department then. Many do now, of course, in virtually every capacity. Perhaps "men" included both genders, then a common usage.

Again, it's not our desire to judge, just to offer evidence of changing times. In '34, probably no one gave it a second thought. Seventy-five years from now, we may well be the subject of such Monday-morning quarterbacking.

But one look at a typo/Freudian slip in the crow article, in which competitors were instructed to mail entries to "the Department of Fish and Dame," and it's tempting to hazard a guess that if there was indeed a female contingent in the department, it may have been assigned only the most mundane administrative work. Such as counting feet.

Marty Benson is senior editor of *OI* and DNR's assistant director of communications/public affairs and publications.

WHO'S COUNTING CROWS?

BY MARTY BENSON

Some say the more things change, the more they stay the same. Comparing the inaugural issue of *OI* and today's version both proves and disproves that adage.

The first issue's cover shows the Potawatomi Inn at Pokagon State Park. The same building, plus a few updates, graces the December page of the 2009 calendar that was inserted in our last '08 issue. Many of the subjects covered in issue No. 1—minerals, conservation plans, state parks, erosion control—would be at home in today's pages. We'd hope to frame them more as a story than as the straightforward report that was preferred in the early days, but we'd certainly run them.

Then there's the piece promoting a crow-killing contest. And its photo of a hundred carcasses wired to a wall, shown to the right.

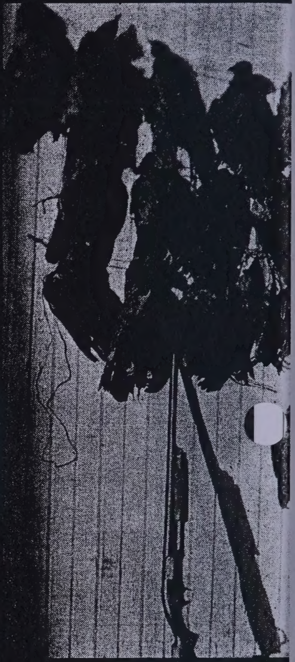
The Department of Conservation (the DNR's predecessor) was running the competition from mid-January through mid-July. Declaring that "crows have no redeeming song or attribute to recommend them," the article promised prizes for the winning outdoors clubs and counties, the contest's two divisions. The victorious areas' quota of quail or pheasant releases would be increased accordingly. The winners also would receive cash prizes.

Eligibility and results were to be measured in feet.

Before you ask how one properly applies a ruler to a dead bird, rest easy. In the contest instructions, "feet" referred not to the English measuring system but, literally, to the birds' mode of ground transportation. To enter, any outdoors club or county was to mail the department "the feet from 50 (presumably dead) crows." The winners would be determined by "a count of feet."

The article left unidentified the people in charge of envelope-opening, tally and disposal. Perhaps those unlucky employees could have been easily spotted later by wrinkles in the corners of their eyes, (aka you-know-what's feet), a physical toll of the tedious task.

Today there's still no bag limit on crows, as long as they're taken in season. Crows also may be killed outside the regulated season if they are damaging trees, crops, livestock or wildlife. Even given those relatively loose rules, it's tough to fathom such a contest being plugged in these pages today.



Caption from the first issue of *Outdoor Indiana*, February, 1934: "Using the mechanical owl which he designed, George Garrison, of Delphi, accounted for the more than a hundred crows pictured above (the owl) and had some fine sport within a few hours. One of the owls shown here, to the right of the picture, has been presented to the Division of Fish and Game for experimental work. The owl has proven a real decoy for crow hunting."

Whether that's morally right, wrong or indifferent we'll leave to the reader; however, it's a safe bet some 21st century Hoosiers would find promotion of such a contest distasteful and perhaps ecologically unwise. DNR wildlife biologist Adam Phelps, for one, questioned the statement about the total lack of worth of this longtime but maligned member of the state's ecosystem. He's an admitted fan.

"They are extraordinarily intelligent, resourceful birds," he said. "They are certainly one of the most important critters out there in terms of cleaning up carcasses.

"They serve a very useful ecological function in that manner," he said.

For those of you keeping score at home, as baseball announcers used to routinely say, the Sandborn

the **toolkit**

QUICK HITS

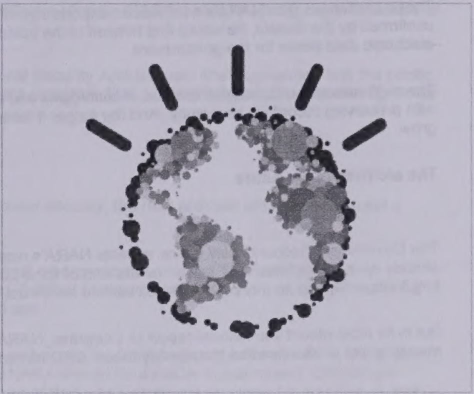
ONLINE HISTORICAL MAPS

Looking for a pre-1700 map of the Americas as the Europeans found it? Yearning to survey the land your ancestors tilled in Cobb County, Ga.? Old maps can point you in your ancestors' direction, allowing you to locate places, visualize migration routes and see the world as your forebears knew it. And antique cartography is just a few clicks away: On the Web sites below, you'll find thousands of digitized maps. Keep in mind that even if a collection emphasizes another country, it still might contain a map depicting your ancestors' little corner of the world. Learn more about the history of cartography at <www.maphistory.info>. *—Lisa Louise Cooke*

Web Site	Number of Maps	Geographic Coverage	Time Span	Downloading and Printing Options	Research Tips
American Memory Map Collections at the Library of Congress <lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml>	12,000	worldwide; US emphasis	1500s to present	You can download maps as large JPG files, which you can then print.	Don't miss the Zoom Into Maps introduction at <lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/features/maps>.
British Library <www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/mapsviews>	30,000	worldwide; emphasis on Great Britain; thousands of maps of the Americas	800s to 1800s	To print a low-resolution map, save the JPG to your computer (right-click the image and choose Save As). Buy high-quality versions at <imagesonline.bl.uk>.	Use the Integrated Catalogue <catalogue.bl.uk> for searches. Sort results by clicking column headings.
Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library <www.libs.uga.edu/darchive/hargrett/maps/maps.html>	1,000	United States; emphasis on Georgia and surrounding areas	1500s to 1900s	Right-click and Save As to download maps in JPG format. For printing assistance, visit <libs.uga.edu/hargrett/maprint.html>.	Browse maps by historical era or search at <gil.uga.edu>. For contemporary maps, go to <www.libs.uga.edu/maproom>
National Library of Australia <sbdsproto.nla.gov.au/sbdp-ui/island/map>	300,000	emphasis on Australia; 180,000 non-Australian, including US	1000 to present	Right-click and Save As to download maps in JPG format. You can crop and edit maps before downloading. Get help at <nla.gov.au/digicoll/maps/help.html#print_button>.	Includes all data contributed to the Open Archives Initiative <www.oaister.org/viewcolls.html>.
Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection <www.lib.utexas.edu/maps>	25,000	worldwide; about half US	1810 to present; atlases throughout history	Maps are available in JPG (Save As to download) or PDF format (click the link to download automatically).	Library's full collection encompasses 250,000 maps. Online collection includes maps produced by the CIA.
Visual Connections <www.davidrumsey.com/collections/cartography.html>	20,000	worldwide; focus on the Americas	primarily 1800s and 1900s	You have to print directly from the browser (pop-up blockers must be turned off), but the maps are formatted to fit perfectly on standard copy paper.	The Insight browser offers zoomable maps and cross-collection searching. Some materials require a subscription.

WHO'S COUNTING CROWS

FederalComputerWeek



NARA digs out of digital avalanche

The National Archives is under mounting pressure to help the federal government manage its rapidly growing store of electronic records

- By Ben Bain
- **Sep 11, 2009**

The National Archives and Records Administration has decades of experience managing and preserving the nation's most vital historical documents, from the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution to a vast gallery of photos from World War II.

The agency also catalogs and maintains vast warehouses of government documents, protecting the public record — a linchpin of democracy — for future generations.

Also in this report:

NARA's top 10 management challenges

But the tools of the trade that have served NARA for so long are no longer sufficient. With much of the business of government conducted online, NARA must transform itself by developing new tools, techniques and policies for ensuring that electronic records are searchable and accessible, not just now but for years to come.

The agency's solution is the multimillion-dollar Electronic Records Archives (ERA), a project that NARA insists is progressing well despite audits to the contrary. Meanwhile, the electronic records continue to pile up.

In an interview Aug. 21, Paul Brachfeld, NARA's inspector general, stressed the importance of making the government's digital records readily searchable and retrievable for analysis and litigation, which ERA promises to do. But there's a catch.

Building the right tools: The Electronic Records Archives

A key tool in the National Archives and Records Administration's strategy for tackling its digital challenges is the Electronic Records Archives (ERA). NARA officials say their $550 million development effort will result in archives in which electronic documents are available perpetually despite on-going changes in hardware and software. Here are the milestones for their plan.

December 2003 -- Request for proposals is released.
August 2004 -- Design competition contracts are awarded to Harris and Lockheed Martin.
September 2005 -- Lockheed Martin is selected to develop the ERA.
2005-2008 -- Ability to transfer, inspect and store electronic records is developed.
June 2008 -- Initial operating capability is achieved.
2008-2009 -- Rapid addition, search and retrieval of electronic records from the George W. Bush administration's White House is achieved.
2009 to 2010 -- Public access, preservation framework prototype and active backup are in development.
2010 to 2011 -- Preservation capabilities and expanded access are to be implemented.
2011 to 2012 -- Analysis and design of final system are to be performed.
March 2012 -- Basic ERA system are to be fully operational.

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

"To me, we're kind of setting ourselves up as the only show in town for future access and analysis of records, and if it works, great," he said. "If it doesn't work, we got problems."

Other issues loom. Open-government advocates are pushing for the next archivist to take a more active role in ensuring public access to government information, fueled by President Barack Obama's commitment to increasing transparency. And the agency must address concerns about its ability to protect sensitive documents, which was called into question by a recent revelation that an external hard drive containing sensitive and potentially classified files from the Bill Clinton administration's White House is missing from a NARA facility.

Those challenges face NARA's next leader, experts say. If David Ferriero, Obama's pick to be archivist of the United States, is confirmed by the Senate, he would find himself at the epicenter of the policy and technological challenges that the proliferation of electronic data poses for the government.

The swiftness with which digital formats, technologies and architectures become obsolete is of particular concern to those charged with preserving records in perpetuity. And the longer it takes to develop the solutions, the bigger the avalanche of digital data will grow.

The archives of the future

The Government Accountability Office expects NARA's next-generation archive to cost more than $550 million, and NARA had already spent more than $237 million by the end of fiscal 2008. NARA officials refer to the project as the archives of the future and say it won't depend on any particular software or hardware, something that is important to accommodate changes in technology.

But in its most recent semiannual report to Congress, NARA's Office of Inspector General listed the ERA program at the top of the management challenges that the agency faces. GAO has also raised concerns about some aspects of the project.

GAO recently reported that NARA's spending plan for ERA didn't have enough detail and the agency didn't have a contingency plan for the system or a fully functional backup and restoration process. Auditors also found methodological weaknesses during a review of NARA's fiscal 2009 spending plan for the program that could limit its ability to keep tabs on the project.

NARA's acting archivist, Adrienne Thomas, said agency officials briefed Congress in April on specific outcomes ERA would achieve, adding that the agency would include more details in the next spending plan. She also said the agency is in the process of updating its project management tool and conducting a final review of its contingency plan for the system.

Meanwhile, even after revising its initial schedule for the system, NARA said it's on track to achieve full operating capability when its contract with Lockheed Martin ends in March 2012. The contract is worth about $317 million.

NARA officials told reporters Sept. 2 that they had ingested 67G of data into an ERA system for federal records and 64.4T of searchable records from the George W. Bush administration. The Bush administration total of 77T is about 35 times the amount of data received from the Clinton administration, they said.

Martha Morphy, NARA's chief information officer and assistant archivist for the Office of Information Services, said that at full operating capability, ERA will be able to ingest records, keep them safe and secure, and provide access to those records. She also said the system needs to be flexible to deal with different computer formats as technology evolves.

She said the goal is to have as much information online as possible by 2012 when ERA's full operating capability is reached. But NARA hasn't yet determined how much material will be online at that point because it will depend on budget constraints. However, it will be mandatory for agencies to use the system to submit electronic records starting in 2011, a step officials say will lead to more information being available online.

Meanwhile, Brachfeld said it wasn't clear what the system will be able to do when it reaches full operating capability and what people using the system will see when they log on.

"I keep waiting to find bedrock, I keep waiting to feel comfortable," he said. "I've not gotten an answer that I can embrace [or] feel comfortable in, and that's a problem."

David Kepley, ERA transition officer for federal records, told reporters Sept. 2 that when ERA reaches full operating capability, the user will have a unified research experience. "One-stop shopping, one portal that will direct you to all the materials that relate" to NARA, he said.

Sean Murphy, Lockheed Martin's program manager for ERA, said the company has been working with NARA on a prototype for the public interface.

But Patrice McDermott, director of OpenTheGovernment.org, whom NARA recently briefed, said the project has been a tremendous disappointment considering the amount of money NARA has spent.

"I didn't come away with a lot of confidence," McDermott said of her recent meeting. "My level of confidence is not high…and the new archivist may want to bring in somebody from outside just to review what has gone on and to hold people accountable."

She said NARA has oversold the system from the beginning. "It's a series of problems, but I think at the end of the day, at least at this point, we don't have what we would have expected to have." However, she added that she was impressed by the system's ability to let agencies manage their record schedules.

Meanwhile, Morphy told reporters the system's core requirements haven't changed, and the agency is now on the third of five increments. It is focusing on public access to records held in the agency's pre-existing electronic records databases and developing a strategy to ensure that it can preserve electronic records as technology platforms change. NARA is also reviewing the architecture of the system to accommodate recent changes in technology.

Meredith Fuchs, general counsel at George Washington University's National Security Archive, said she's concerned that the public access component of the system remains unresolved. However, she said it's good that ERA will let NARA monitor whether agencies transfer records.

NARA's role up for debate

Beyond the obvious challenges of how to handle electronic records and bolster security, the new archivist will also have to set a course for the agency.

"My organization and most historians and openness advocates view NARA as an organization that can and should advance transparency in government and accountability in government," Fuchs said. "NARA, I believe, sees itself more as the museum that holds old stuff and occasionally pulls out interesting things for the public to see."

Other advocates agree with her sentiment and want NARA to take a more active role in efforts to improve access. Anne Weismann, chief counsel at Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington, said NARA should be a leader in that regard. CREW and Fuchs's group sued NARA and Bush administration officials in 2007 because of that administration's practices for archiving e-mail messages.

If the agency doesn't have sufficient money or statutory authority to play that role, it should demand it, Weismann said.

"Governmentwide, I think that the new archivist needs to bring NARA into a leadership role on access to information and also in resuming their statutory responsibility for governmentwide records management," McDermott said. "I think the new archivist needs to be a visionary and understand how technology can move government information forward."

Focus on security

In an incident that has shined a spotlight on security issues, a 2T external hard drive that contains copies of records from the Executive Office of the President during the Clinton administration disappeared from a processing area at a NARA facility near Washington, D.C. NARA is offering a $50,000 reward for information leading to its recovery.

The drive's disappearance has led to congressional scrutiny, thousands of breach notifications and increased security at NARA facilities. Brachfeld said the agency is also trying to identify the types of data that might have been on the drive.

"There's a tremendous, monumental, almost unfathomable amount of data — e-mails, correspondence, all quality and content of records — so we're just trying to better identify the entire scope of material that was on that drive," said Brachfeld, who is leading the investigation.

A forensic analysis has reviewed only about 10 percent of the potential data, he said, adding that his office is working with subject-matter experts to use keyword search technology to identify records on the drive that might contain classified or otherwise sensitive information.

The security controls NARA had in place were limited and could be easily defeated. "It was not a proper work environment in which records of this quality and content should have been exposed," Brachfeld said of his visit to the site where the hard drive went missing. "Security did not seem to be focus No. 1."

"Quite simply, this was an accident waiting to happen, and now it has," he told a House subcommittee July 30.

Michael Kurtz, NARA's assistant archivist for records services, said in a recent interview that since the incident, the agency has beefed up enforcement of security procedures in processing areas, including sweeps of the processing room. He also said he believed his office's overall record was strong.

NARA has taken all records that contain private information or presidential materials into secure areas where only a handful of people can access them, he added.

"I think the incident has really reinforced for us…that so much information can be stored in such a compact way that it makes the questions of privacy and security really paramount in ways in which was not the case with traditional paper records," he said.

The investigation will likely carry over into the tenure of the next archivist. “We have hopes — obviously, I wouldn’t be doing this investigation if we didn’t have hope — that perhaps we could identify whether or not there was a specific individual that may have taken the drive, but we’re also…focusing on looking for classified material and the content of that material, if in fact we find it,” Brachfeld said.

In addition to physical security, NARA is also working to improve information security, which the agency declared a weakness in fiscal 2007.

Since then, Morphy said, officials have doubled the number of IT security employees and revamped the program. At this point, the agency is “in pretty good shape in terms of IT security,” she added.

However, the most recent semiannual IG report said IT security “continues to present major challenges for NARA.” And Brachfeld said NARA should consider its responsibilities linked to national security.

“We should better present the risk factors and the monetary requirements,” he said. “We’re not going to get funding unless we define the problem.”

He added that he looks forward to speaking with the next archivist and sharing his observations. “I hope that the next archivist will give me the opportunity to present my views, and whether they embrace them — I can’t control that,” he said.

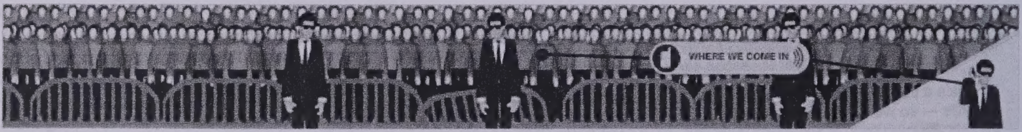
Prudence Adler, associate executive director of the Association of Research Libraries, knows Ferriero from his work as director of the New York Public Library — one of the largest research libraries in the country. She described him as someone who understands the issues, which enables him to figure out the best solution.

“One of the really strong credentials he brings to bear … is his engagement with different constituencies,” she said.

If Ferriero is confirmed as the country’s next archivist, that ability is certain to be put to the test.

About the Author

Ben Bain is a reporter for Federal Computer Week.



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From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Monday, August 31, 2009 4:47 AM
To: Cindy Rutledge
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 66, August 31, 2009

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 66, August 31, 2009

In this issue:
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*International Black Genealogy Summit & More *Librarians on Parade *Area Calendar of Events
*Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

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It's Up to You!
by Curt B. Witcher
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It has been a curious summer, hasn't it? The weather has been radically cooler in places where it's normally hot, and in places where one can almost always be guaranteed cool breezes and moderate temperatures, the air has felt like a blast-furnace. Many individuals I communicate with on a regular basis report (and most lament!) how fast the summer has passed. From my young nephews and nieces to research colleagues, many are almost wide-eyed with disbelief that schools and universities are largely all back in session and thoughts are beginning to turn toward the best ways to salvage what remains of the year. What about all those research trips we were going to take?
What about all the organization and evaluation of our already-collected data we were going to do?

Though the unofficial end of summer (Labor Day) is just around the corner, much good weather, many productive days, and nearly innumerable opportunities to enjoy genealogical pursuits are available for the taking. It's all up to you to act! The Genealogy Center is offering an amazing line-up of programs for this October's Family History Month. Put your "house" in order in September and make the Allen County Public Library your second home in October! Amazing numbers of new records have been added to our Genealogy Center database site--www.GenealogyCenter.Info. Have you looked for your late 19th and early 20th century OH, IN, MI, IL and NY ancestors in the more than forty-four thousand entry "Evangelical Messenger" obituary index? Have you visited Roots Television online recently? A lot of new programming and shows are there, and you don't even have to worry about your digital signal coming in clearly.

Truly there is much to discover, much to learn, much to share, and much to enjoy in our marvelous field of historical and genealogical research. Let's get after it--it's truly up to you!

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Genealogical Research and the Salem Witch Trials of 1692 by John D. Beatty

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The Salem witchcraft hysteria, which took place in what is now Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1692, is one of the most infamous events in the history of colonial America. Nineteen men and women were hanged, and one pressed to death, after a series of trials that have been depicted frequently in literature and in theatrical and motion picture productions. If you have ancestral connections to the Danvers-Salem area of Essex County in the seventeenth century, you may have a personal tie to one of these unfortunates, to the many others who were accused, acquitted, or died in prison, or to those who entered testimony against them.

There is no definitive genealogical study of all participants in the mania. The work that comes closest, however, is Enders A. Robinson's "Salem Witchcraft and Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables" (974.402 Sa32ro), published by Heritage Books in 1992. Robinson's work summarizes the events of 1692 and includes several chapters on the accused witches together with genealogical information about their families. There are also chapters on many of the accusers and those afflicted by fits of hysteria. While the book is not extensively documented, it is well-indexed and represents a good place to begin a genealogical study of the event. Articles on several of the families involved have also appeared in the "American Genealogist."

A number of well-researched histories of the witchcraft mania have also appeared in print over the last several years. They include Marilynne K. Roach's "The Salem Witch Trials: A Day-by-Day Chronicle of a Community under Siege" (974.402 Sa32px), which gives a daily summary of events, together with an extensive set of endnotes and an index. Also useful is Richard B. Trask's "'The Devil Hath Been Raised:' A Documentary History of the Salem Village Witchcraft Outbreak of March 1692" (974.402 Sa32tra), which includes transcriptions of many primary source documents and several contemporary narratives. Another readable account of recent vintage is Peter Charles Hoffer's "The Devil's Disciples: Makers of the Salem Witchcraft Trials" (974.402 Sa32h). All of the above-named volumes can be found the Genealogy Center. Researchers may find additional relevant information in the genealogies that have been published for the affected families.

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The Robert R. Livingston Papers, 1658-1888 by Steven W. Myers

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This microfilmed manuscript collection is a vital source for researchers tracing the many descendants of Palatine families and others who settled on Livingston Manor in present-day Columbia County, New York in the 18th century. The 57 reel set includes the "Livingston Family Papers" as well as the "Robert R. Livingston Papers," both of which are housed at the New-York Historical Society Library. The collection is comprised of correspondence, legal and financial papers, rent lists, and many bound volumes including lease books and account books, all of which can be profitably mined for information about the tenant families of the Manor. A printed guide, "The Robert R. Livingston Papers, 1658-1888" (974.7 Er4r), describes the records in detail, supplying a contents list for each reel as well as biographical sketches and genealogical charts for this prominent New York family. Reel 57 provides indexes to the documents appearing on the first 17 reels by date and by the name of the writer and recipient of each document.

Genealogists connected with Manor families will enjoy numerous opportunities to expose some nugget of information about their ancestors in the Livingston Papers. Financial ledgers provide the names of those who kept accounts and can help document arrivals and departures from the area. Occupations are sometimes given, and relationships are provided when supplies are picked up by another family member. The details of purchases made by local settlers from Manor stores are alone able to transport the reader back to a different era, as does the following list: "1 pair of shoe buckles, 1/4 pound of indigo, 2 bushels of salt, 1 ivory comb, half an ell of calico." Comments in a surveyor's book reveal that "Michael Lawsing has spoken to me for this lot. He has the Character of a Sober, Industrious, Young Man." Another page provides the details of Philip

Jacobs' lease for lives, giving the names and ages of his wife, daughter and son. An angry letter of 1762 to Jacob Shaver begins "You doe nothing but destroy my woods. I order you to come and pay me the Rent else [I] shall come and dispossess you and distrain yr Creatures…" Remarks in a day book on the 23rd of April 1762 report "I was at Ryvenberghers who lives in a Hutt next the meadow, saw his wife miserably poor." Consider exploring these microfilmed manuscripts for your own family nuggets here in the Genealogy Center.

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Technology Tip of the Month--Photo Restoration with Adobe Photoshop, Version 9.02: The Tools You Need for Photo Restoration by Kay Spears

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First, you need a good flatbed scanner. A good scanner should provide options for changing the resolution and saving the photo in different formats such as TIFF, JPEG/JPG and PNG. Digital cameras are also a possibility; however, they only save in JPEG format (unless you have a very expensive professional camera). As I mentioned previously, you only want to work on an image that is saved in a TIFF format. We will explore the reasons later.

Make sure your computer meets or exceeds the software specifications.
I use Adobe Photoshop, which I consider to be one of the best programs available. It is a bit pricey; however, Adobe also has a scaled-down version called Elements. If basic restoration is all you're going to do, Elements will be sufficient. You want your restoration program to have a Contrast/Bright tool, a Hue/Saturation tool, a Feather tool and the all important Clone tool. With those features, you can correct almost anything. The software you choose should allow you to save the image as a TIFF, JPEG/JPG or PNG. You should also have something to transfer these images to, such as CDs, flash drives or external drives.

And last, you should invest in some acid-free archival boxes to store the original photos when you're finished scanning them. I purchased my boxes through Light Impressions at <www.lightimpressionsdirect.com>.
Even though these boxes prevent light from getting to the photographs, they should still be stored in a dry place away from any light source.

Next article: Scanning.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Dealing with Smelly Books & Paper by Becky Schipper

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The question of how to handle books that have an odor comes up frequently. Most recently it was brought to my attention because of a small periodical collection we are treating for this problem here at ACPL. In working to remediate this situation, I am using a product called MicroChamber Interleaving Paper. It is available from Conservation Resources International, LLC.

The description in their online catalog states that it is a very thin, nearly transparent paper that contains SPZ zeolite, which gives it the power to remove pollutants. It also removes odors such as those from smoke, mold, and mildew. It will not however, stop active mold and mildew.

This paper is 100% cotton, approximately one half the thickness of a sheet of bond paper. It can be used with all collections, whether paper-based or photographic. It comes in different sizes and widths, the smallest being 8-1/2 X 11 in a pack of 250 sheets. The price for this pack is $23.95.

Conservation Resources International, LLC has been in business in both the U. S. and the U. K. for more than twenty years and is known for many innovations in the Conservation field. Their website is <www.conservationresources.com>

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Family History: Beyond the Basics, A Two Day Mini-Course

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Time is running out--register today for "Family History: Beyond the Basics, A Two Day Mini-Course," scheduled for Friday and Saturday, September 18 and 19. Margery Graham, ICG and Steve Myers, MLS offer classes in Problem Solving, Probate Records, Land Records and Tax Lists, Military Records, Church Records, and Tracing Your Ancestors Across the Atlantic, as well as tours of the Genealogy Center, assisted research, and personal consultations. Cost is $50 for the two days. Expanded course descriptions and a registration form are available at http://www.ACPL.Info/genealogy/programs.html. Register now because space is limited.

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October: A Celebration of Family History Month

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The Genealogy Center has a true *celebration* planned for October--A Celebration of Family History Month. Every day features a genealogy or local history program. Programs include lectures on online sources and research aids, researching local buildings, the Lincoln family, and scrapbooking. Some of the month's highlights are the Genealogy Center's second annual Military Symposium and the first-ever International Black Genealogy Summit. See the details of all the events on our Family History Month calendar at <www.ACPL.Info/genealogy/programs.html>. Programs will have limited seating, so we strongly encourage you to register early for all programs at 260-421-1225 or Genealogy@ACPL.Info. For more information concerning the International Black Genealogy Summit, use the following links: <www.BlackGenealogyConference.Info> or <www.BlackGenealogySummit.com>

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Second Annual Military Symposium

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Remember that the Genealogy Center's second annual Military Symposium, emphasizing Patriotic Lineage Societies, will be offered on Friday and Saturday, October 9 and 10. Speakers Ron Darrah, Curt Witcher, and Delia Cothrun Bourne will present lectures concerning organizations formed by American soldiers and their descendants, and explain how the records and publications of these societies will help genealogists and historians alike. Registrations postmarked by September 25 will save you $5 of the $35 regular cost. At the door registration is $40, so sign up now! Expanded course descriptions and a registration form are available at <http://www.ACPL.Info/genealogy/programs.html>

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International Black Genealogy Summit & More

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Five days during October will feature programs specific for those interested in African American family history and heritage as well as those who teach and assist others with African American research.

**On October 14th the Allen County Genealogical Society meetings is featuring Roberta Ridley's presentation on her research experiences.

Roberta's family migrated to Fort Wayne in 1869, making her a fourth generation African American Fort Wayne native.

**On October 28th local historian, Peggy Seigel will present "Sources for Researching Abolitionists and the Underground Railroad in Northeast Indiana." This lecture will examine the research used for several published papers, focusing on the amazing resources in the ACPL for researching abolitionists and the Underground Railroad in Fort Wayne, religious and political leaders and others who worked quietly behind the scenes.

**On October 29th the African/African American Historical Society of Fort Wayne and the Genealogy Center are presenting the International Black Genealogy Summit Pre-Conference. This pre-conference will feature nine lectures and an open forum examining black genealogical research. Admission is free!

**Friday and Saturday, October 30th and 31st, the Genealogy Center hosts the International Black Genealogy Summit. For the first time, all African American Historical and Genealogical Societies chapters, the Special Interest Groups of larger societies, the independent black groups that make up the West Coast Summit, as well as independent black genealogical and historical societies in the U.S., Canada and the Caribbean will come together to celebrate the joys and challenges of black genealogy. Thirty lectures over the two days, plus two keynote speakers, will provide interested researchers with an amazing array of research guidance and expertise. During Friday morning's opening session from 8 to 9:30 a.m., Curt Witcher will highlight the Genealogy Center's amazingly rich African American historical research collection. More information as well as the registration fee and form can be found at <www.BlackGenealogyConference.Info> and <www.blackgenealogysummit.com>

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher

September 3, 2009--Little Rock, AR, Federation of Genealogical Societies Annual Conference, Little Rock Statehouse Convention Center,
5 p.m. "More Toys and a Bigger Sandbox: Future Possibilities with Digital Libraries"

September 5, 2009--Little Rock, AR, Federation of Genealogical Societies Annual Conference, Little Rock Statehouse Convention Center,
2 p.m. "Finding the World with WorldCat"

September 9, 2009--Fort Wayne, IN, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Meeting Room "A", 7 p.m. "What's New at the Genealogy Center"

September 16, 2009--Auburn, IN, Willennar Genealogy Center of the Eckhart Public Library, 700 South Jackson Street, 7 p.m. "Peopling the Midwest--Patterns & Records"

September 25, 2009--Plainfield, IN, Plainfield-Guildford Township Public Library, 1120 Stafford Road, 11:15 a.m. "Preserving Local Records" Part of the Indiana Genealogical Society's "Society Management Seminar"--focus on preserving and accessing public records.

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI) September 9, 2009, 6:30 p.m. social time; 7 p.m. program. Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Meeting Room A. Curt Witcher will present "What's New at the Genealogy Center."

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN September 20, 2009, 2 p.m. Dr. William R. Heath, author of "Blacksnake's Path: The True Adventures of William Wells" will present a lecture and have a book signing.

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street.
We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher

September 3, 2009--Little Rock, AR, [illegible] Conference, Little Rock [illegible] Convention [illegible], 3 p.m., [illegible]

September 3, 2009--Little Rock, AR, [illegible] Conference, Little Rock Statehouse Convention Center, 2 p.m., "Finding the World Wide Web [illegible]"

September 9, 2009--Fort Wayne, IN, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Meeting Room "A", 7 p.m. "What's New at the Genealogy Center"

September 16, 2009--Auburn, IN, Willennar Genealogy Center of the Eckhart Public Library, South Jackson Street, [illegible] p.m., "Googling the [illegible]"

September 25, 2009--Plainfield, IN, Plainfield-Guilford Township Public Library, Stafford Road, [illegible] p.m., "Preserving Records" Part of the Indiana Genealogical Society's "Society Management Seminar: Preserving and Accessing Public Records"

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, IN September 20, 2009, 2 p.m. Dr. [illegible] Wells will present a lecture and have a book signing.

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? [illegible] in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, [illegible] north by Wayne Street, [illegible] We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?city=Fort+Wayne&state=IN&address=900+Library+Plaza&zip=46802&country=us&zoom=9

Factfinder
for the Nation

Issued June 2008
CFF-2

Availability of Census Records About Individuals

Introduction

The United States population census records contain a wealth of information about people. They are useful in learning about one's family and local social and economic conditions at various times in history. For more recent years especially, they are official documents for persons who need to prove their age (in the absence of a birth certificate), relationship, citizenship, residence, and other facts in order to qualify for pensions; get jobs, naturalization papers, passports, or insurance policies; establish an inheritance; or trace ancestry. There was a population census taken in 1790 and every tenth year after that. (Page 3 lists the items covered in the existing censuses for each year.) The U.S. Census Bureau publication, *Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses From 1790 to 2000* (Washington, DC, 2002) provides a history of each census and reproduces the questionnaires and instructions given to enumerators for taking each census. You can download this publication at <www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/ma.html>.

This Factfinder explains what census materials are available and how to obtain them and also lists the sources for some other useful records about individuals.

Census Schedules Available to the Public

Individual records from the federal population censuses are confidential for 72 years, by law (Title 44, U.S. Code). Thus, April 2012 is the scheduled date for the National Archives to open the 1940 records to public use.

Microfilm copies of the original population schedules, from 1790 through 1930 (virtually all of the 1890 records were destroyed as a result of a 1921 fire), are available at the National Archives in Washington (www.archives.gov) and its 13 regional archives (see page 4), and many libraries in various parts of the United States. Most have facilities for making paper copies from the microfilm. The National Archives also rents and sells the microfilm rolls (see below). The Reference Branch at National Archives headquarters (see listing on page 4) will accept photocopy orders by mail or through orders online, given exact page numbers; it will not do research.

There are Soundex (that is, by the sound of the surname rather than its spelling) indexes on microfilm for the 1880, 1900, and 1920 censuses for each state, and for 1910 for 21 states, principally in the South. Ten southern states, plus a few counties in West Virginia and Kentucky were soundexed for 1930. Alphabetic indexes to the 1790–1860 and most of the 1870 censuses are available in genealogical libraries. Most states began keeping a more accurate birth registration in the early 1920s.

Researchers may find two Census Bureau publications useful; most major libraries have copies. *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790* (12 vols., Washington, DC, 1907–1908, reprinted 1965–75), contains specific names. *A Century of Population Growth—1790–1900* (Washington, DC, 1909, reprinted 1967–1970), includes the incidence of surnames in 1790, and a variety of summary tables from colonial censuses from 1790 to 1900.

A number of state and territorial censuses were taken in the intradecennial years, particularly in the 19th century. See Henry J. Dubester, *An Annotated Bibliography of Censuses Taken After the Year 1790, by States and Territories of the United States* (Washington, DC, 1948, reprinted 1969 and 1975) and *State Census Records*, Ann S. Lainhart (Baltimore, MD, 1992). An appendix to the Dubester book tells where the existing records (some including names) were located; copies of many can be obtained commercially on microfiche.

Some 19th century industrial, agricultural, and mortality census schedules have survived, mainly in state archives, although the National Archives has film for some states. These nonpopulation schedules generally are available on microfilm. These records frequently can be related to individuals listed in the population censuses.

Microfilm Rental and Sales

Rental. The National Archives rents microfilm copies of historical records to libraries and individuals. These copies are of federal population census schedules 1790–1930; Soundex indexes, 1880–1930; Revolutionary War–compiled military service records; and pension and bounty-land-warrant application files, and Freedman's Bureau records. For details, contact the National Archives Microfilm Rental Program, P.O. Box 30, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701-0030, 301-604-3699.

Sales. Microfilmed copies of census schedules, 1790–1930, and Soundex indexes, 1880–1930, can be purchased from the Customer Service Center (NWCC2), College Park, MD 20740; 301-837-2000 or 1-866-272-6272. The office has catalogs, prices, and ordering information.

Access to Closed Records

The Census Bureau can release details from recent files in the form of official transcripts, but only to the named persons, their heirs, or legal representatives. There is a congressionally mandated fee for this service. Since by law, this census information is confidential and collected only for statistical purposes, it is exempt from the disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act. This means that no one can gain access to confidential census records or avoid the search fees through these acts. Transcript application forms

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Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

(BC-600) may be obtained from <www.census.gov/genealogy/www/agesearch.html> or from the following:

- Personal Census Search Unit
  U.S. Census Bureau
  P.O. Box 1545
  Jeffersonville, IN 47131
  812-218-3046
  Fax: 812-288-3371

- History Staff
  U.S. Census Bureau
  Washington, DC 20233
  301-763-1167
  www.census.gov/history/

- Census Bureau regional offices:
  Atlanta, GA 404-730-3832 or
  1-800-424-6974 Fax: 404-730-3835
  TDD: 404-730-3963 E-mail:
  atlanta.regional.office@census.gov

  Boston, MA 617-424-4501 or
  1-800-562-5721 Fax: 617-424-0547
  TDD: 617-424-0565 E-mail:
  boston.regional.office@census.gov

  Charlotte, NC 704-424-6400 or
  1-800-331-7360 Fax: 704-424-6944
  TDD: 704-424-6963 E-mail:
  charlotte.regional.office@census.gov

  Chicago, IL 630-288-9200 or
  1-800-865-6384 Fax: 630-288-9288
  TDD: 708-562-1791 E-mail:
  chicago.regional.office@census.gov

  Dallas, TX 214-253-4400 or
  1-800-835-9752 Fax: 214-655-5362
  TDD: 214-655-5363 E-mail:
  dallas.regional.office@census.gov

  Denver, CO 303-264-0202 or
  1-800-852-6159 Fax: 303-969-6777
  TDD: 303-969-6767 E-mail:
  denver.regional.office@census.gov

  Detroit, MI 313-259-0056 or
  1-800-432-1495 Fax: 313-259-5045
  TDD: 313-259-5169 E-mail:
  detroit.regional.office@census.gov

  Kansas City, MO 913-551-6728 or
  1-800-728-4748 Fax: 913-551-6789
  TDD: 913-551-5839 E-mail:
  KC.regional.office@census.gov

  Los Angeles, CA 818-267-1700 or
  1-800-992-3530 Fax: 818-267-1711
  TDD: 818-904-6429 E-mail:
  LA.regional.office@census.gov

  New York, NY 212-584-3400
  or 1-800-991-2520 Fax: 212-478-4800
  TDD: 212-478-4783 E-mail:
  new.york.regional.office@census.gov

  Philadelphia, PA 215-717-1800 or
  1-800-262-4236 Fax: 215-717-0755
  TDD: 215-717-0894 E-mail:
  Philadelphia.Regional.Office@census.gov

  Seattle, WA 206-381-6200 or
  1-800-233-3308 Fax: 206-381-6310
  TDD: 206-381-6318 E-mail:
  seattle.regional.office@census.gov

Other Sources

Some of the major types of information not found in census records, and their sources, are the following:

Birth, death, marriage, and divorce records, U.S. and outlying areas	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services "Where to Write for Vital Records" 1-800-232-4636 <www.cdc.gov/nchs>
Birth and death records, Americans overseas	Passport Services—Vital Records Section 1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 510 Washington, DC 20522-1705
Birth, death, marriage, and divorce records, foreign	American citizens: Passport Services—Vital Records Section 1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 510 Washington, DC 20522-1705 Aliens: Nearest consular office of the country in question
Immigration or naturalization records, 1906 to present (earlier records are held by local courts) Birth records of aliens, children adopted by U.S. citizens	Department of Homeland Security Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 1-800-375-5283 TTY 1-800-767-1833
Death records of members of U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard	National Personnel Records Center (Military Personnel Records) 9700 Page Avenue St. Louis, MO 63132-5100 314-801-0800 Fax 314-801-9195 <www.archives.gov/veterans>
Military records from World War I and later (those prior to World War I are in the National Archives)	Military Records Division National Personnel Records Center 9700 Page Avenue St. Louis, MO 63132-5100 314-801-0800 Fax 314-801-9195
Selective Service records Men born on or after Jan 1, 1960	Selective Service System National Headquarters Arlington, VA 22209-2425 847-688-6888 <www.sss.gov/records.htm>
Selective Service Records Men born pre-1960	NARA—Archival Programs P.O. Box 28989 St. Louis, MO 63132-0989
U.S. Government civilian personnel whose service ended after 1909	National Personnel Records Center Civilian Personnel Records 111 Winnebago Street St. Louis, MO 63118-4126 314-801-9269 Fax 314-801-9269 <www.archives.gov/st-louis/civilian-personnel/index.html>
Historical map records, family and local histories, and other historical records	Library of Congress History & Genealogy Division 101 Independence Ave., SE Thomas Jefferson Bldg., LJ G42 Washington, DC 20540-4660 202-707-5537 <www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/>
Homestead applications, ships' passenger lists, American Indian tribal census rolls	National Archives & Records Administration 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20408-0001 1-866-325-7208 <www.archives.gov>

Detailed information on Archives' holdings of the above and other useful materials about individuals can be found in "Using Civilian Records for Genealogical Research in the National Archives," Reference Information Paper 110; "Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives" (Third Edition; for sale), and other NARA family history research tools available from Archives Customer Services Center (see page 4).

Besides these federal sources, persons interested in researching their families or communities also should consider some of the following: local and state historical societies, local and state libraries, the American Association for State and Local History in Nashville, TN (www.aaslh.org), and various other associations, bookstores, and publishers.

Population Census Items 1790–2000

(Includes only those supplemental schedules still in existence; excludes questions asked on a sample basis only—the long-form questionnaire.)

1790
Name of family head; free white males of 16 years and up; free white males under 16; free white females; slaves; other free persons.

1800
Names of family head; if white, age and sex; race; slaves.

1810
Name of family head; if white, age and sex; race; slaves.

1820
Name of family head; age; sex; race; foreigners not naturalized; slaves; industry (agriculture, commerce, and manufactures).

1830
Name of family head; age; sex; race; foreigners not naturalized; slaves; industry.

1840
Name of family head; age; sex; race; slaves; number of deaf and dumb; number of blind; number of insane and idiotic and whether in public or private charge; number of persons in each family employed in each of six classes of industry and one of occupation; literacy; pensioners for Revolutionary or military service.

1850
Name; age; sex; race; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; value of real estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether a pauper or convict.

Supplemental schedules for slaves, and persons who died during the year.

1860
Name; age; sex; race; value of real estate; value of personal estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb; blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.

Supplemental schedules for slaves, and persons who died during the year.

1870
Name; age; race; occupation; value of real estate; value of personal estate; birthplace; whether parents were foreign born; month of birth if born within the year; month of marriage if married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; male citizens 21 and over, and number of such persons denied the right to vote for other than rebellion.

Supplemental schedule for persons who died during the year.

1880
Address; name, relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; month of birth if born within the census year; occupation; months unemployed during the year; sickness or temporary disability; whether blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents.

Supplemental schedules for persons who died during the year.

1890
General schedules—destroyed.

Supplemental schedules for Union veterans of the Civil War and their widows.

1900
Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; number of years married; for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration and whether naturalized; occupation; months not employed; school attendance; literacy; ability to speak English; whether on a farm; home owned or rented and if owned, whether mortgaged.

1910
Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; number of years of present marriage for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace and mother tongue of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration, whether naturalized, and whether able to speak English, or if not, language spoken; occupation, industry, and class of worker; if an employee, whether out of work during year; literacy; school attendance; home owned or rented; if owned, whether mortgaged; whether farm or house; whether a survivor of Union or Confederate Army or Navy; whether blind or deaf and dumb.

1920
Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; if foreign born, year of immigration to the U.S., whether naturalized, and year of naturalization; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents; mother tongue of foreign born; ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; home owned or rented; if owned, whether free or mortgaged.

1930
Address; name; relationship to family head; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; radio set; whether on a farm; sex; race; age; marital status; age at first marriage; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign-born language spoken in home before coming to U.S., year of immigration, whether naturalized, and ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; whether at work previous day (or last regular working day); veteran status; for Indians, whether of full or mixed blood, and tribal affiliation.

1940
Address; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; whether on a farm; name; relationship to household head; sex; race; age; marital status; school attendance; educational attainment; birthplace; citizenship of foreign born; location of residence 5 years ago and whether on a farm; employment status; if at work, whether in private or nonemergency government work, or in public emergency work (WPA, CCC, NYA, etc.); if in private work, hours worked in week; if seeking work or on public emergency work, duration of unemployment; occupation, industry, and class of worker; weeks worked last year, income last year.

1950
Address; whether house is on farm; name; relationship to household head; race; sex; age; marital status; birthplace if foreign born, whether naturalized; employment status; hours worked in week; occupation, industry, and class of worker.

1960-1970
Address; name; relationship to household head; sex; race; age; marital status.

1980-1990
Address; name; household relationship; sex; race; age; marital status; Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent.

2000
Address; home owned or rented; name; household relationship; sex; age; birth date; race; Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin or descent.

- National Archives and regional branches (see page 4)
- Many social security and post offices have blank forms

Transcripts ordinarily show age (not birth date) at the time of the census, gender, relationship to the householder, and—where requested—race. If obtained in the particular census, state or country of birth (but not place), citizenship, or occupation can be listed as well. A "full schedule" showing all of the information collected for one individual in a given census (see above for questions) can be ordered at extra cost.

The records are organized geographically, rather than by name, so except for those censuses that have indexes (see page 1), addresses are necessary to find them. Thus, the Census Bureau's files cannot be used to locate missing persons, obtain addresses (prohibited by law in any case), or even discover how many people have the same surname. The Census Bureau publication, *Age Search Information* (Washington, DC, 2000), has details about this service and also discusses other possible sources of data about individuals. You can download this publication at <www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/gen-ref.html>.

Factfinder for the Nation

Inquiries about census data.
The Census Bureau publishes data summarized for various geographic units (as distinguished from information about

individuals) in considerable detail in printed reports (paper or microfiche), compact discs, DVDs, and online through the Census Bureau's data dissemination and inquiry system, American FactFinder®, which can be accessed from the agency's Internet site <www.census.gov>. PDFs of the latest publications can be downloaded from the Census Bureau Web site or the publications can be purchased directly from the agency. They are described in the Census Bureau's annual *Census Catalog and Guide*; a separate catalog available in many libraries lists reports covering the period 1790 to 1972. There are over 1,500 federal and Census Bureau depository libraries in the United States that have reference collections of these materials. The Census Bureau's regional offices and state data centers and the International Trade Administration's district offices make census data available in a variety of formats.

Questions about these and other Census Bureau products may be directed to:

Customer Services Center
Customer Liaison and Marketing
Services Office
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233
1-800-923-8282 or 301-763-4636
Fax: 301-763-4636

For more information. CFF-4, "History and Organization," another Factfinder in this series, explains the history of the Census Bureau and its programs. A PDF file of the publication can be obtained from the following page on the Census Bureau Web site <www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/gen-ref.html>.

Questions, comments, or suggestions about any of the Census Bureau's activities are welcomed and may be addressed to:

Director
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL BRANCHES

(Business hours: 9 a.m.–4:30 p.m., M-F. Contact each office to find out about extended hours.)

Washington, DC Headquarters
800 & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20408
202-357-5400 or 1-866-325-7208
www.archives.gov
E-mail: inquire@nara.gov

Reference Branch
202-357-5400
Customer Services Center
800-234-8861
Fax: 301-837-0483

NARA—College Park, MD
8601 Adelphi Rd.
College Park, MD 20740
301-837-2000 or 1-866-272-6272
www.archives.gov
E-mail: inquire@nara.gov

Regional Archives

NARA—Pacific Alaska Region
(Anchorage)
654 West Third Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501-2145
907-261-7800
www.archives.gov/pacific-alaska/anchorage/
E-mail: alaska.archives@nara.gov
Serves Alaska

NARA—Pacific Region
(Laguna Niguel)
24000 Avila Rd.
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677-3497
949-360-2641
www.archives.gov/pacific/laguna
E-mail: laguna.archives@nara.gov
Serves AZ, Southern CA, and Clark County, NV

NARA—Pacific Region
(San Francisco)
1000 Commodore Dr.
San Bruno, CA 94066-2350
650-238-3501
www.archives.gov/pacific/san-fransisco
E-mail: sanbruno.archives@nara.gov
Serves northern and central CA, NV (except Clark County), HI, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

NARA—Rocky Mountain Region
Denver Federal Center, Building 48
West 6th Ave. and Kipling St.
P.O. Box 25307
Denver, CO 80225-0307
303-407-5740
www.archives.gov/rocky-mountain
E-mail: denver.archives@nara.gov
Serves CO, MT, NM, ND, SD, UT, WY

NARA—Southeast Region
5780 Jonesboro Rd.
Morrow, GA 30260-3806
770-968-2100
www.archives.gov/southeast/
E-mail: atlanta.archives@nara.gov
Serves AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN

NARA—Central Plains Region
(Kansas City)
2312 East Bannister Rd.
Kansas City, MO 64131-3011
816-268-8012
www.archives.gov/central plains/kansas city
E-mail: kansascity.archives@nara.gov
Serves AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN

NARA—Great Lakes Region
7358 South Pulaski Rd.
Chicago, IL 60629-5898
773-948-9001
www.archives.gov/great-lakes/chicago
E-mail: chicago.archives@nara.gov
Serves IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI

NARA—Northeast Region (Boston)
380 Trapelo Rd.
Waltham, MA 02452-6399
866-406-2379
www.archives.gov/northeast/waltham/
E-mail: waltham.archives@nara.gov
Serves CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT

NARA—Northeast Region (Pittsfield)
10 Conte Dr.
Pittsfield, MA 01201-8230
413-236-3600
www.archives.gov/northeast/pittsfield/
E-mail: pittsfield.archives@nara.gov
(Microfilm only)

NARA—Northeast Region
(New York City)
201 Varick St., 12th Floor
New York, NY 10014-4811
866-840-1752
www.archives.gov/northeast/nyc
E-mail: newyork.archives@nara.gov
Serves NJ, NY, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

NARA—Mid Atlantic Region
(Center City Philadelphia)
900 Market St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107-4292
215-606-0100
www.archives.gov/midatlantic/
E-mail: philadelphia.archives@nara.gov
Serves DE, MD, PA, VA, WV

NARA—Southwest Region
501 West Felix St.
P.O. Box 6216
Ft. Worth, TX 76115-0212
817-831-5620
www.archives.gov/southwest/
E-mail: ftworth.archives@nara.gov
Serves AR, LA, OK, TX

NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle)
6125 Sand Point Way, NE
Seattle, WA 98115-7999
206-336-5115
www.archives.gov/pacific-alaska/seattle
E-mail: seattle.archives@nara.gov
Serves ID, OR, WA

GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

SEPTEMBER 2009

Celebrate Archaeology Month this September

Learn about Indiana in a different way! The Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) is celebrating Archaeology month. This will provide an opportunity to celebrate and learn about Indiana Archaeology. There are a variety of **events** sponsored by different agencies and groups throughout Indiana. Archaeology Month allows Hoosiers to explore the discipline of Archaeology, archaeological sites and the **laws** that protect them. Have fun with other Hoosiers by attending some of the events or **host your own**! For ideas and creative ways to learn more about Indiana Archaeology, check out this **link**. Please visit the **Department of Natural Resources** (www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3674.htm) website for more information. Celebrate Archaeology and learn more about Indiana's heritage!

Online Resources Prepare Families for H1N1 Influenza

Fall is the time to begin thinking about flu vaccines and staying healthy. To date, a total of 320 cases of H1N1 influenza, including four deaths, have been laboratory confirmed in the state for 2009. The **Centers for Disease Control** (CDC) (www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/publishes) **key indicators** about influenza disease in the United States. Also, check the CDC's website for **tips** on how to talk to your children or treating someone who's sick. As the school year begins, families can be **prepared** to guard against H1N1 and other cases of influenza. For questions about H1N1 and other flu illnesses, check out the **Human Influenza Q&A** on the **Indiana State Department of Health's website** (www.in.gov/isdh/). Remember to practice good hygiene by washing your hands; cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze and visit your doctor or health practitioner if you think you have the flu.

World Fact Book Provides Answers to Tough Questions

Do you know how many cell phones are currently in use in Nigeria? What branches of military exist in Greece? What commodities does Indonesia export? Find these answers and much more in the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's World Factbook (www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html). Patrons can use the 2009 print version if it is in your library's collection, or access the online version for up to date information.

Online, a What's New feature on the home page notifies the public when new data is posted to the website. Select a world location from the dropdown menu - Each country profile contains an Introduction and sections with data on Geography, People, Government, Economy, Communications, Transportation, Military, and Transnational Issues. Profiles also feature a map of each country, the design and description of its flag, and copyright free photos. Users can compare countries by looking at presorted lists of data. (See the References tab, and choose Guide to Country Comparisons). For example, see Life Expectancy at Birth (under the People category), where United States ranks 50th and Macau ranks 1st, according to a July 2009 estimate. Select the World icon, and access PDFs of political and physical maps of the world and a Standard Time Zones map. The References tab provides maps of major world regions, Flags of the World, and Definitions used throughout the Factbook. The Appendices tab provides lists of abbreviations, international organizations and groups, cross-reference lists, and weights and measures.

Small Treasures May be Available at Indianaunclaimed.com

In need of extra money? You might be in luck – you may have some money waiting with the government! When a bank account is abandoned, stocks are unclaimed or a check remains uncashed, state governments often get the money. There's a pretty simple way to find out if the state is holding any unclaimed money for you. Hoosiers can go to **Indianaunclaimed.com**, a site sponsored by the Attorney-General and the Unclaimed Property Division. Just type in your name or business and it will tell you if there is any unclaimed property waiting for you. If you have lived in other states and think there may be money for you there, check out the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators **website** www.unclaimed.org/. It allows you to select which state (and in some cases, which Canadian province) you want to search.

It's also possible that the federal government is holding unclaimed property that is yours. For example, if the IRS doesn't have your correct address, you won't be getting your refund! There isn't just one clearinghouse site for federal funds, but USA.gov has a good **list** of several sites that allow you to search for unclaimed funds. It has information about savings bonds and other government programs that you may be eligible for.

The following articles are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and are copyright 2009 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at http://www.eogn.com.

Library of Michigan Petition Update

The following article was written by Fred Moss of the NGS/FGS Records Preservation and Access Committee (RPAC). This is similar to the earlier announcement only this newly-updated version offers a lot more details:

Library of Michigan—RPAC launches petition drive

September 6th, 2009

Within the genealogical community, the Library of Michigan has long been recognized as one of the premier state libraries in the country.

The cohesive Library of Michigan collection with over 180 years of Michigan history, literature and culture records and reflects the lives of not only those who remained to raise their families within the state but of millions more whose migration to other parts of the country left their footprints in the soil and records generated by their passage. Visitors come from all across the country to research at the Library of Michigan.

In addressing a $2 Billion deficit in the Michigan budget, Governor Jennifer M. Granholm issued an executive order in July which would abolish the Department of History, Arts and Libraries. As originally proposed, the collections of the Library of Michigan would be scattered and the building built and designed to house the state library would be renovated to house a new function.

In meetings held during the Federation of Genealogical Societies/ Arkansas Genealogical Society Annual Conference in Little Rock this past week, the Records Preservation and Access Committee representatives have initiated a petition drive in support of the Library of Michigan. This is the first time we have exercised this option since 2006, something of an indicator of the seriousness with which the genealogical community views this situation.

The RPAC petition became available for signature on Sunday, the 6th of September. We will close the petition drive on the 1st of October, the date the governor's order is scheduled to take effect. The earlier one signs, the greater the impact.

Although the prospects for reversing this action are remote, we would not want it to be said that a state library can be closed without its users caring (or for other governors to think it a politically expedient thing to do.)

Genealogists from within and without Michigan are encouraged to sign the online petition found at http://www.PetitionOnline.com/RPAC2009/petition.html. We then ask that you urge the members of every society of which you are a member to do likewise.

Additional background and the latest developments can be found at the web site of the Michigan Genealogical Council at: www.mimgc.org/LOM.html. They may also suggest legislators to whom individual letters might be addressed at appropriate points in the legislative process.

Alaska State Archives Building to Re-open Tuesday

The Alaska State Archives has been closed since August 17, when rainwater entered the building through the roof during repairs. A contractor was repairing the roof at the State Archives in Juneau when the temporary waterproofing system failed and water entered the records vault.

About 1,000 boxes of documents were subjected to water in varying degrees. Some audiotapes, maps and blueprints also were affected. The materials range from territorial days to the present. No permanent damage has been detected to date.

As of Sept. 4, about 900 boxes of materials have been dried and reboxed. Of the remaining 100 boxes, 85 are nearly dry and 15 are being kept in a frozen condition until they can be worked on. Freezing the documents prevents mold. For more information, visit http://www.archives.state.ak.us.

Genealogy Myths: Real, Fool's Gold, or Both?

Family stories are a wonderful thing. They often give you insights into the lives of your ancestors. However, beware! Not all family stories are true. Many such stories are fictional. Yet, even the stories that are either entirely or part fiction may contain clues to facts. Good genealogical practice requires that we admit the fiction. But the next step the genealogist takes separates art from science. Before we discard these stories altogether, we need to mine them for nuggets of truth. Let's look at a few of the more common "family legends" to see which ones you can mine for real gold.

Myth #1: Our name was changed at Ellis Island.

Fact: No evidence whatsoever exists to suggest this ever occurred. In fact, Ellis Island had rigid documentation requirements. Anyone who arrived at Ellis Island without proper documents from "the old country" proving the person's name and providing other required information was sent back at the shipping company's expense. In fact, the shipping companies obviously knew this and always checked for proper documentation before allowing any passengers to board the ship in Europe or the British Isles.

Many people assume that there was a language barrier at Ellis Island and that millions were admitted under different names because immigration officials could not communicate with the newly-arrived travelers from many lands. This is also a fallacy. Ellis Island hired a small army of interpreters. The interpreters spoke the required languages fluently. Most were either prior immigrants themselves or the children of immigrants who learned their mother tongue as children. No immigrant was ever admitted until after answering multiple questions, usually through an interpreter on the Ellis Island payroll.

One interpreter at Ellis Island was Fiorello La Guardia, who would later become famous as the mayor of New York City, responsible for cleaning up the corruption of Tammany Hall. He worked at Ellis Island for an annual salary of $1,200 from 1907 to 1910 and helped thousands of Italians and other immigrants enter the country. Perhaps your Italian ancestor was admitted with the help of Fiorello La Guardia.

Thanks to the documentation verification conducted at the port of embarkation in Europe, your ancestors' names were known and proven before arriving at Ellis Island and were never changed there. A very few exceptions were made in 1945 and 1946 as refugees from the war-torn areas of World War II were sometimes admitted without documentation. Looking at Ellis Island records will almost always show the original names as first recorded in “the old country.” Of course, you will find major spelling variations, as many illiterate immigrants could not spell their own names even in their native languages, much less in the still-unlearned English language. You can read more about this myth at http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2006/07/ellis_island_an.html and at http://eogn.com/archives/news0120.htm.

Even so, I suggest you ponder these family stories a moment before you categorically discard them. They may hold a nugget of truth that you can use to track down your immigrant ancestors. Many family names were changed in the months or years **after** arriving at Ellis Island. As immigrant families settled into their new neighborhoods, many adopted “Americanized names.” Teachers, clerks, and neighbors sometimes found the original names to be difficult to pronounce; so, they frequently called these people by traditional American names. In many cases, the new immigrants or their descendants adopted the new names. Therefore, you might find yourself checking immigration records for name variants, based on clues in the stories passed down to you.

Myth #2: All the records were destroyed during the war.

Note: there are many variations of this one, such as “all records were destroyed in the flood,” “all records were destroyed during the fire” and many others.

Fact: In short, it is essentially impossible to destroy all records in any catastrophe because records typically are stored in many different places. Census records are kept in one place, tax records are stored in a different location, and military pension applications are stored in a third location. One fire or one flood or even one war never destroys all the records. If you hear this myth, don’t throw in the towel: search on!

Myth #3: There were three brothers who came to America. One went north, one went south and the third went west...

Fact: This is an excuse used by lazy genealogists who cannot explain why the same surname exists in different places. In fact, the families probably are not related at all. It is interesting to note that nobody ever seems to know the first names of these "three brothers." I find it amusing that nobody ever mentions “four brothers” or “five brothers.” There were always three. This one is a red flag; ignore any claims of three brothers.

Myth #4: We are descended from a Cherokee princess.

Fact: Sorry folks, but North American Indians did not have royalty. There never was any such thing as a Cherokee princess or anything similar in the Navajo, Apache, Pueblo, Abenaki, or other tribes. When Pocahontas went to England, the publicists of the seventeenth century claimed she was a princess in order to create publicity. However, the title existed only in the imaginations of the early promoters. P.T. Barnum was also known to apply the word “princess” to some of his female Indian performers but, again, you shouldn’t believe everything that P.T. Barnum claimed. There has never been a princess in the Cherokee tribe or any other North American tribe.

If you have an Indian princess in your family tree, she must have been born in India.

Myth #5: Our family always spelled the name as ...

Fact: The moment that you insist your surname was always spelled a particular way, you have just labeled yourself as a beginning genealogist. Name spellings have varied widely and, in fact, have only become standardized in the past 100 years or so. The people who created earlier records often were census takers, town clerks, tax collectors, clergymen, and others, who wrote down what they heard. In the days when most people could not read or write, many did not know how to spell their own names. When a clerk asked, "How do you spell that?" the most common answer was, "I don't know." A census taker late for dinner on a long, hot, dusty, summer day may not have cared whether a name was spelled STUART or STEWART.

For instance, my mother always spelled her maiden name as Deabay. In old records, I have found my ancestors listed with the name of Dubé, Dube, Deabay, Deabey, de Bay, du Bay, Debay, Dubey, and other variations as well. My grandfather spoke two languages fluently but could not read or write either one. He never went to school and didn't know how to spell his own first or last names. His sons (my uncles) have since adopted three different spellings of their own last name. When speaking English, my grandfather always called himself Mike; but, when speaking French, he would tell you that his first name was Maxime. Some people called him Max. Every census takers spelled his names differently.

Even William Shakespeare signed his own name in different ways:

(a) From 1612 deposition: William Shackper
(b) 1612 Blackfriars deed: William Shakspear
(c) 1612 Blackfriars mortgage: Wm Shakspea
(d) His 1615 will, page 1: William Shackspere
(e) Will, page 2: Willm. Shakspere
(f) Will, page 3: By me William Shakspeare [often questioned as by a different hand]

Note: there is some controversy as to whether or not all these signatures were actually written by William Shakespeare. However, assuming that he was literate, we could assume that he at least dictated the spelling.

My favorite story is the man who wrote his own will in the 1600s on a large piece of parchment paper. The will was several paragraphs long. In his own handwriting, he wrote his own name three different times on the one piece of paper, using three different spellings of his own name!

Myth #6: Our ancestors came over on the Mayflower.

Fact: If every claimed Mayflower ancestor actually was on the Mayflower, that ship must have been bigger than all of today's cruise ships combined! In fact, William Bradford of Plimoth Plantation recorded the complete list of all 102 passengers in 1650. His hand-written list has survived and has been digitized. You can find it on the web in many places.

About half the passengers died in the first year at Plimoth. In order to claim Mayflower ancestry, you must be able to document descent from one or more of the surviving passengers listed at http://www.rootsweb.com/~mosmd/mayfpas.htm.

Myth #7: Our ancestor arrived on a later voyage of the Mayflower.

Fact: Sorry, folks, but the Mayflower only made one trip to Plimoth.

Myth #8: We are related to Robert E. Lee.

Fact: If all those claims are true, that must have been a very big family! In fact, the name Lee was common in Virginia and elsewhere with many different, unrelated immigrants of the name. There were tens of thousands of Lees in the U.S. by the mid-1800s, and most of them were **not** related to each other. Robert E. Lee was a hero of the Confederacy, and many Southerners perhaps wished they were related to him. In fact, very few were.

Myth #9: A town in England, Norway, Germany, etc. is named for our family.

Fact: Names of towns were generally created long before people started using family names (surnames). If your ancestors came from the region in question, it is more likely that your ancestor adopted the name of the town, not the other way around. The good news is that such a story may give you the name of a town that you can check for records of your ancestral family.

Myth #10: Our ancestor was a stowaway on the ship.

Fact: That's a romantic story but rarely true. If a stowaway ever was found, he normally would be sent back in chains to "the old country" on the ship's return. Very few ever escaped and became residents of the New World. If you hear such a claim in your family, try to prove it. I doubt if you can.

Myth #11: Our ancestor was burned at the stake as a witch in Salem, Massachusetts.

Fact: No accused witches were ever burned at the stake in North America although that did happen in Europe. Nobody ever started a fire for that purpose in Salem. All of the accused Salem witches were hanged, except for Giles Cory (also spelled Corey or Coree), who was pressed to death, a particularly cruel and painful way to die. You can find more information about poor Giles Cory at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giles_Corey.

Not all family legends are false, but they may be misleading

Family legends may provide clues, even when they are not completely accurate. For instance, when I was growing up, I was told that our Eastman ancestors came from Salem, Massachusetts, and participated in the Salem Witch Trials. After researching the family tree for a while, I was disappointed to learn that there were no families named Eastman in Salem during the time of the witch trials. Apparently, the story was false. But wait a minute; there is more to the story.

It seems that the original immigrant named Roger Eastman and his wife Sarah did live about 25 miles north of Salem. Several of the Salem witch trial victims came from their town and, indeed, both Roger and Sarah dictated depositions telling how they believed one of their neighbors was innocent of the claims made against her. The depositions presumably were later read aloud in court in Salem.

Another ancestor, named Goodale, did live in Salem during the witch trials, and his descendants later married into the Eastman family. So, indeed we did have ancestors in Salem, but they were not named Eastman. Also, our Eastman ancestors did contribute a bit to the Salem witch trials, although apparently not in person.

While the original family legend told to me turned out to be false, it held at least two nuggets of truth confirmed with other research.

Finally, I have to list one "semi-myth." There are many variations of this, but generally, it is something like this: **"We are descended from royalty."** Another variation is, "Our ancestors were rich and famous."

Fact: This story is probably true, even though most people who make these claims have no idea of who those ancestors were or when they lived. In fact, you have two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents, and so on in a geometric progression. If you go back 300 years, you have roughly 3,000 ancestors. Going back a thousand years results in theoretically billions of ancestors, more people than ever lived on the face of the earth! In reality, the same ancestors will show up in multiple places in your family tree as you have multiple lines of descent from many of these people.

The odds are that at least a few of these millions or billions of ancestors were members of royal families or had money. If we could create complete family trees for thousands of years, every person on the face of the earth probably would find royal ancestors some place in the family tree. The odds of royal ancestry are overwhelming.

Almost everyone is descended from kings and queens. Your challenge is to find your royal ancestors and to document your descent from them!

Family legends are a fascinating part of who we are and where we came from. Many of the storytellers who passed down these tales surely believed them, and even those who didn't must have had a strong sense of family pride. Why would your ancestors repeat these stories if not to preserve their family's history? Be aware, however, that many family legends are false or perhaps only partly true. Ferreting out the nuggets of truth can be a fun exercise that enriches your family tree.

Convert PDF Documents to Word

For years, files created in Adobe's PDF format (Portable Document Format) were considered "unbreakable." That is, PDF files were generally not capable of being converted to other formats. However, in the past five years or so, probably a dozen or more programs have appeared that will convert PDF files to Microsoft Word's .DOC format or to other formats. My favorite PDF-to-Word converter is web-based. It is free and it works on Windows, Macintosh, and Linux systems.

Nitro PDF Pty. Ltd. offers a number of PDF programs. I use PDF-to-Word and find that it accurately converts all the text. The fonts and text formatting occasionally get mixed up a bit although not badly. I can usually fix the "damage" within a minute or two in most any word processor.

Pictures, photos, vector images, and Excel charts contained within PDF files will also be maintained and will appear in the proper places within the newly-created .DOC file.

The next time you receive a PDF file that you would like to keep and use, don't re-type it. Go to http://www.pdftoword.com and use the free conversion service offered there. You will need to upload the PDF file (a simple process), and the resultant .DOC file will be sent to your e-mail address within a few minutes.

Irish 1911 Census: All Thirty-Two Counties Are Now Online

All counties have now been added to the National Archives of Ireland's free 1911 census website. The 1901 and 1911 censuses are the only surviving full censuses of Ireland open to the public. Both censuses cover the entire island of Ireland. The 1911 census was taken on 2 April 1911.

Ireland's census records are unusual in that the original household manuscript returns survive. These are the forms filled out and signed by the head of each household on census night. Most other countries only have enumerators' books, where family details were transcribed by the person charged with collecting the census information. In Irish records, you can see your ancestor's handwriting, assuming that he or she was the head of household at the time.

By end-September, the National Archives of Ireland expects to be re-developing the site to include full transcription of all of the data on the household forms for 1911, including religion, occupation, relationship to head of family, literacy status, marital status, county or country of origin, Irish language proficiency, specified illnesses, and child survival information.

1901 Census material, with all data transcribed, will be launched between late 2009 and early 2010.

You will find the National Archives of Ireland's 1911 census website at: http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie.

The Origins of the Melungeons

Melungeon is a term applied to many people of the Southeastern United States, mainly in the Cumberland Gap area of central Appalachia: East Tennessee, Southwest Virginia, and East Kentucky. The most common adjective used to describe the Melungeons is “mysterious;” no one seems to know where the Melungeons originated. The Melungeons often did not fit into any of the racial categories that define an individual or group within American society; their neighbors considered them neither white, black, nor Indian.

The Melungeons appear to be of mixed ancestry, and contradictory claims about the origins of these people have existed for centuries. Most modern-day descendants of Melungeon families are generally Caucasian in appearance, often, although not always, with dark hair and eyes, and a swarthy or olive complexion. Descriptions of Melungeons vary widely from observer to observer, from "Middle Eastern" to "Native American" to "light-skinned African American."

A common belief about the Melungeons of east Tennessee was that they were an indigenous people of Appalachia, existing there before the arrival of the first white settlers. Many Melungeons believed that their ancestors have lived in the hills since the 1500s or early 1600s. Some claimed to be both Indian and Portuguese. One early Melungeon was called "Spanish" ("Spanish Peggy" Gibson, wife of Vardy Collins). Such claims were questionable, however. Because of the social problems associated with race, many Southern families with multiracial ancestry claimed Portuguese and/or American Indian (specifically Cherokee) ancestry as a strategy for denying African ancestry.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, speculation on Melungeon origins produced tales of shipwrecked sailors, lost colonists of Mediterranean or Middle Eastern origin, hoards of silver, and ancient peoples such as the Carthaginians, Turkish, and even Sephardi (Iberian) Jews.

In the past twenty years or so, genealogists have documented through tax, court, census and other colonial, late 18th and early 19th century records that the ancestors of today's Melungeons migrated into the region from Virginia and Kentucky. This evidence seems to refute earlier claims that the Melungeons were a "lost tribe" from Portugal or some other European nation that had arrived in the 1500s or 1600s.

Dr. Kevin Jones carried out a DNA study on Melungeons in 2000, using 130 hair and cheek cell samples. The results were vague: Jones concluded that the Melungeons are mostly Eurasian, a catchall category spanning people from Scandinavia to the Middle East. He also found these people to be a little bit black and a little bit American Indian.

More recently, Jack Goins started a Melungeon DNA Project, with the goal of studying the ancestry of hypothesized Melungeon lines. So far, Y chromosomal DNA testing of male subjects with the Melungeon surnames Collins, Gibson, Gill, Goins, Bunch, Bolin, Goodman, Stowers, Williams, Minor, and Moore has revealed evidence of European and sub-Saharan African ancestry. Such findings appear to verify the early designation of Melungeon ancestors as "mulattos," that is, descendants of white Europeans and Africans. Many of the Melungeons, but not all, have DNA haplogroups that show roots in Portugal, Spain, and Italy. These people likely are descendants of enslaved or servant people in the Chesapeake Bay colony with European fathers connected to the African slave trade run by Spain and Portugal.

You can find much more information about the Melungeons at http://www.melungeons.com, http://melungeon-historical-society.blogspot.com, and at http://www.geocities.com/ourmelungeons/front.html. Information about the Melungeon DNA Project can be found at http://www.jgoins.com/core_melungeon.htm.

1959

Things can change a lot in 50 years. Here are a few things that Americans were saying in 1959:

I'll tell you one thing, if things keep going the way they are, it is going to be impossible to buy a week's groceries for $20.

Have you seen the new cars coming out next year? It won't be long when $5000 will only buy a used one.

If cigarettes keep going up in price, I'm going to quit. A quarter a pack is ridiculous.

Did you hear the post office is thinking about charging a dime just to mail a letter?

If they raise the minimum wage to $1, nobody will be able to hire outside help at the store.

When I first started driving, who would have thought gas would someday cost 30 cents a gallon. Guess we'd be better off leaving the car in the garage.

Kids today are impossible. Those duck tail hair cuts make it impossible to stay groomed. Next thing you know, boys will be wearing their hair as long as the girls.

Also, their music drives me wild. This 'Rock Around The Clock' thing is nothing but racket.

Pretty soon you won't be able to buy a good 10-cent cigar.

I read the other day where some scientist thinks it's possible to put a man on the moon by the end of the century. They even have some fellows they called astronauts preparing for it down in Texas.

Did you see where some baseball player just signed a contract for $75,000 a year just to play ball? It wouldn't surprise me if someday they'll be making more than the President.

Do you suppose television will ever reach our part of the country?

I never thought I'd see the day all our kitchen appliances would be electric. They are even making electric typewriters now.

It's too bad things are so tough nowadays. I see where a few married women have to work to make ends meet.

It won't be long before young couples are going to have to hire someone to watch their kids so they can both work.

I'm just afraid the Volkswagen car is going to open the door to a whole lot of foreign business.

Thank goodness I won't live to see the day when the Government takes half our income in taxes. I sometimes wonder if we are electing the best people to Congress.

The drive-in restaurant is convenient in nice weather, but I seriously doubt they will ever catch on.

There is no sense going to Lincoln or Omaha anymore for a weekend. It costs nearly $15 a night to stay in a hotel.

No one can afford to be sick any more, $35 a day in the hospital is too rich for my blood.

If a few idiots want to risk their necks flying across the country that's fine, but nothing will ever replace trains.

I don't know about you, but if they raise the price of coffee to 15 cents, I'll just have to drink mine at home.

If they think I'll pay 50 cents for a hair cut, forget it. I'll have my wife learn to cut hair.

We won't be going out much any more. Our baby sitter informed us she wants 50 cents an hour. Kids think money grows on trees.

Legend Seekers Nominated for Television Emmy

The following announcement was written by the producers of Legend Seekers:

Chicago, IL – The National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences has nominated the producers of The Lively Family Massacre – a pilot for a documentary TV series titled Legend Seekers – for a regional EMMY in the documentary category.

Chicago area filmmakers Ken J. Marks and Frank Haney along with genealogist Madonna Davis were honored to receive news of the nomination for their TV pilot that features the genealogy of everyday ordinary people. The program continues to gain attention and wide-spread acknowledgement as it airs on independent public television stations across the country.

The show's format is a hybrid of a reality television, detective story and historical reenactments. Some have even alluded to the show as the THIS OLD HOUSE for GENEALOGY (referring to the popular PBS home improvement series) Here is the link to the trailer: http://www.Legendseekers.com/tvshow.aspx.

In The Legend of the Lively Massacre, program host – Madonna Davis -- helps trace the ancestry of Pam Frazer –an Illinois native -- connecting her to some of the first white settlers to arrive in the Indiana Territory prior to 1813. The search also uncovers a handwritten letter to William Clark (of the Lewis and Clark Expedition) mentioning Pam's ancestors by name, and the 200 year old graves of her ancestors who were massacred by a group of Native Americans.

The Lively Family Massacre program episode is a freestanding half-hour documentary that has already garnered other recent awards in the form of two 2008 Telly Awards, and Award of Superior Achievement from the Illinois State Historical Society.

Each episode a new family legend is explored and selected from actual stories submitted by the public to the producers on a new website: www.Legendseekers.org. The program is presently in the process of seeking underwriters for the series on national public television.

The series is about everyday ordinary people who have legendary family stories, and the process to authenticate, discover and reenact these legends. Through travel, research, and genealogy, we introduce fascinating experts and cutting-edge science to engage the audience along this journey.

DNA Bingo - How to Win Big by Scott Norton

The following article was written by Scott Norton and is republished here with his permission.

Using DNA tests to break through brick walls in family history is pretty easy. It's like Bingo: you match the numbers and you win. Your goal is to match the numbers of your DNA test with others and compare pedigrees. Most of the people I've helped have opened new doors, and some have made a real breakthrough. Here are step-by-step instructions to make DNA work for you. (If you need advice or direction about DNA and Family History, there is information at the end of this article.)

Here's how we do it.

Step 1: Before you get a DNA test, check out how many others with your surname have already taken tests. If your test matches a number of these tests, you can compare your history with theirs. They might have more information than you or come from a different branch. The least you get is a confirmation of your paper research, and you just might break that brick wall.

The two best data bases for DNA family research are Family Tree DNA (FTdna) and Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF). They each have their strengths and weaknesses. FTdna has the largest data base with 165,013 Y-DNA records and 5547 surname projects. SMGF has 33,000 Y-DNA records with pedigrees. This is a good place to mention that the DNA tests we are looking at only follow the male line. We are looking at your father, father's father, etc. If your name is Peterson and you have an ancestor 10 generations back, all of his male descendants will have matching DNA. This doesn't work so well for female lines.

Let's see how FTdna works.

- Follow this link to FTdna's surname search function. You'll find the search function on the right hand side of the screen – and be sure to select "sounds like" with the drop down menu.
- **Key in your surname**, and you'll see how many tests they have on file that relate to your name. This tells you how many chances you have to match. Below the top list are the surname projects that contain the listed names. I put in surname-Peterson and got a gazillion name matches, but only 43 Petersen and 125 Peterson. In the surname projects, the Peterson project has 85 tests.

Click on the surname project that best fits your surname. Now you have to do some detective work. You need to find the DNA results of the surname study, and these are posted differently for each surname. FTdna should have standardized this, but they didn't. What you are looking for is a list of DNA tests with links to a pedigree. Every surname project does it differently, so you have to search around.

You want to know how many tests they have on file and where the links are to pedigrees. Keep looking: pedigrees are sometimes filed under patriarchs. What you are looking for is a pedigree that links to your own. This tells you what your chances are of getting a match. It also tells you how much the others know about your family line.

Here's the important facts about FTdna. They have the most DNA tests by far. Most of the tests are from people in the US. This is a big help for finding your family links in the US. But FTdna is not the best for outside the US. They have done specialized tests of various groups, and they are doing the National Geographic Genographic study of 100,000 people worldwide; however, most of these don't have pedigrees and so are of limited use for genealogy. FTdna is also great for helping you link up with people who match you.

Now let's look at the Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF). If your family research leads you outside of the US or England, you should look at SMGF because they have taken the effort to travel the world to sample almost each genetic group and bring home pedigrees. This is great stuff.

- **Follow this link to SMGF.** You will have to register with SMGF to search their database. It's safe and allows you to save your searches. This is really nice.
- **Next find the link that says** "Search the Y-Chromosome Database". If you already have a DNA test, you can compare your DNA against the Sorenson data base. They even let you

arrange the order of markers to match the protocol for the company that did your test. This is very nice, too.

If you don't already have a test you can search by surname. Leave the default markers in place when you make the search. I searched on Peterson and came up with about 80 useful matches.

Most of the SMGF DNA tests have a useful pedigree linked to them. You should be able to quickly find a pedigree that links with yours.

If you find a DNA test that links with yours, you probably won't be able to access the marker values because SMGF only displays what doesn't match and not the values for each test. So, if you know your DYS marker values, you can compare directly. But if you don't, you can still evaluate the number and value of tests in your surname group.

Step 2: You can't play DNA Bingo without a DNA test. You should order a test with at least 25 markers and hopefully 37 to 67 markers. The reason for this is the resolution of the test. At 12 markers, you might match 50 people and not be related to any of them. At 25 markers, you will know if you are related or not. At 37 and 67 markers, you have a test that will determine if you are related to someone, even if they have a different surname. Lets look at your options.

- **If your research turns up a link** with someone in your pedigree that has already taken a test, you may not need to get a test yourself – if you can can link up with him and help him relate his test numbers to others and you get the same result. If you have any doubts about the paper research that links you, you should still get a test and make sure you match.
- **If you find you need a DNA test,** I suggest FTdna because they have the biggest data base to link with, and they have an extensive set of tools to help make that connection. I really don't have a second option for a test. There is no other data base that is particularly useful. But your biggest help will be the coordinator for your surname project. This is the person you need to know. He can help you link up with the families that match your DNA test so that you can compare pedigrees. Every surname project has a different way of presenting the DNA results, so your best bet is to contact the coordinator to get the most out of his information.

Consider buying a DNA test for someone else. Let's say you have a pedigree that you suspect connects to yours. Locate a person from that pedigree, and buy a test for them. The results you get will either prove or disprove the connection. Let's say you suspect that you link with a certain family in England. Track down a male from that family and buy them a DNA test. If you match, you just confirmed your hunch, and now you can focus your research.

Let's take a look at some examples.

- **The Hullinger/Hollinger DNA study** has 5 matching tests with pedigrees. The pedigree I did this work for had no confirmed link with Hollinger beyond their third generation. Their DNA test confirmed the link between Hullinger and Hollinger and provided a paper trail that had been lost. I combined the pedigrees to produce a super-pedigree, showing how they all connect. Click here for the Hullinger/Hollinger DNA research page. Some of the lines didn't know how they connected until we compared them. An interesting bit of information was that their DNA type or Haplogroup was J2. This is often associated with Jewish DNA. While this line of Hollingers originated in Switzerland, we turned up Hollinger family members who died in Nazi death camps, mostly from Romania and Poland. All of this gives the researcher hints on where to look next. All of the Hollinger tests match 12 out of 12 markers, and two match 37 out of 37. I call the pattern of markers a “Family DNA Signature.” When we see this pattern, we know we have a match. The Hollingers match perfectly with no mutations or shifts in the markers. I call this a "Hard" DNA Signature. Some DNA Signatures are "Soft," meaning they have some mutations. There is no known reason why some families' DNA markers shift and some don't; there seems to be no discernible difference.

- **The Fancher DNA study** is an example of a "Soft" DNA Signature. Each of the Fancher DNA tests has at least one shifted marker. Click here for a link to the Fancher DNA research page. The Fanchers confirmed all their paper research and confirmed a link to John Fancher at the top of their pedigree. The next step with the Fanchers is to find a DNA link to the next earliest group going back to the early 1600's. They will do this by finding a living male descendant from this line and getting a DNA test. Fanchers also match Johnstone DNA at 37 markers, strongly suggesting that these families share a common ancestor. Historically, the Fanchers would like to match the Fanshawe family of England, but so far the DNA tests do not match with Fanshawe. In this case, we'll be waiting for more tests. The magic of DNA tests is that new information comes in each month as more people test. You never know what you'll find.

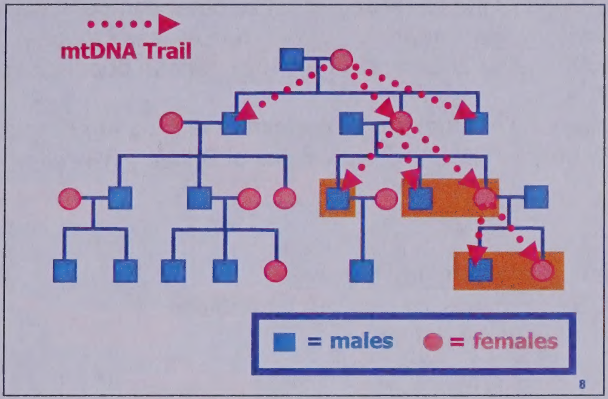
If you have questions regarding your family history and DNA, you can go to my DNA Help page on Genealogy Wise and start a new discussion. That way, I can keep track of your DNA Family Signature. You can visit Genealogy Wise at http://www.genealogywise.com/group/dnaandfamilyresearch.

Beyond Y-DNA: Your Genetic Genealogy Options

Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak

www.honoringourancestors.com and www.rootstelevision.com

Mitochondrial (mtDNA)



Passed from mothers to sons & daughters, but sons don't pass it on

- Primarily a deep ancestry test (Seven Daughters of Eve, Bryan Sykes)
- Results are reported as your maternal haplogroup (essentially, your maternal branch of the world's family tree – e.g., H, X, J, etc.); details are presented as your variations from a standard known as the Cambridge Reference Sequence (CRS)
- Especially useful if you have a rare mtDNA haplotype, are dealing with degraded remains, and for specific genealogical conundrums
- Can search for matches at www.smgf.org, www.mitosearch.org and GenBank (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank, for full sequence); www.mitomap.org for general information
- Future of mtDNA: full sequence; will become increasingly useful over next few years

SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism)

- Type of mutation that occurs so rarely as to be considered a unique event
- Once a SNP occurs in a given man (the "founder"), his direct line male descendants carry this genetic signature
- Usually most pronounced near the point of origin since they've had many generations to accumulate in one place, but over time, SNPs spread as carriers migrate
- By studying concentrations of various SNPs in populations around the world, it's possible to construct a picture of man's migration (*Journey of Man*, Spencer Wells)
- A deep ancestry test

- Presented as your haplogroup (e.g., R1b, I, J2, etc.)
- Can be predicted through standard Y-DNA test, but some take it for confirmation

Ethnic
African:

- Y & mtDNA versions of the test – same test as other companies, but . . .
- African Ancestry (www.africanancestry.com) has African Lineage Database: 11,747 paternal & 13,690 maternal lineages from 160+ African populations to compare your results against
- Can link to geography or tribe, but 30% of paternal lines are European
- Others: e.g., Oppenheimer Clan Test/Origins of Britain (www.ethnoancestry.com)

Studies
Genographic Project (www.genographic.com):

- Defaults to Y-DNA for males and mtDNA for females
- Results presented as haplogroups

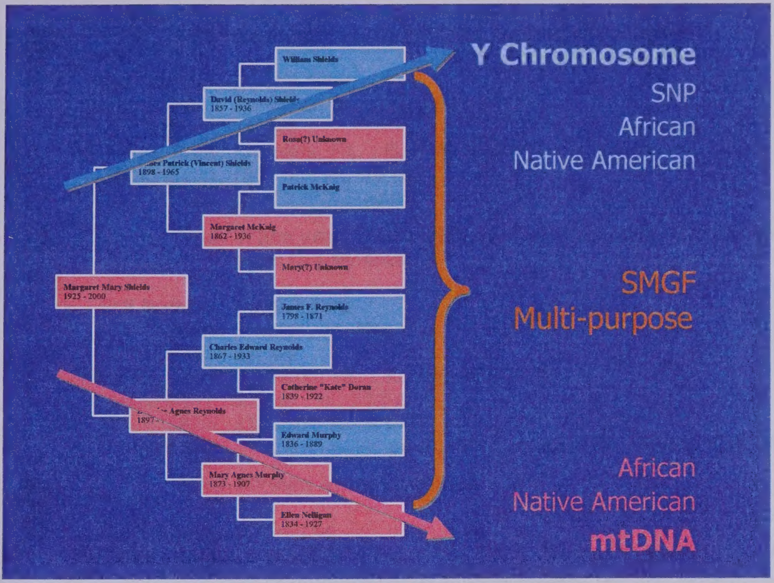
Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF):

- Aiming to collect 100,000 samples & family trees
- Correlating genetic (Y, mtDNA & autosomal) and genealogical data (dates, places, names prior to 1900)
- Query database by entering surname &/or results from commercial lab
- Obtain a kit or search your results at www.smgf.org (will show pre-1900 pedigrees of those who match you)

Multi-Purpose DNA Tests

- Nov '07: deCODEme (www.decodeme.com) & 23andMe (www.23andme.com)
- Expensive, but prices coming down
- Provide combination of ancestral, medical, physical trait, comparative/relationship, and raw data

Perhaps the most important point to remember about all these tests is that most only address certain portions of the family tree:

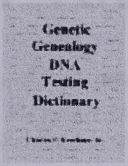

William Shields
David (Reynolds) Shields
1857 - 1936
Rosa(?) Unknown
es Patrick (Vincent) Shields
1898 - 1965
Patrick McKaig
Margaret McKaig
1862 - 1936
Mary(?) Unknown
Margaret Mary Shields
1925 - 2000
James F. Reynolds
1798 - 1871
Charles Edward Reynolds
1867 - 1933
Catherine "Kate" Doran
1839 - 1922
Agnes Reynolds
1897 -
Edward Murphy
1836 - 1889
Mary Agnes Murphy
1873 - 1907
Ellen Nelligan
1834 - 1927
Y Chromosome
SNP
African
Native American
SMGF
Multi-purpose
African
Native American
mtDNA

Resources:

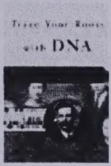
- GENEALOGY-DNA Mailing List: http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/other/DNA/GENEALOGY-DNA.html
- To find existing surname studies: search www.ysearch.org, www.ybase.org, www.smgf.org, and testing company sites (also, google: genealogy DNA surname – this combination will usually bring up relevant websites in first few hits)
- International Society of Genetic Genealogy: www.isogg.org
- *Trace Your Roots with DNA: Using Genetic Tests to Explore Your Family Tree* by Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak and Ann Turner
- The Genetic Genealogist blog: www.thegeneticgenealogist.com (includes free, downloadable eBook: "I Have the Results of My Genetic Genealogy Test, Now What?"
- DNA channel on RootsTelevision (videos): http://rootstelevision.com/players/player_dna.php
- Genetic Genealogy Articles: http://honoringourancestors.com/library.html#three and http://www.genetealogy.com

Print Save to Disk Email List to: Back to Title List

dna


19uu

Title: **Genetic genealogy DNA testing dictionary**
Call Number: IR 413.1 Ker
Author: Kerchner, Jr., Charles F.
Edition: 1st ed.
Publisher, Date: Emmaus, PA. : C. F. Kerchner & Associates, Inc. c2004., 19uu
Description: [80] p. : ill., 29 cm.
ISBN: 0917335015 (pbk.)


2004

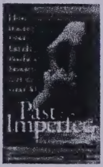
Title: **Trace your roots with DNA : using genetic tests to explore your family tree**
Call Number: I 929.1 Smo
Author: Smolenyak, Megan.
Edition: 1st ed.
Publisher, Date: Emmaus, Pa. : Rodale, c2004., 2004
Description: 272 p. : ill. , 23 cm.
ISBN: 1594860068 (pbk.)
Web Site: http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0419/2004014980.html

19uu

Title: **African American lives**
Call Number: DVD4-144
Publisher, Date: [Alexandria, VA.] ; PBS Home Video ; Hollywood, CA : distributed by Paramount Home Entertainment, [2006], 19uu
Description: 1 videodisc (ca. 240 min.) : sd., col. and b&w ; 4 3/4 in.
ISBN: 1415716943

2004

Title: **Unlocking your genetic history : a step-by-step guide to discovering your family's medical and genetic heritage**
Call Number: I 616.042 Sha
Author: Shawker, Thomas H.
Publisher, Date: Nashville, Tenn. : Rutledge Hill Press, c2004., 2004
Description: xi, 305 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1401601448 (pbk.)
Web Site: http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0416/2004006461.html


1999

Title: **Past imperfect : how tracing your family medical history can save your life**
Call Number: I 616.042 Dau
Author: Daus, Carol, 1958-
Publisher, Date: Santa Monica, Calif. : Santa Monica Press, c1999., 1999
Description: 240 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
ISBN: 1891661035

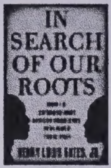
1995

Title: **Genetic connections : a guide to documenting your individual and family health history**
Call Number: I 613 Nel
Author: Nelson-Anderson, Danette L.
Edition: 1st ed.
Publisher, Date: Washington, MO : Sonters Pub., c1995., 1995
Description: xv, 301 p. : ill. (some col.) ; 28 cm.
ISBN: 096391541X (Wire-O-binding hardcover)

2007

Title: **Finding Oprah's roots : finding your own**

Call Number: I 929.2 Gat
Author: Gates, Henry Louis.
Edition: 1st ed.
Publisher, Date: New York, NY. : Crown Publishers, c2007., 2007
Description: 191 p. : ill. ; 20 cm.
ISBN: 0307382389



2009

Title: **In search of our roots : how 19 extraordinary African Americans reclaimed their past**

Call Number: I 929.2 Gat
Author: Gates, Henry Louis.
Edition: 1st ed.
Publisher, Date: New York : Crown Publishers, c2009., 2009
Description: viii, 438 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780307382405

New Website Section Offers Ideas For Your Touring Pleasure

Plenty of folks are staying closer to home these days, trading long-distance travel for day-trips and weekend excursions. On a new heritage travel section of our website (see sidebar), Historic Landmarks profiles a quirky, diverse selection of places tailor-made for people re-discovering Indiana's own delights.

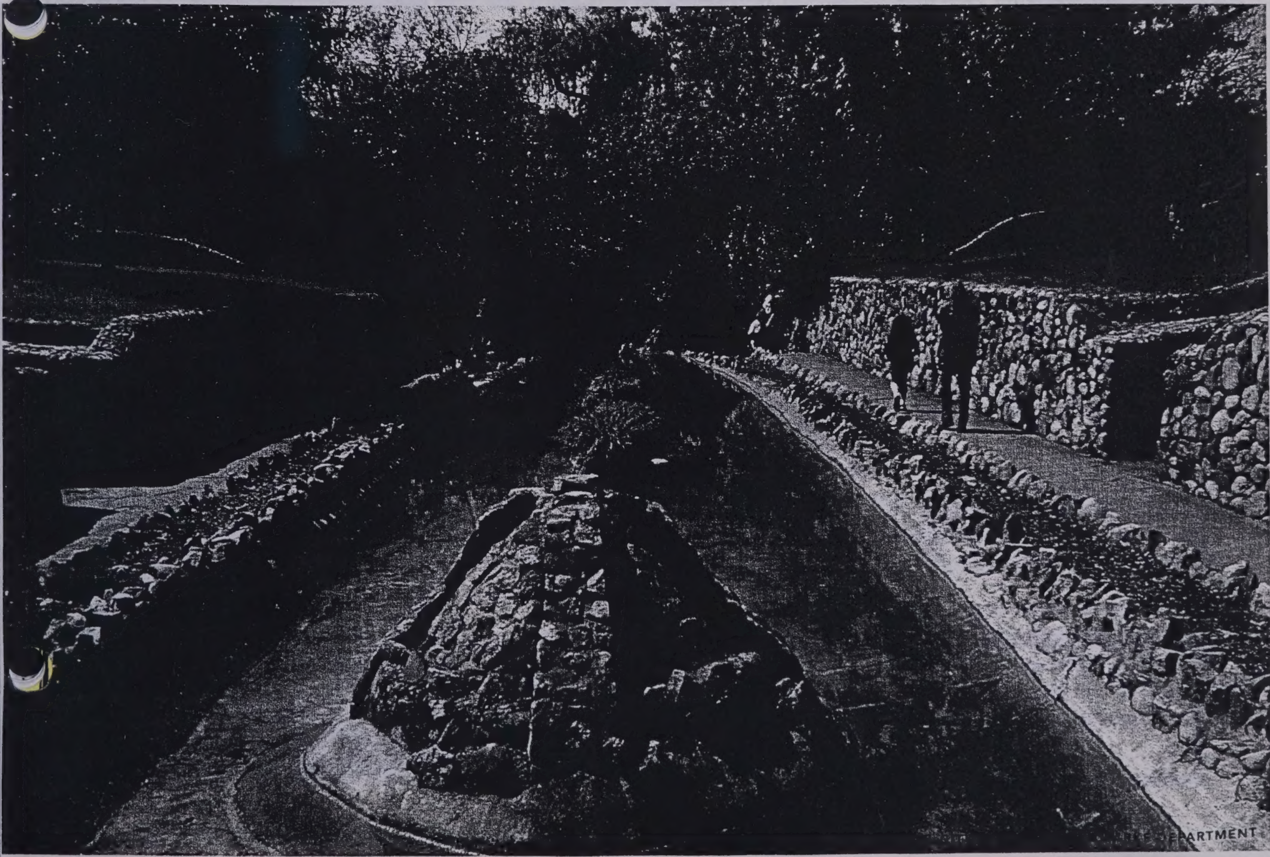
You'll find restaurants, theaters, shops, inns, museums, public sites, and more—a mixture of authentic historic places that remain nearly unchanged and destinations in restored landmarks.

For example, next time you're in the mood for a burger, skip the franchise establishments and head to Anderson's **Lemon Drop Drive-In.** Famous for its Onion Burgers, neon sign, and bright yellow exterior, the restaurant offers culinary and architectural treats for hungry people seeking an authentic 1950s diner experience.

Bill Pitts has owned the Lemon Drop since 1972 and still personally mans the grill. The restaurant doesn't offer curb service any more, but diners will find plenty to enjoy inside, where regulars fill the four booths and stools at the stainless steel counter (the restaurant seats only 27) to devour typical diner fare: flavored Cokes, fries, tenderloins, and the previously mentioned Onion Burgers.

The Lemon Drop, 1701 Mounds Road in Anderson, is open 10:30 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Saturday (closed holidays, two weeks in July, and at year's end). For more information, call 765-644-9055.

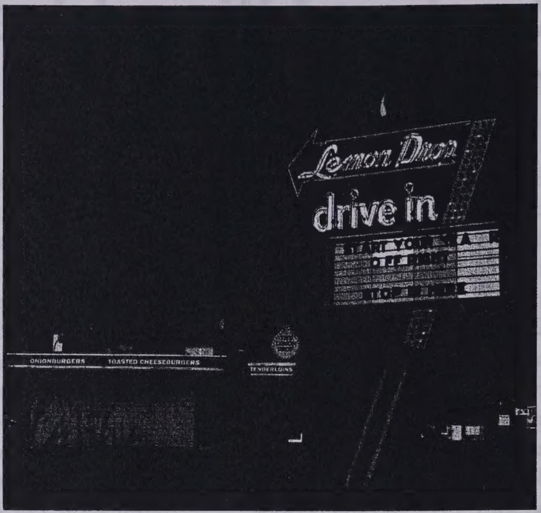
Contrasted with the Lemon Drop, **Stream Cliff Herb Farm** in Commiskey offers a vastly different



[illegible] DEPARTMENT

atmosphere, history, and cuisine.

The farm's history dates to 1836, when James Harmon built a barn and brick home on land granted to his father. Betty Manning's family took over the farm in the 1860s, and since then six generations have lived and worked on the property.



MARK SEAN ORR PHOTOGRAPHY

Reputedly visited by Confederate soldiers during John Hunt Morgan's raid through southern Indiana, the complex of nineteenth-century buildings today attracts visitors to cooking, craft and gardening classes, a country store, a greenhouse, a winery, and a tea room—all featuring farm-grown herbs and plants. Lush plantings include quilt-patterned gardens created in homage to Betty's grandmother.

Stream Cliff is open Wednesdays through Saturdays, April through mid-October. The winery remains open through December 31 and by appointment, January through March. Hours vary for the shops, gardens, tearoom, and winery so it's best to call or check the farm's website, www.streamclifffarm.com or 812-346-5859.

Natural materials became art in the hands of Works Progress Administration (WPA) laborers during the Great Depression. You can see one of the finest examples of WPA construction—for free—at **Battell Park** in Mishawaka, where workers created rock gardens using local fieldstone that qualify as folk art.

Visitors picnic, stroll, and sometimes conduct nuptials among the cascading waterfalls, fountains, loveseats, urns, an arched bridge, and walls along the Saint Joseph River. The fieldstone fantasy remains one of the largest and most intact WPA-built rock gardens in the state.

The park also features a nineteenth-century Civil War memorial and a 1927 bandshell, still popular for summer concerts and theater.

Battell Park is open 5 a.m. to midnight, May 1 through October 31. For information on concerts and other activities, call 574-258-1664 or email parks@mishawakacity.com.

Anderson's Lemon Drop Drive-In (above) offers the signature Onion Burger and an authentic '50s diner atmosphere.

Use our new heritage travel web section to find places worth a visit, including Mishawaka's Battell Park, site of an unusual folk art rock garden built by the WPA.

Indiana
Travel

May We Suggest...

HISTORIC LANDMARKS shares the inside scoop on Hoosier historic places worth a visit in a new section of our website. The heritage travel section offers information on each site, plus tools for filtering searches based on type of attraction and location. You can let the world know what you think after you visit by posting a comment or giving the place up to a handful of stars.

We've started with a sampling of 25 sites we think everyone must see—places to eat, sleep, visit, explore—and we'll add new destinations each month, so keep checking back (and post a comment or suggest favorites we should consider for the site). Go to the homepage at www.historiclandmarks.org and click on the lady with the binoculars!

John Brown

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2009 UPCOMING EVENTS

Genealogy Nuts
Monday, September 14th

The **Genealogy Nuts** meeting will be September 14th at 1:30 pm. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month at 1:30 pm. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. The next meeting will be at October 14th at 1:30 pm.

On October 5th the Genealogy Nuts will travel to the Indiana State Library (ISL) for a research trip. Members will meet at ISL at 9 am in the Genealogy Division. As part of the Family History Month celebration, ISL will have a program about Using City Directories at 11 am. Members can attend the program if they would like.

Tour of Danville South Cemetery
Saturday, September 19 at 2 pm

Join us on Saturday, September 19th at 2 pm for a **Tour of Danville South Cemetery.** The group will meet at the Mausoleum. Libbe Hughes and Cindy Rutledge will talk about the history of the cemetery and the type and preservation of tombstones. Examples of the work of local stonemasons Viquesney and Steele & Whyte will be examined. The tour will feature historic grave sites such as the Matlock Family who started the cemetery, Jacob & Esther Vandegrift (parents of Fanny Stevenson), Benjamin & Josephine Thomas, Leander Campbell and Otis Gulley (CNC Board President). Also military graves from War of 1812 and Civil War will be studied. Registration is required.

Indiana Marriage Records: Genealogy Treasures
Saturday, September 26 at 10 am

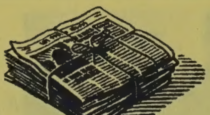
Marriage Certificate

Marriage records are a vital component in a genealogist's toolbox. They are often the oldest records that have survived, and the least likely to have restricted access, yet can be the most difficult to find. On Saturday, September 26th at 10 am, Meredith Thompson will speak about how Indiana marriage records have changed over the years and the various resources to locate them–including resources for Hendricks County. The program will be in the library's program room and registration is required.

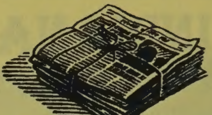
Since 1997 Meredith Thompson has been webmaster of the Hendricks County site for the USGenWeb Project, a website run by volunteers that compiles genealogy resources for every county in the country. She has also been involved with the Indiana Genealogical Society since 2000, managing their website and indexing records. Meredith used to work in the DPL's Indiana Room and now has her own business designing websites

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us



INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



Celebrate Archaeology Month in September

Archaeology
Month

Did you know that Indiana has a law which protects archaeological sites? Archaeological sites can be things like historic cabin sites, Native American earthwork sites, canal and other transportation related sites, and many more. Indiana currently has over 47,000 identified archaeological sites including several in Hendricks County. Over forty Indiana archaeological sites have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and one (Angel Mounds State Historic Site) is even a National Historic Landmark.

September is **Indiana Archaeology Month** sponsored by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA). The month provides an opportunity to celebrate and learn about Indiana archaeology. For more information, visit the Indiana Archaeology Month page at the Department of Natural Resources website www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3674.htm

The Indiana Room has several archaeology books in our collection that are fascinating. We also have archaeology handouts available for interested patrons to pick up. Have fun, celebrate archaeology and learn more about Indiana's cultural heritage!

September is Archaeology Month in Indiana

Our display cases will feature information about the early history of Indiana. Prehistory, early Indian tribes, and early English and French forts in Indiana will be highlighted. Early settlers left their mark and their early settlements are being located and excavated today. Stop by and study our display to sharpen your knowledge of early Indiana.

Hendricks County Probate Records Preservation Work Session
Saturday, October 17th - 9 am to 5 pm

Have you recently seen information about a project concerning Hendricks County records and wondered what was it about? The Indiana Genealogical Society (IGS), with the support of Hendricks County Clerk Cindy Spence, is coordinating volunteers and funds to preserve and digitize more than 50 boxes of probate records that are in the basement of the Hendricks County courthouse. IGS is looking for more volunteers to assist with the project and are seeking funds to help buy archival supplies and digitalization equipment. For more information about the project visit the IGS website at www.indgensoc.org/projects/records_preservation.php

On Saturday, October 17th, the Indiana Room will host a **Hendricks County Probate Records Preservation Work Session** in the library's program room. Representatives from IGS will bring some of the records to the library. Volunteers can help with the first stage of the project - unfolding and flattening documents, checking to make sure that the documents are in the correct packet, putting fragile document into protective sleeves and then putting the documents in acid free folders. The work session will be all day, but volunteers can come in and work for one hour or several hours. Starting at noon, there will be a lunch hour. An area will be provided for those who would like to bring in a sack lunch or they can go out. For more information, please contact the Indiana Room. Registration is requested.

Hendricks County Cemetery Art
Monday, October 19th at 7 pm

Local historian Libbe Hughes will discuss **Hendricks County Cemetery Art** on Monday, October 19th at 7 pm in the library's program room. The program will discuss how cemeteries have developed and changed over the years, local stonecutters, and explain different artistic styles of stones. Libbe will also show highlights of older and more elaborate cemetery art from Hendricks County cemeteries. Registration is required.

Trace Your Roots with DNA

by Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak

www.honoringourancestors.com and www.rootstelevision.com

What Is Genetic Genealogy

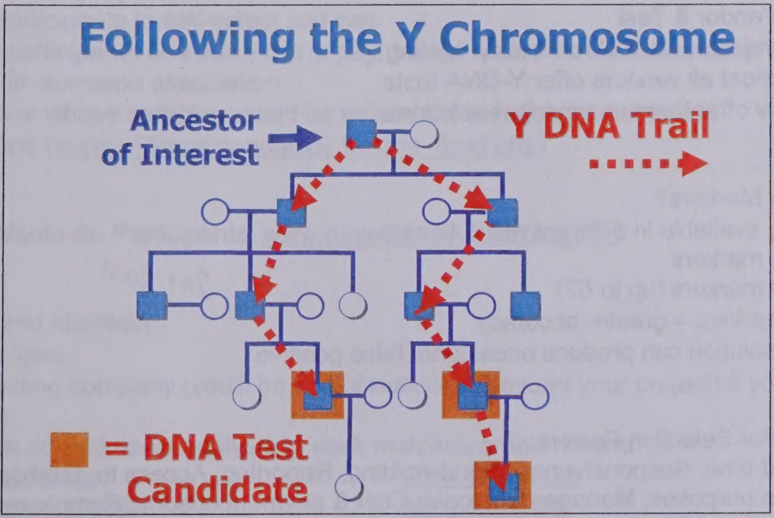
- DNA testing done for the purpose of learning about one's heritage
- Complement to traditional genealogical research
- Mostly used for surname studies to determine if people share a common ancestor

Why Do It?

- Confirm or uncover connections paper trail can't
- Solve personal history mysteries, especially uncertain parentage
- Verify traditional research
- Save time & effort in future research

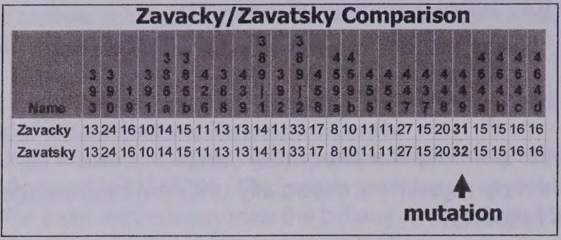
Most Popular: Y Chromosome Testing

- Passed from father to son through generations
- Line ends when male dies without issue or only has daughters
- Women have to find male proxy for testing
- Objective is usually to find a match



Y Chromosome Testing

- Results presented in alleles for particular markers (alleles = series of numbers each indicating how many times a particular pattern repeats itself at a specific location – or marker – on a chromosome); all values together = your haplotype
- When 2 or more people are tested, you look for (almost) identical results



Zavacky/Zavatsky Comparison

Name	393	390	19	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389|1	392	389|2	458	459a	459b	455	454	447	437	448	449	464a	464b	464c	464d
Zavacky	13	24	16	10	14	15	11	13	13	14	11	33	17	8	10	11	11	27	15	20	31	15	15	16	16
Zavatsky	13	24	16	10	14	15	11	13	13	14	11	33	17	8	10	11	11	27	15	20	32	15	15	16	16

mutation

DNA PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1. Define the Purpose

- Don't test in hope of finding something interesting!
- Develop hypothesis to test
- Be sure you really want to know – some have their theories disproved

2. Select Vendor & Test

- Most projects use Y chromosome testing
- And almost all vendors offer Y-DNA tests
- But they offer them at varying resolutions

How Many Markers?

- Testing available in different resolutions:
  - <15 markers
  - >30 markers (up to 67) 20+ Good
- More markers = greater accuracy
- Low resolution can produce occasional false positive

Other Vendor Selection Factors:

Turnaround time; Responsiveness/hand-holding; Reporting; Access to databases for comparison purposes; Management tools; Cost & payment options; Sample retention; Special services; Reputation for pushing the envelope

Testing Companies

- Best known: Family Tree DNA, Ancestry.com,
- Some other players: DNA Heritage, Oxford Ancestors, EthnoAncestry, African Ancestry, Roots for Real, Identigene, etc.
- Newer entrants: 23andMe, deCODEme, GeneTree, AfricanDNA, etc.

3. Recruit Participants

- 2 Aspects: finding and courting
- Can seek appropriate participants &/or "broadcast" to help them find you (e.g., websites, testing companies, open access databases, surname boards, etc.)
- Will have to determine who has "right" DNA for your project

"Right" DNA Depends on Project Scope

- Narrow – Do Jim & Bob share a common ancestor? – obvious participation
- Mid-Range – Do VA & MA Austin's share a common ancestor? – selective participation (mostly seek them out)
- Broad – Swanson surname – open participation (mostly broadcast)
- Open participation example (Williams): www.williams.genealogy.fm/dna_project.php
- Project communication examples (from ISOGG): www.isogg.org/dpc.htm

Who Pays? You Can . . .

- fund the study if you have deep pockets!
- allow participants to self-select and pay
- recruit participants and ask them to pay, but subsidize on a case by case basis
- work with surname association
- ask those whose samples would be redundant to "adopt" another line
- DNA fund (www.williams.genealogy.fm/dna_fund.php)

Nervous Would-Be Participants: www.davedorsey.com/dna.html

4. Report and Maintain

- Own project
- Own testing company (you'll be told of matches (beyond your project) if you sign release
- You can do additional analysis to seek matches or learn more

www.yhrd.org	www.ybase.org
www.ysearch.org	www.smgf.org
www.dna.ancestry.com	

Sharing Results

- More sharing is best for all & creates project momentum, but need to consider privacy!
- Many post project results under codes or name of earliest known ancestor

Resources:

- GENEALOGY-DNA Mailing List: http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/other/DNA/GENEALOGY-DNA.html
- To find existing surname studies: search www.ysearch.org, www.ybase.org, www.smgf.org, and testing company sites (also, google: genealogy DNA surname – this combination will usually bring up relevant websites in first few hits)
- International Society of Genetic Genealogy: www.isogg.org
- *Trace Your Roots with DNA: Using Genetic Tests to Explore Your Family Tree* by Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak and Ann Turner
- The Genetic Genealogist blog: www.thegeneticgenealogist.com (includes free, downloadable eBook: "I Have the Results of My Genetic Genealogy Test, Now What?"
- DNA channel on RootsTelevision (videos): http://rootstelevision.com/players/player_dna.php
- Genetic Genealogy Articles: http://honoringourancestors.com/library.html#three and http://www.genetealogy.com

- **Archaeological site of the month**- Established in 1930, Mounds State Park contains and preserves some of the finest examples of earthwork and mound building in the state. This is a unique Adena-Hopewell site with the largest mound, the "Great Mound," dating to circa 160 B.C. This complex and well-organized society had a trade system that reached as far as the Gulf of Mexico. The earthwork complex at the park has been investigated off and on archaeologically since the late 1960s, and many exciting and unique discoveries have been made as a result. For example, prehistoric pottery of unique type has been discovered there, as well as fascinating information regarding use of the earthworks in tracking the seasons and more. The archaeological resources (12-M-2) at this park are so important that the site has been placed in the National Register of Historic Places.

  The park has a rich historic background too, having been, among other things, an amusement park area in earlier times. In the early 19th century, a family of German immigrants, the Bronnenburgs, arrived and made the property their home. One of the sons built a two-story brick farmhouse that stands to this day. Constructed in the 1840s, virtually every bit of the house came from the surrounding woodlands. Today the park is managed and interpreted for all by the Department of Natural Resources. To learn more about the archaeological investigations and resources at the Park, go to http://arms.iweb.bsu.edu/RoI61.pdf.

View of the ditch of the Great Mound at Mounds State Park.

- **Indiana Archaeology Month**- Planning for Indiana Archaeology Month is still underway. The final call has now gone out for event hosts to get their information to the DHPA so that the official *Calendar of Events* can be wrapped up. We anticipate getting the Calendar online by mid-late August. In addition, continue to check the Archaeology Month webpage (http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3674.htm) for information regarding the official commemorative posters and t-shirts. September is going to be a great month to learn more about Indiana Archaeology!

This information is distributed via email by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA). This is meant to provide information on current archaeological topics and issues in which the DHPA is involved. An archive of past *Archaeology News* issues is available at http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3673.htm. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact our office at 317/232-1646.

DNR
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

INDIANA DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology News

- from the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA)

Aug. 2009

- **Hoosier Heritage Day** – Thursday, Aug. 13, is "Hoosier Heritage Day" at the Indiana State Fair and will be marked by special events and presentations that will celebrate a variety of historical aspects of Hoosier living. State Fair Boulevard will be packed with displays and presentations from a number of groups, including over 12 state agencies (including the DHPA) and 3 not-for-profits. There will be costumed interpreters, games and activities, and history clinics to teach fair goers about Indiana's rich tradition. For a schedule of events, go to http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/files/hp-Schedule_of_Events.pdf.

- **Artifact Roadshow**- Come to the Indiana State Fair on August 16, from 1-3 pm to participate in the DHPA's Artifact Roadshow. State Archaeologist Dr. Rick Jones and Amy Johnson, Archaeology Outreach Coordinator, will be available in the Amphitheater area behind the DNR building to identify historic and prehistoric artifacts. Feel free to bring an artifact (no fossils please), and they will help provide you with information on the item, its age, etc. Monetary values will not be provided. In addition, a variety of free archaeological handouts will be available to those who stop by. This event provides a good preview of the types of activities which will be available around the state during the following month, September, which is Indiana Archaeology Month.

- **Archeology Preservation Trust Fund**- We are pleased to announce that the first monies have been deposited in the Archeology Preservation Trust Fund. If you are interested in making a donation, feel free to contact our office. Information regarding the Fund may be accessed at http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/2764.htm and in the upcoming issue of *Preserving Indiana.*

September 9, 2009--Fort Wayne, IN, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Meeting Room "A", 7 p.m. "What's New at the Genealogy Center"

September 16, 2009--Auburn, IN, Willennar Genealogy Center of the Eckhart Public Library, 700 South Jackson Street, 7 p.m. "Peopling the Midwest--Patterns & Records"

September 25, 2009--Plainfield, IN, Plainfield-Guildford Township Public Library, 1120 Stafford Road, 11:15 a.m. "Preserving Local Records" Part of the Indiana Genealogical Society's "Society Management Seminar"--focus on preserving and accessing public records.

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

The society does not meet during the summer months. Mark your calendars for their first fall meeting, September 9, 2009 at 7 p.m. at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza.
Fort Wayne, IN.

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

Saturday, July 11, 2009, 12:00-6:00 p.m. at Historic Fort Wayne, 1101 Spy Run Avenue, Fort Wayne, IN. Event:

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street. We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West
Using US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Take an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Family History: Beyond the Basics, A Two Day Mini-Course

****

September brings the advanced course on research techniques on Friday and Saturday, September 18 and 19. Margery Graham, ICG and Steve Myers, MLS will share their expertise with a limited number of attendees. Sessions include Problem Solving, Probate Records, Land Records and Tax Lists, Military Records, Church Records, and Tracing Your Ancestors Across the Atlantic, as well as tours of the Genealogy Center, assisted research, and personal consultations. Cost is $50 for the two days. Expanded course descriptions and registration form will soon be at http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html .
Register early because space is limited.

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Second Annual Military Symposium

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Make plans now to attend the Genealogy Center's second annual Military Symposium, emphasizing Patriotic Lineage Societies, on Friday and Saturday, October 9 and 10. Speakers Ron Darrah, Curt Witcher, and Delia Cothrun Bourne will present "American Hereditary Military Societies: An Overview," "Keep Your Powder Dry: The Revolutionary War and Genealogy," "After Johnny & Billy Came Marching Home: Post-Service and Hereditary Societies of the American Civil War," "A Splendid Little War: Family History and the Spanish-American War," "The War To End All Wars: World War I Genealogy," and "Marching On: The 'Our Military Heritage' Website." See http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html in the next week for schedule and registration information.

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Coming Soon . . . Family History Month

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With October comes Family History Month, and true to form the Genealogy Center staff is planning 31 days of events to celebrate our shared passion for researching our heritage! Events will include sessions on research techniques and online sources, a spotlight on local church and architecture sources, and feature a segment on the Lincoln Collection (newly housed here at the Allen County Public Library), as well as our second annual Military Symposium. The month will finish with "Reconnecting Lost Links," the first International Black Genealogy Summit. For the calendar and more information about Family History Month programs, go to http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html in the next week and register for a least several of the program offerings. For the International Black Genealogy Summit, go directly to the following link
http://www.blackgenealogysummit.com/speakerlistregistration.html
. Click on the top link at the bottom of the page to see a complete list of offerings. You can also print off a form to register today at this site.

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher
August 19, 2009--Auburn, IN, Willennar Genealogy Center of the Eckhart Public Library, 700 South Jackson Street, 7 p.m. "Finding the World with WorldCat"

September 3, 2009--Little Rock, AR, Federation of Genealogical Societies Annual Conference, Little Rock Statehouse Convention Center,
5 p.m. "More Toys and a Bigger Sandbox: Future Possibilities with Digital Libraries"

September 5, 2009--Little Rock, AR, Federation of Genealogical Societies Annual Conference, Little Rock Statehouse Convention Center,
2 p.m. "Finding the World with WorldCat"

2. When working with an image, whether adding color, painting, cloning, erasing, etc., remember that you will in all likelihood be working with a mouse tool, and a mouse tool is not the easiest tool to manipulate.

3. Remember that no matter how hard you try, there are some images that cannot be fixed.

4. Always have a backup and save your original screen image as is.
Never save the corrections to the original photographic image file; always save the corrected image under a different file name. I usually make a duplicate copy of the image and work on that.

5. All computers are different! The computer at my desk is different from the computer at the next desk. Windows applications are different from Macintosh applications. A laser jet printer is different from an ink jet. The same photographic image will appear darker on a Windows computer than on a Macintosh.

6. There will be a variation in color from what you see on the screen and what is printed. Do a couple of test runs to become acquainted with your color printer.

7. Scan a photo for archival purposes at a minimum of 300 dpi (dots per inch) and save it as a TIFF (never a JPEG). If a photo is going to be used for a website or emailed, it may be reduced to 72 dpi and saved as a JPEG.

8. Don’t be afraid to experiment!

Next month: The tools you need for photo restoration.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Reframing Prints by Becky Schipper

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Most prints from the late 1800s to the late 1900s were on acidic paper. In addition, many of those prints were backed with cardboard and matted with an acidic mat. Many times the acid in these materials will burn into the print, causing it to turn brown and brittle.

Another common problem is referred to as foxing. This is when the print has mold that appears as brown spots on the face of the print.
Mold is more common when no mat or spacers were used in the framing.
It can be very expensive to have a conservator kill the mold and restore the paper. However, if you re-mat and replace the glass on a moldy print, further mold growth will be prevented.

Your print should be reframed to archival standards. This includes using pH neutral mats and backing boards, and attaching the print to the backing board with either pH neutral plastic mounts, or pH neutral hinges and adhesives. A mat or spacers should be used between the print and the glass.

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Tree Talks for August: Preserve Your Family Treasures

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What do you do with the original documents, antique quilts, and photographs that you acquire as the family's historian? Where do you put these materials and how do you make sure they are preserved for future generations? Rebecca Schipper, the Allen County Public Library's Preservationist, will answer some of these questions in her presentation "Preserving Family History: Basics of Care & Storage" on August 22, 2009, at 10 AM in Meeting Room A. Becky will discuss the correct storage and care of textiles, books, documents, and photos.
Mark your calendars for this free program! Register by calling
260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@acpl.info .

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When searching for a Confederate soldier of the Civil War, one might use service records, pension applications, and unit histories, but another excellent source of information is the microfilmed "Confederate Military Manuscripts." These primary source documents illustrate the effects of the war on the southern population. Within the series, a researcher may locate military enlistment rolls, battle reports, prisoner of war records, and order books, as well as discover family information in personal letters and diaries.

The set consists of 106 reels of film divided into four sections or series. Series A contains materials from the Virginia Historical Society, including the papers of Robert E Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and J.E.B. Stuart. Series B, from Louisiana State University, focuses on the western theater of the war. Series C features events west of the Mississippi River, with documents from the University of Texas at Austin. Series D concentrates on the eastern theater of the conflict, with sources from the University of Virginia Library. "The Guide to the Microfilm Edition of Confederate Military Manuscripts" (973.7 Sch34g), edited by Joseph T. Glatthaar, describes the contents of each reel in the set, but is not an index.

Among these content rich documents, for example, one can find the papers of Robert Taylor Scott. Prior to becoming the Attorney General of Virginia, he corresponded with various family members discussing matters such as weddings, visits, ailments, and the courtship of his future wife. Military papers within the manuscripts include a muster roll for the Texas Cavalry's, 1st Mounted Riflemen, Company C, which provides genealogical data on Sgt. Solomon H. Owens, who enlisted on May 7, 1861 and died June 15, 1861.

Personal letters found in the collection can also help military researchers document battlefield decisions. For example, Isaac "Ike" Jordan, of the 11th Mississippi Regiment, wrote his family concerning his time at Harpers Ferry and Manassas Junction. His account of the regiment's movements within Virginia and of his service to the Confederacy provides a personal report of the war, and helps the researcher understand military decisions as well as the fears and concerns of those fighting.

The "Confederate Military Manuscripts" is a valuable resource for southern historians and genealogical researchers. The first-hand accounts of daily life during that turbulent time give us a glimpse of the trials and conditions our ancestors experienced. The military records hidden within this source can also help us follow their service to the Confederacy.

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Technology Tip of the Month--Restoring Photographs using Adobe Photoshop Version 9.02 by Kay Spears

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We all have them. They're probably in a big old box under a bed or in a ratty old scrapbook that's seen better days. You know, those old photographs that are fading, cracking, and have water spots or crayon marks on them. Wouldn't it be nice to restore them? Easy to say, but harder to do, because if you have more than one that you want to restore, it's going to be a tedious, time consuming project. However, in the end, when you have a pristine photograph of your grandmother at age 18 gazing back at you, it will all be worthwhile.

Here are some beginning rules of thumb:

1. Raster and Vector: All photographic images are rasters when viewed on the computer monitor. Raster images are composed of individual elements, called pixels, arranged in a grid. Each pixel has a specific location and color. Vector graphics use geometric characteristics - lines and curves. Most company logos are Vectors. Mickey Mouse is a vector. Because computer displays are made of a grid of pixels, both vector and raster images are displayed as pixels on a computer monitor.

we will. An even better place to deposit your electronic family files is on WeRelate.org. Give it a look--it could be the answer to your electronic preservation needs.

Other news . . .

With this month's ezine, a new feature of "Genealogy Gems" is debuting: "Technology Tips." For the next several months, a very talented colleague here in the Genealogy Center will be writing about how to improve your digital images. I am looking forward to great, practical information about making captured images of people and documents clearer and more usable.

Finally, if you have electronic files, whether about a family, a record group, or a geographic area, and you want to ensure they are available in the future--preserved--think about sending the Genealogy Center a copy on disk.

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New England Missionary Families in Hawaii by Delia Cothrun Bourne

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Taking a long cruise to Hawaii may be a pleasant vacation to Americans now, but in the nineteenth century such a trip may have been motivated by a religious vocation to minister to, and convert, native Hawaiians.

The Genealogy Center has two volumes which provide a wealth of information on the people and activities of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

The first is "Missionary Album: Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the American Protestant Missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands" (996.9 H31), published by the Society in 1969. Along with detailed biographies and portraits of the missionaries are a map and descriptions of the various stations throughout the Islands. The arrivals of the twelve "Companies" of missionaries (1820-1848) are also listed, including departure and arrival ports and dates, ship's name with description, captain's name, and notes concerning the voyage. For example, the Third Company sailed on Captain Richard D. Blinn's "Parthian" from Boston in 1827, arriving in Honolulu in 1828.

The entry details the cost of passage for sixteen missionaries and four Polynesians, and notes that the ship carried material for two frame houses, a printing press and its accoutrements, and 40,000 Bible tracts printed in the Hawaiian language. The 1837-38 Eighth Company voyage was pleasant, with a cooperative captain who allowed Hawaiian seamen to tutor the missionaries in the language, culminating in public confessions of faith by six of the ship's crew. In contrast, food washed overboard on the Ninth Company's trip, 1840-41, resulting in a poor diet for the remainder of the voyage because the captain refused to replace it.

"Descendants of New England Protestant Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaiian Islands), 1820-1900: An Alphabetically Arranged Copy of Births, Marriages, and Deaths from the Records of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library" (996.9 R44D) includes the same listings of the missionary Companies, along with arrivals of individuals, 1823-1894. Family groups are listed by surname, and include parents and children with vital record dates and places. One can then trace the descendants of each child for several generations, following families back to the mainland, or to foreign countries.

Married daughters will be listed under their husband's surname. An every name index also makes it possible to begin with a descendant and trace back to the missionary ancestors. Both of these volumes could assist in breaking down a wall in the research of missionary ancestors.

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Confederate Military Manuscripts

by Melissa Shimkus

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From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Friday, July 31, 2009 11:31 PM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 65, July 31, 2009

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 65, July 31, 2009

In this issue:
*To Publish is to Preserve
*New England Missionary Families in Hawaii *Confederate Military Manuscripts *Technology Tip of the Month--Restoring Photographs using Adobe Photoshop Version 9.02 *Preservation Tip of the Month--Reframing Prints *Tree Talks for August: Preserve Your Family Treasures *Family History: Beyond the Basics, A Two Day Mini-Course *Second Annual Military Symposium *Coming Soon . . . Family History Month *Librarians on Parade *Area Calendar of Events *Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

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To Publish is to Preserve
by Curt B. Witcher

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I believe many frequently forget that one of the best ways of preserving information is to disseminate that data. In so many ways, to publish is to preserve. If you publish data about your family and the research you have done, and further, if you include references to your sources--and maybe even digital copies of the evidence upon which you based your research conclusions--you are preserving that data for future users.

Over the years, I have encountered numerous researchers who are frustrated that a vital record is missing the given name of an ancestor or that an official document (or its transcription) contains a variant or misspelling of a surname. "How can I get that changed?" and "Who can I write to in order to update that document?" are frequent questions. Since we can't change original records and published materials (and it probably would be imprudent for us to do so anyway), the best answer is to publish the correct data--publish the complete information. So publishing not only preserves data but publishing also preserves our thoughts and opinions about, and evaluation of, that data.

We hear people wonder out loud, often with a tone of regret, if anyone a few years from now will remember Grandpa’s stories, or recall Aunt Tillie’s favorite way of describing a summer rainstorm. We can assure that our family stories are preserved by recording them and publishing them. Today’s technology gives us so many free and near-free options--we truly have little excuse not to publish.

Self publishing the traditional way with paper can be done for pennies. Web publishing can be done even more economically. When you publish on paper, make sure a copy gets to a library that will catalog, preserve, and make your work accessible to interested researchers. Libraries such as the Family History Library in Salt Lake City and the Allen County Public Library’s Genealogy Center in Fort Wayne are excellent repositories for such works. Sending a copy to both libraries is a super way to preserve your work. When you publish on the web, make sure you have an electronic copy that is on a website maintained and accessed by many. Just keeping the electronic work to yourself orphans it if/when something happens to you. A family or community website more completely ensures the file(s) will be available longer than

Isolating the problem with missing genealogical data

Published Tuesday August 4th, 2009

Roots to the Past

B2 Diana Lynn Tibert

Some individuals are mysterious. For whatever reason, they leave scant evidence they existed. At times, it might feel as if they didn't want to leave a footprint in history and wanted only to escape into anonymity. Or maybe they simply lived by meagre means.

The trouble finding information on these mysterious individuals can leave a hole in an otherwise perfect genealogy. Call them brick walls or elusive family members, either way, the best method I have found to dig up data is to isolate the problem.

By focusing attention on a particular individual, avenues that haven't been utilized might be discovered. The key is to consider the possibilities.

The first step is to write down the person's name, various spellings of that name and names they might otherwise be known by. If as a child the person was orphaned or simply lived for a time in another household, note that surname. For some reason, they may have adopted it.

Next, add everything you know about the individual: date and place of birth, parents' and siblings' names, marriage information, children, occupation and date and place of death. Include the sources for this information. Then make a list of the information you don't have but would like to.

Before you go any further, ask yourself if this information makes sense. For example, if the person was born in 1876 and their mother died in 1875, there's a mistake somewhere. Or if the individual was born in 1856 and their brother died in 1865 at the age of 78, something is amiss.

Re-examine the information and prove to yourself once again that this person belongs with this family and not in another family group.

Re-check the original sources of the data to see if additional information can be found that was overlooked the first time. Perhaps three lines away from where a marriage was entered in a church record, the person stood as a witness for a relative.

Analyze which records might hold the key pieces of information for unlocking the mystery.

It might be in a brother's will, nephew's obituary, sister's death certificate, mother's headstone, a story in the local paper about their success in a distant community or in a neighbour's land grant.

Unmarried individuals are more difficult to track than those who married. This might reduce their public records to two: birth and death.

If they didn't own land, they might be found living with family members or neighbours. If they were financially, physically or mentally challenged, they might have lived in a poor house or other facility.

Researchers must also consider the possibility that the individual was incarcerated or had abandoned their family for another life or spouse.

Next, start asking questions. Did they die young? Did they move from the community, province or country? What was going on in the world when they lived? Could they have participated in a war or succumbed to an epidemic?

Researcher's File

Seeking information on the descendants of William Sharp Ritchie and Victoria Johanna Avery of Moncton, N.B. They had four sons: John William, William, James Richard and Frederick Avery; two daughters: Eda (Ada) and Eleanor Francis May Ritchie. Their births ranged from 1866 to 1881 from Moncton to Saint John, Kansas and back to Moncton. Contact: Katherine Dubin, 9886 - 156th Street, Surrey, B.C., V3R 4L3; owlshoot@uniserve.com

Diana Lynn Tibert is a freelance writer living in Milford, N.S. Submit a query. It's free!: RR#1 Milford, Hants County, N.S., B0N 1Y0; e-mail: tibert@ns.sympatico.ca.

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Logged in visitors may comment on articles, enter contests, manage home delivery holds and much

genealogists. The officers are perhaps not as careful with surname spelling as you and I might be. You might want to become a bit creative when searching for names, especially for those that might have unusual spellings.

The Burr Oak Cemetery headstones may be found at http://burroakmemorial.com.

Indiana Genealogical Society to Digitize Boxes of Court Records

The Indiana Genealogical Society, with the support of Hendricks County Clerk Cindy Spence, is coordinating volunteers and funds to preserve and digitize 25 boxes of probate records that are in the basement of the Hendricks County courthouse in Danville, Indiana. These records date from 1824 (when the county was founded) to 1899 and have never been microfilmed, indexed or otherwise been accessible to the public. They contain valuable information about the lives of some of the county's earliest settlers.

The genealogical society says it could use additional volunteers and donations for the project, which will make the digitized records available to the public free of charge.

Details may be found at http://www.indgensoc.org/projects/records_preservation.php.

Update: New Archivist of the United States Nominee: David Ferriero

Yesterday I reported that rumors were floating around that David Ferriero would be nominated as the next Archivist of the United States. Those rumors are now confirmed: President Barack Obama has announced that he plans to nominate David Ferriero to head the National Archives and Records Administration, White House officials have said.

If confirmed as the new U.S. Archivist, Ferriero would be responsible for working to improve how the government tracks and maintains its electronic records. NARA is putting in place its next-generation Electronic Records Archive system, estimated to cost more than $550 million.

Ferriero reportedly is highly regarded by the library community and the immediate response has all been positive. New York Public Library's Board of Trustees Chair Catherine Marron lauded the pick and said "the entire country will benefit from his experience and wisdom."

Ferriero currently is the director of the New York Public Libraries where he is responsible for collection strategy; conservation; digital experience; reference and research services; and education, programming and exhibitions. He has been director since June 2007.

Prior to that, he was the chief executive of NYPL's Research Libraries for three years and as the University Librarian and vice provost for library affairs at Duke University. Prior to that, he spent 31 years on the staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology libraries.

Mr. Ferriero's nomination is timely: the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, which monitors the archives, has been scrutinizing the disappearance of significant documents and records from the Clinton administration, including personal information of one of former Vice President Al Gore's three daughters. Those records were created during the Clinton administration and then disappeared during the Bush administration.

1920: Alcona – Wexford

To summarize, the years 1897-1918 and 1920 are now complete for the entire state. 1919 is also complete, except for the 10 counties listed above. Detroit and Wayne County are complete for the entire run of 1897-1920. To link directly to the death records collection on Seeking Michigan, click here: Michigan Death Records, 1897-1920.

There are other collections online at Seeking Michigan but the death records are a very significant development for Michigan researchers.

Family Tree Maker 2010

The program hasn't formally been announced yet but a page on the Ancestry.com online store has appeared and gives details about the new version of Family Tree Maker. The page looks a bit "incomplete" so I am not sure if the folks at Ancestry.com really meant for the page to become public just yet or not. In any case, it is there and you can see the new features being added to Family Tree Maker 2010:

- Easy family tree download from Ancestry.com – Import your Ancestry.com family tree, along with attached photos.
- Improved organization – Enjoy new ways to organize photos and other media.
- Slideshows – Create slideshows from photos in your tree.
- Family books – Publish beautiful keepsakes and books to share with friends and family.
- Standard source templates – Cite the right information every time.
- A new person view – View relationships within the context of your entire family tree.
- Scanner support – Add photos directly from your scanner.
- Family migration paths – View timelines and interactive maps highlighting events and places in your ancestors' lives.
- Better Performance – Experience faster load times and navigation.
- Training Tutorial for Family Tree Maker 2010 (included on Family Tree Maker disk)
- 14-day free trial subscription to Ancestry.com. Search the world's largest online repository of family history records

Burr Oak Cemetery Database Now Online

I have written several times recently (http://www.google.com/cse?cx=003715150024579880844%3Aulyzue1ivzu&ie=UTF-8&q=+Burr+Oak&sa=Search) about the tragedy of the Burr Oak Cemetery near Alsip, Illinois. The news services have also been full of stories about the cemetery. As many as 300 graves at Burr Oak Cemetery near Alsip may have been dug up and the remains dumped so the plots could be resold. To help families search for their loved ones' graves, the Cook County Sheriff's office is building a database so families can search for images of headstones. The new database is sponsored by Chicago Tribune and the information has been entered by police officers, mostly those from the Cook County Sheriff's department.

The new online site allows you to search the sheriff's database by name, and browse by decade and year. The site presently contains photographs of over 9,500 headstones of those interred in the cemetery, which are all available to view online. The sheriff's office created the database and will continue to update with additional photos of the nearly 100,000 graves at the cemetery.

From the homepage, you can either search for a specific surname, or browse the stones by decade of death. Keep in mind that the data was entered by police officers, not by trained

Royal Historical Society Bibliography Web Site is Changing to Paid Subscriptions

The Royal Historical Society Bibliography web site (http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl/) recently announced that it is converting from a free web site to a for-pay subscription site. The change will take place on January 1, 2010 so you have a lot of time left to use the free site.

The Royal Historical Society Bibliography web site contains an excellent database comprised of articles and books and extending back to the 1930s/1940s. It covers all periods of British and Irish history. For information, go to http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl/docs/news.html.

Michigan Death Records Available at Seeking Michigan

The following announcement was written by the Michigan History Foundation, owners of the "Seeking Michigan" web site:

The Michigan death records collection at Seeking Michigan, covering the years 1897 to 1920, is now largely complete. With the records added recently, there are now more than 960,000 certificates available for free at this site, meaning that the project is now 99% complete.

"A FASCINATING LIFE AND TERRIFIC STORY"

One particularly interesting death record is for John Horn, Jr. You wouldn't know it from his death certificate, but Horn was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1874 "for his heroic exploits in rescuing men, women and children from drowning in the Detroit River." According to his 14 April 1920 obituary in the Detroit News, Horn was credited with 135 rescues from the Detroit River – an amazing number and achievement. As a younger man following the Civil War, Horn also, interestingly, was an outfielder for the Detroit Base Ball Club, one of the very early baseball clubs here in Michigan.

From Horn's death certificate, we can see he was born in Devonshire, England in 1843, died in Detroit on 12 April 1920 and was buried in Woodmere Cemetery in Detroit. Both of Horn's parents' names are also revealed, including his mother's maiden name. Not surprisingly, his Congressional Medal of Honor, life-saving accolades and early baseball career are not mentioned on the certificate; this example illustrates that there is so much more to someone's life than just the certificate of his or her death. An early baseball career, saving 135 lives, the Congressional Medal of Honor – what a fascinating life and terrific story!

SEEKING MICHIGAN DEATH RECORDS PROJECT IS 99% COMPLETE

So what years and counties are now here at Seeking Michigan? This digital project is based on the Library's collection of microfilmed Michigan death records from 1897-1920. Of the 302 rolls of microfilm, only one has not yet been added to the site; this roll includes records from 1919 for Lenawee, Livingston, Luce, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta and Menominee Counties. Outside of these records, there are a few additional problematic records that will be added in the near future. Again, this death records collection is now 99% complete.

The list below details what records are currently available; [incomplete] means that 1919 Lenawee County is not yet fully loaded, not that the whole run of counties listed is incomplete.

1897-1918: Alcona – Wexford

1919: Alcona – Lenawee [incomplete] Midland – Wexford

The company changed its name from The Generations Network to Ancestry.com Inc last month, apparently in preparation for the IPO.

The present Ancestry.com has many owners, but the majority stake is held by Spectrum Equity Investors, a media/communications firm, which paid about $300 million for its share of the company. (Note that the IPO only plans to raise about $75 million.) The other investors include Sorenson Media, CMGI@Ventures and EsNet Group.

Some highlights of the company, from its S-1:

- Almost one million paying subscribers around the world as of June 30, 2009.
- Rrevenues have increased from $122.6 million in 2004 to $197.6 million in 2008, a CAGR of of 12.7 percent.
- Has invested about $80 million to date in making the genealogy content available to subscribers, to acquire or license, digitize, index and publish additional records.
- Spectrum holds about 67 percent of the outstanding shares of its common stock
- For six month of 2009, it had revenues of $99.9 million with profits of $8.18 million, compared to $87.4 million revenues in first six month of 2008 and profits of $1.24 million.
- The potential introduction of the TV show "Who Do You Think You Are?" in U.S. in early 2010, following a similar show on BBC in 2006.

Statistics from the Ancestry.com IPO

One of the interesting things about an SEC filing is that outsiders, for the first time, get a glimpse of a corporation's internal finances. It is interesting to me to note that Ancestry.com has nearly a million paying customers and each of those customers pays an average of $16.09 per month.

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- Spectrum holds about 67 percent of the outstanding shares of its common stock
- For six month of 2009, it had revenues of $99.9 million with profits of $8.18 million, compared to $87.4 million revenues in first six month of 2008 and profits of $1.24 million.
- the potential introduction of the TV show “Who Do You Think You Are?” in U.S. in early 2010, following a similar show on BBC in 2006.
- Depending on the size of the offering, we may be required to use 25% of the net proceeds we receive to repay a portion of the amount outstanding under our credit facility (lenders include CIT Lending Services Corporation)
- This credit facility has a maturity date of December 5, 2012 and had an outstanding balance of approximately $117.1 million and an interest rate of approximately 4.1% as of June 30, 2009.
- Our average monthly revenue per subscriber was $16.09 in 2008.
- As of June 30, 2009, we had $62.5 million of total liquidity, comprised of $52.6 million in cash and cash equivalents and the ability to borrow $9.9 million under our revolving credit facility.
- On December 5, 2007, in connection with the Spectrum investment, the operating company entered into a credit facility with a syndicate of lenders consisting of a $140.0 million term loan and $10.0 million revolving commitment with a syndicate of lenders.

GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

AUGUST 2009

Footnote.com

The 1930 US Census is one of the most powerful resources available to anyone who wants to learn more about their ancestors. During the month of August, we're giving everyone free access to Footnote.com's one-of-a-kind, interactive 1930 US Census. With Footnote's interactive census, viewing, downloading and printing images from the census are just the beginning. You can also add images and comments, spotlight interesting finds, create pages for your ancestors and tell their stories.

What you can learn about your ancestors in the 1930 Census:

- Where they lived
- Who they lived with
- When and where they were born
- What they did for a living
- And much more...

The following articles are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and are copyright 2009 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at http://www.eogn.com.

Michigan Genealogical Council Creates a Human Barrier around the Michigan Historical Center

The Michigan Genealogical Council today sent a strong message to the governor. Nearly 400 people gathered at the state Capitol to protest a proposal by Gov. Jennifer Granholm to break up the genealogical collections at the Michigan Historical Center. After several speakers spoke of the need to preserve the collection in one central location, people gathered for the rally began to march a few blocks to the center and library.

We're primarily worried about them closing the current Michigan Historical Center and moving the library collection to MSU" said Tom Koselka of The Michigan Genealogical Council. In a strong sign of opposition, the Michigan Genealogical Council and supporters created a human barrier around the entire Michigan Historical Center, which they say will limit library access if moved. "If the collection is dispersed, in some cases you might have to go to Grand Valley state to get some," Koselka said. There is no word whether or not Governor Jennifer Granholm was aware of the protest. However, it was well covered by the news media.

Ancestry.com Files For $75 Million IPO

Those who watch the genealogy "industry" have been expecting this for years: Ancestry.com has filed for an IPO and plans to raise about $75 million in the offering, according to an SEC filing. The company, founded in 1983 and based in Provo, Utah, plans to list on Nasdaq or NYSE under the symbol ACOM, and Morgan Stanley and BofA Merrill Lynch are the lead underwriters.

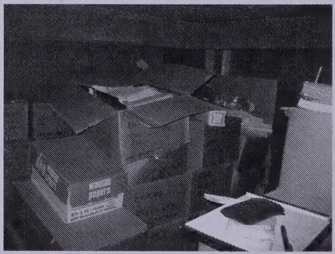
Records Preservation Project—
Hendricks County Probate Records 1824-1899

Make checks payable to:
Indiana Genealogical Society
and send to: IGS, P.O. Box 10507, Ft. Wayne, IN 46852-0507
Or donate online—visit
www.indgensoc.org/projects.php

The Indiana Genealogical Society has started working on boxes of probate records that date back to the county's founding in 1824. These boxes have been stored in the basement of the Hendricks County courthouse, and the records have never been microfilmed, indexed or otherwise made accessible to the public.

The project is being done in 2 stages:

1) Unfold the records and place them in acid-free folders and storage boxes, to prevent further damage.
2) Digitize and index the records, then give copies of the data to the courthouse and local libraries as well as placing them on the Indiana Genealogical Society website where they can be viewed for free.



(probate records in the courthouse basement)

If you have...

- A little time in your schedule—as little as an hour a week—to work on the records at the Hendricks County Government Center in Danville (weekdays 8 am to 4 pm)

OR

- A little money to donate to the Indiana Genealogical Society to purchase supplies for this project (contributions are tax-deductible)

...you can help!

For More Information, Contact:

Meredith Thompson
Phone: (317) 272-6806
E-mail: webmaster@indgensoc.org

rev. 9 August 2009

Indiana Genealogy and Local History Fair
October 24, 2009

Noon-1:30 PM
Book Signing with Nine Indiana Authors/Illustrator
Hosted by the Indiana Historical Bureau

Dr. James Madison, Speaker
Slinging Doughnuts for the Boys; Heartland; Bloomington Past to Present; Eli Lilly: a Life

Dr. Nicole Etcheson, Speaker
The Emerging Midwest; Bleeding Kansas

Jeannie Regan-Dinius, Speaker
Underground Railroad Research in Select Indiana Counties; Finding Indiana Ancestors: a Guide to Historical Research

Teresa Baer, *Finding Indiana Ancestors: a Guide to Historical Research*

Brian Hasler, Author, and **Angela Gouge**, Illustrator
Casper and Catherine Move to America: an Immigrant Family's Adventure, 1849-1850

Lucy Jane King,
Madame President: 1901-1905 Nellie Fairbanks, Path Finder to Politics for American Women

Connie Rendfeld, *Peopling Indiana: the Ethnic Experience*

Ashley Ransburg, *Evie Finds Her Family Tree*

All Speakers will be signing books after their presentations.
Please contact the Indiana State Library Genealogy Division, 317-232-3689, for a complete schedule of events.

Contact Indiana Historical Bureau regarding this book signing, 317-232-2535 or e-mail ihb@history.in.gov.
Advance orders of the books listed above are encouraged.

John Brown

Indiana Genealogy & Local History Fair

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2009
9:00 A.M. – 3:30 P.M.

THE INDIANA STATE LIBRARY WILL HOST AN *INDIANA GENEALOGY AND LOCAL HISTORY FAIR* IN DOWNTOWN INDIANAPOLIS.
ADMISSION IS FREE AND OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

VISIT THE TABLES IN THE "MIDWAY" TO COLLECT INFORMATION FROM GENEALOGICAL AND LOCAL HISTORY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIANA LIBRARIES, AND SHOP THE COMMERCIAL VENDORS.

Three **FREE** programs will be offered throughout the day. The speakers will be on hand for book signings after each program. Additional Indiana authors will also be present at a special group signing at 12:00 p.m. Fair attendees will receive a 20% discount on purchases from the Indiana Historical Bureau book shop.

A Grave Matter in Indiana presented by Jeannie R. Regan-Dinius
9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Indiana Author's Room

Women in Nineteenth-Century Indiana presented by Nicole Etcheson
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Indiana Author's Room

Pioneer Migration into Indiana presented by James H. Madison
1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. Indiana Author's Room

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY ♦ WWW.LIBRARY.IN.GOV
315 W. OHIO STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, IN ♦ (317) 232-3689

Finding Your Patriot: Basic Sources for Starting Revolutionary War Research

Successfully engaging in military research is often an important part of a genealogical endeavor, and it certainly ranks among the most interesting. Finding a revolutionary war ancestor holds special appeal for many people because of the prestige of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and the satisfaction of having an ancestor who participated in the struggle which helped create the freedoms we enjoy today.

In beginning Revolutionary War research, it is important to review the basics regarding military records. Specifically, recall the major types of military records, review what kinds of information can be obtained from each, and then begin to apply that knowledge to the Revolutionary War era.

There are four major types of military records: service records, pension records (including bounty land), claim records, and military histories. Service records, in the most general sense, are any documents that indicate that a particular person or persons served in one of the branches of the armed services. Most individuals think of muster rolls first when looking for an example of a service record. Pension records are the documents that relate to payment by the government for military service rendered or disability suffered as a result of military engagement. Disability suffered can include loss of life, in which case a person's spouse or dependents would file for the pension. Claim records are those documents generated when individuals make claims against the government for loss of real or personal property as a result of military actions or engagements, or for compensation due because of military activity. Military histories are those monographs, daybooks, and diaries, which chronicle the people and events surrounding a particular engagement or war. They can be as specific as the particular battles and hardships of a regiment as seen through the eyes of an individual soldier, or as general as the history of an entire campaign or war.

While a myriad of primary and secondary sources are available for researching in the Revolutionary War era, considering some of the larger and more accessible record groups and publications for the major record types or classes of records is a prudent manner in which to begin searching for a patriot ancestor. Indeed, some military experts claim that the overwhelming majority of revolutionary war participants are referenced in some fashion in at least one of the following four sources. These four sources, incidentally, correspond quite nicely to the four major types of military records.

The first source to consult is the *DAR Patriot Index* (Washington, D.C.: National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 1994, Centennial Edition). This publication contains data for both men and women who provided service to the patriots' cause between 1774 and 1783. The service and identity of these individuals have been documented by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution from 1890 to 1990. In an alphabetical listing, a researcher can obtain nativity and death data for the principle parties as well as information on spouse, rank, area of service, and the state for which the patriots served or where they lived. When military service is not indicated, abbreviations for civil service (e.g., sheriff, juror, town clerk, etc.) or patriotic service (a smith who provided services to the military, legislator, furnishing a substitute, etc.) are given. For a soldier who received a revolutionary war pension, the abbreviation "PNSR" appears after his name; if a soldier's children received a pension, the abbreviation "CPNS" is used; if a soldier's widow received a pension, the abbreviation "WPNS" is used. In some important respects, the *DAR Patriot Index* is a type of service record index for the Revolutionary War.

The second source to consult is an index to the pensions given for Revolutionary War service. There are two major indexes one can consult: the *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications* (Washington, D.C.: National Genealogical Society, 1966) and the "Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files" (Waynesboro, TN: The National Historical Publishing Company, 1991-92). The older publication, the *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications*, is available in many libraries and record repositories and is an easy-to-use, quick reference work to determine whatever pension papers are available for a potential ancestor. In addition to the veteran's name is the state for which the person served or where he lived as well as bounty land warrant (LBWt), survivor (S), widow (W), or rejected (R) pension numbers. With this information, you can request and view the actual pension papers microfilmed by the National Archives. The newer publication, the *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, is an alphabetical listing of genealogical abstracts taken from the National Archives microfilm publication entitled *Selected Records from the Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications Files* (record series M805). This four-volume publication goes a bit further than the general index mentioned above, in that it provides actual data from the pension files. The first three volumes of the work have, in alphabetical order by principal party, the abstracted genealogical data from the revolutionary war applicants' files, while the fourth volume is an every-name index to the other three. These abstracts include references to Virginia half-pay claims as well as to state pension and bounty land.

The third source, a source for checking claim records for the Revolutionary War, is entitled *Pierce's Register* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973). Originally published as a government document in 1915 and subtitled a *Register of the Certificates Issued by John Pierce, Esquire, Paymaster General and Commissioner of Army Accounts for the United States, to Officers and Soldiers of the Continental Army under Act of July 4, 1783,* this work provides the certificate number, the veteran to whom the certificate was issued, and the amount of the claim. While you might be initially disturbed by the apparent lack of personal or identifying information, browsing the prefatory material will uncover a table of certificate numbers. In many instances, this table will provide much more identifying data. A couple of examples are given below.

> No. of Certificate.................To Whom Issued 1930-1936.............................Officers of Van Heers' Regiment, paid to December, 1783. 22639-25331..........................First Regiment and Old Third of New Jersey, under Col. Albert Ogden, paid to November 4, 1783; John Blair, agent. 27564-31208..........................First Regiment, Massachusetts, Col. J. Vose; Eggleston, paymaster, agent.

The fourth source to consult when attempting to locate data on a potential revolutionary war ancestor is what some might call a "sleeper"—a source you will probably not stumble across when conducting military research. Indeed, it is a source which does not have the words military, revolutionary war, pension, or service in its title. It is simply called *The American Genealogical—Biographical Index to American Genealogical, Biographical and Local History Materials* (Middletown, Conn.: The Godfrey Memorial Library, 1952-) searchable at Ancestry.com. Along with that, however, you can find some real Revolutionary War treasures. Originally published as *The American Genealogical Index* and still known in many circles as the *Rider Index* after its original editor, Fremont Rider, this work indexes New England family, church, and town histories; county and town histories of other eastern states; and numerous revolutionary war related publications. Among the Revolutionary War titles indexed in this multivolume source (more than 180 volumes in its reprinted form) you can find compilations such a *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, Soldiers, Sailors, 1775-1783*; *Rolls and Lists of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, 1775-1783*; *Muster and Payrolls of the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783* (from the collections of the New York Historical Society); and *600 Revolutionary Soldiers Living in Georgia in 1827-8,* to mention a few. This multivolume work indexes every name in the compilations it covers.

Hence, when beginning to search for that patriot ancestor using the *DAR Patriot Index*, either of the two indexes to Revolutionary War pension and bounty land applications—*Pierce's Register* and *The American Genealogical-Biographical Index to American Genealogical, Biographical and Local History Materials*—will provide access to a significant number of service, pension, claim, and history records and compilations. It is a wonderful way to begin Revolutionary War research.

While the four categories of military records are significant, it would be a disservice not to mention at least some of the records and compilations that might be classed in an "other" category.

A number of quite excellent guides to military records in general and Revolutionary War records in particular are rather widely available to researchers. One of the best of these guides is a publication entitled U.S. Military Records: A Guide to Federal and State Sources, Colonial America to the Present by James C. Neagles (Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1994). This work not only provides meaningful descriptions and examples of numerous military records, it is of great assistance in locating those records for the purposes of personal research inspection. The first part of the text, devoted to record definition and description, is richly illustrated with copies of actual documents. The rest of this work is devoted to assisting the researcher in uncovering and using the resources of the National Archives and its regional branches, other research centers within and outside the Washington, D.C., area, and a detailed listing of state resources. It is a most worthwhile publication.

A much smaller but still useful publication is the research outline published by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) Family History Library in Salt Lake City. It is simply called "U.S. Military Records." This thirty-nine page compilation contains very concise and well-written descriptions of the various types of military records as well as lists of significant primary and secondary source documents. Just browsing through this research outline will provide the researcher with many suggestions on possible sources of Revolutionary War materials and information. It is reminiscent of county- and state-specific publications that are often titled *Revolutionary War Soldiers Buried in. . .*; it provides information about unit histories and mentions lineage society records that can be most useful.

The National Archives has published a work entitled *Military Service Records: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1985). Available from companies that provide National Archives microfilm, this book lists significant record groups available to the genealogist searching Revolutionary War records. Along with the specific sets, the publication often provides brief but useful descriptions of the record groups. Particularly useful are those descriptions which allow the researcher to know what kind of personal, identifying information may be found through the Internet, at www.nara.gov. While this Internet site may be a bit challenging to use, it contains some fairly current lists of resources.

The United States federal government has published tens of thousands of reports and documents through the Government Printing Office (GPO). Many of these documents contain substantial historical data, particularly in the area of military operations, soldiers, veterans, and financial obligations (e.g., pensions). Some examples of government documents which could have a positive impact on revolutionary war research include Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, With the Continental Congress (LC.2:W27/3); Engineers of Independence: A Documentary History of the Army Engineers in the American Revolution (D103.43:870-1-6); and Publications on the American Revolution Available from the Library of Congress (LD1.12/2:R 32/3).

Government documents are valuable for a number of reasons. The first is the sheer volume of records published by the federal government. Second, the superintendent of federal government documents maintains a unique cataloging system whereby government documents, without regard to their location in a particular library or region of the country, are cataloged in a prescribed manner. This means that a specific title will bear the same call number (called a SUDOC number) no matter what library has obtained copies of it. Third, many public and university libraries serve as federal government document repositories. That puts many of these documents as close as a local library. And finally, the amount of detail present in some government documents almost defies belief. For example, volume 9 of a government publication entitled Naval Documents of the American Revolution (D207.12:9) covers a two-month period in 1777 and is more than 1,000 pages in length.

The genealogist researching a potential Revolutionary War ancestor must take advantage of the many fine publications and services of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at 1776 D Street in Washington, D.C. While containing much more than revolutionary-era materials, the society's library makes a special effort to collect heavily in this early time period of the United States. Their deep collection is complemented by an extremely knowledgeable staff. In 1993, the NSDAR Library started publishing an informative newsletter entitled *Continental Columns.* Besides highlighting some useful collections extant at the library, it contains very helpful bibliographies, e.g., women in the revolution. It is typically distributed with the *DAR Magazine* four times a year.

This article describes significant basic sources for finding your patriot ancestor. Many more interesting sources can be found at your local library and on the Internet. Give them both a try.

Curt Witcher is the department manager for the Historical Genealogy Department of the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana; adjunct professor in Indiana University's Continuing Education Program; and a genealogical instructor and lecturer. He is the past president of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, and is currently the national volunteer coordinator for the Civil War Soldiers & Sailors Project. He has also written articles for Ancestry *Magazine, FGS's* FORUM, *and other genealogical publications. He is the co-editor of PERSI with Michael B. Clegg.*

Indiana Room

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2009 10:20 PM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 64, June 30, 2009

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 64, June 30, 2009

In this issue:
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*School Yearbooks and Alumni Directories *Joseph Gavit's American Deaths and Marriages *Preservation Tip of the Month--Removing Deteriorated Rubber Bands *An Opportunity to Support the Genealogy Center *Genealogy Center Mini-Course: Family History 101 *Tree Talks for August: Preserve Your Family Treasures *Librarians on Parade *Area Calendar of Events *Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

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Bigger and Better Bytes
by Curt B. Witcher

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This past month has seen a flurry of virtual activity on the library and the Genealogy Center websites. There are some amazing opportunities for research and participation outlined in the following. I invite you to take a look.

The "Pence Descendants" online collection went live this month and can be found at <www.GenealogyCenter.info/search_pence.php>. The data presented at that site represents more than four decades of genealogical research done by Richard Pence. Many of you may recognize the name of the compiler--Richard is among the pioneers of computer genealogy. He was part of that first group of visionaries who truly saw the power that technological advances would bring to the genealogical field, and further, shared that vision in many books, articles, and lectures over the years.

It is an honor for the Genealogy Center to host the "Pence Descendants"--a data file of more than seventeen thousand searchable records. One can execute a basic search by the first name of a Pence ancestor or an advanced search by first name of a Pence ancestor, birth year, place of birth, death year, place of death, spouse's first name, and/or spouse's last name. Over the coming months, Richard's textual collection, as well as other electronic files, will become part of the Genealogy Center's collections. It is an incredible addition of data for those interested in Pence family research.

We remain grateful for the *tremendous* work volunteers in our area continue to do in making historical data available for researchers.
This month, with the addition of more cemetery transcriptions by Jim Cox and Penny L. (Baughman) North, we reached a milestone of more than one hundred "Indiana and Other States" databases searchable on the GenealogyCenter.Info site. We remain strong in our commitment to make increasing amounts of digitized historical data available on the web.

More than one thousand pre-1886 burial records for St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Allen County, IN) were added to GenealogyCenter.Info in June. That brings the total number of Allen County, IN Church burial records contributed by our stellar volunteer, Margery Graham, to more than 6800! Church records are so very valuable for researchers investigating time periods that pre-date the civil registration of vital records. Newspaper accounts and church records often are the best sources of birth and death data in pre-civil registration time periods. Even in times of civil registration, one always wants to find the maximum number of records to document an ancestor's life events. This collection of records is a very useful resource for those looking for early Allen County connections.

In June, a joint project of the library's Genealogy Center and the Indiana Genealogical Society was kicked off with the posting of a new data file, "Indiana's African American Settlements."
<www.GenealogyCenter.info/search_inafram.php> Compiled by Genealogy Center staff member, Dawne Slater-Putt, and cross-posted on the Indiana Genealogical Society's website, this database is part of an ongoing, larger study of Indiana's African American settlements from their earliest days through about 1930. It contains more than one thousand records and includes each person's name, approximate year of birth, date of death if known, and the names of the townships and counties with which the individual was associated. Women are cross-referenced under their maiden names, if known. Names and other data will continue to be added to this database, and new information is always welcome.

In the waning hours of this month, an exciting new data file was added to GenealogyCenter.Info through the dedicated efforts of a former Allen County Public Library employee, Anne Dallas Budd. Anne has been contributing to the genealogical community for many years through her excellent research, writing, lecturing, and work on the Periodical Source Indexing Project. Her latest contribution is an index to obituaries found from 1900 to 1912 in the "Evangelical Messenger," an English-language, weekly denominational publication associated with the Evangelical Church.
<www.GenealogyCenter.info/search_evanmessenger.php> More than thirty-three thousand records were created to assist researchers in finding obituaries for those thirteen years. Though one will certainly want to read the actual published obituaries as they are so rich with family data, the index entries Anne has abstracted provide one with a tremendous amount of information.

Finally, through the efforts of our colleague, John Beatty, and his work with the Fort Wayne-Allen County Historical Society, we have obtained an image of a historic ribbon detailing Fort Wayne, Indiana's reaction to the assassination of President Lincoln. It is a most interesting historical artifact. Take a look at
<www.GenealogyCenter.info/doc_lincolnribbon.php >.

This truly has been a month of bigger and better bytes!

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School Yearbooks and Alumni Directories

by Dawne Slater-Putt, CG

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October 28, 1897, freshman Charles Krinn had a new haircut, according to the Marion High School "Juggernaut" (977.202 M33j 1897). Yearbooks can be a rich source of information for adding color to the names, dates and places on a pedigree chart.

For each class, the "Juggernaut" included a group photograph, names, history, officers, colors, motto and yell. The annual detailed clubs, football teams and excursions; listed the alma maters and degrees of teachers; and included poetry, essays and jokes. A calendar featured a fact about an individual student for each day. Many of these appeared to be tongue-in-cheek, including the note about Charles Krinn's haircut. The Alumni Record listed each graduate in the school's history and his or her status in 1897: occupation, residence and women's married names. Some were noted as deceased.

The Genealogy Center collection includes yearbook titles from nearly 1500 schools and more than 500 colleges, as well as more than 200 alumni directories that each supply brief biographical details on the graduates of a single institution. The Center actively seeks yearbooks and new titles continue to be cataloged. To determine whether the collection includes a specific yearbook, researchers should search the online catalog for the subject "school yearbooks" or "college yearbooks" and the desired city or state. Also, a name index for the yearbooks of three of the larger high schools in Allen County, Indiana is available at <http://www.GenealogyCenter.Info/search_acyearbooks.php>

Information typically found in yearbooks includes names and photographs of students, teachers, clubs and athletic teams. Other information varies by time period and individual school. Earlier books may include class colors, yells, mottos, verses, essays, and sections on alumni. Recent books typically include candid photographs, individual student pictures and sometimes an index. Annuals of all time periods may have advertisements for local businesses.

Other sources for yearbooks include city, county and state libraries where the school is located and the collections of local and state genealogical and historical societies. In some cases, digital images of yearbooks may be available online. The U.S. School Yearbooks database at Ancestry.com contains an estimated 6,151,452 personal names. This collection includes digitized annuals from schools, colleges and universities. It is searchable by name, with limiters of state, city, school name and yearbook year. Researchers also may browse the database by state, city, school and year.

Virtually all yearbooks found in library collections or online will be second-hand, rather than pristine copies. This is a boon for genealogists since researchers may find the signature of a relative who was a classmate of the original yearbook owner. A high school annual also may be the only inspiration for a mental picture of Grandma as a teenager, chanting her class yell: "Hobble, Zick, Rah!
Boom-a-lack, Bah! '99, right in line, Zig-sag, Ah!"

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Joseph Gavit's American Deaths and Marriages by Cynthia Theusch

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Researching in the early 1800s, we often experience difficulty in locating important vital records to document events in our ancestors' lives. The two reel microfilm collection of Joseph Gavit's "American Deaths and Marriages" may help you to locate those elusive dates.

Joseph Gavit, a librarian at the New York State Library, spent approximately ten years abstracting marriage and death notices from sixty-five newspapers onto index cards. The end result contained about 40,000 marriage and death notices that were published principally between 1784 and 1829, although some later dates are included. Notices are concentrated on events in the state of New York, but Mr. Gavit also included those mentioning marriages and deaths in other states, Canada, and a few other countries. The complete set of death index cards are on one reel of microfilm and those indexing marriages are on the other. The cards are arranged in alphabetical order by the name of the decedent, for deaths, and by the names of both bride and groom, for marriages.

Each index card contains the event, newspaper, date, surname, first name, and place of event. In addition, entries may mention related persons (parents, spouse, children, and siblings), occupation, residence, and military, patriotic or governmental service. There is also a possibility of learning whether the individual's spouse or parent was deceased at the time.

A typical death notice abstract reads: "Died Argus 20 Oct 1829.
Holmes. At his residence in Sampson Co., N.C., on Tuesday, 26th ult., Gen. Gabriel Holmes, in his 61st year; educated at Cambridge, and for many years a public officer, in 1821 elected Governor of North Carolina. Representative Elect from the District of Wilmington to US Congress." A typical marriage entry reads: "Married. Albany Gazette 13 June 1811. Abbott-Wolford. At Schenectady, on Sunday, 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Bogardus, Miss Eliza Abbott, dau. of Major Asa Abbott, to Mr.

John Wolford, Jr., both of Berne."

There is a published index compiled by Kenneth Scott entitled "Joseph Gavit's American Deaths and Marriages, 1784-1829: Index to Non-Principals in Microfilm Copies of Abstracts in the New York State Library, Albany, New York" [974.7 Sco8j]. Two separate indexes in this volume contain the names of other individuals mentioned in death notices and wedding announcements, such as ministers and/or parents.
It does not contain names of the deceased, or of grooms and brides.
Page numbers given refer to the microfilm pages.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Removing Deteriorated Rubber Bands by Becky Schipper

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Removing deteriorated rubber bands that are on your old documents or family papers, albums, and books can be a bit of a challenge. Before you begin the task, you will need a microspatula and weights.
Eliminating deteriorated rubber bands requires a very light touch. And it is a tremendous help if the documents or papers are in good condition.

To eliminate rubber bands that are soft and sticky, place the document on a clean, flat, substantial surface. Hold the document in place with a weight on each end. Gently lift the rubber band with one hand and, with the other hand, slide the microspatula between the paper and the rubber band slowly separating the two.

To remove residue left by dried rubber bands use the microspatula to gently scrape the residue from the paper. Be careful not to damage the paper in the scraping process. Removal of rubber band residue or tacky material from fragile documents or photographs should be done only by a conservator.

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An Opportunity to Support the Genealogy Center by Curt B. Witcher

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Last week, a new graphic appeared on the Allen County Public Library's main webpage. In the bottom right-hand corner of the page--you may need to scroll down to see it--there is a graphic with the words, "Support Your Library, Foundation or Friends." This is a new link to the library's online donation process. You can also use the following link: <www.acpl.lib.in.us/aboutus/donations.html>

When you click on the orange graphic, you will be led to a page that offers you the opportunity to donate to the library, to donate to the ACPL Foundation which takes care of endowment funds for library services and departments, or to donate to the Friends of the Library.
I like giving gifts that "continue to give," so I would click on the link in the "Donate to the ACPL Foundation" section and use the "Gift Designation" drop-down menu to find "Genealogy Endowment Fund."
Indeed, I already have--and it's pretty slick. Complete a few simple online forms and you're done--it's that easy.

No matter where you're doing your research, if you have access to the web, you have access to a growing number of searchable databases through the Genealogy Center of the Allen County Public Library.
Consider supporting our efforts by making a donation to the Genealogy Endowment Fund. Together, we will continue our long-standing tradition of service excellence. We deeply appreciate your support.

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Genealogy Center Mini-Course: Family History 101

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Remember to register soon for “Family History 101,” July 10 - 11, 2009. The classes, with instructors Margery Graham, CG and Steve Myers, MLS, provide an excellent way for the beginner to get started, for newer researchers to review important concepts and sources, and for seasoned researchers to refresh their skills. “Family History 101” will cover the following topics:

Session 1: Getting Started on Your Family History--Start your family history adventure off on the right foot. Learn about important first steps, home sources, interviewing, organizing what you collect, standard forms, using computer catalogs, and more!

Session 2: Basic Research Methods--Learn how to plan a successful search, gather evidence, and record and document what you find.

Session 3: Census Records - A Cornerstone Source--Learn how federal population schedules, state census records, as well as auxiliary schedules and census substitutes, can all help advance your research.

Session 4: Vital Records - Birth, Marriage & Death--Learn how to use published and online sources for vital records, how to contact record offices, and how newspaper and cemetery records can fill in the gaps.

Session 5: Published Local History & Family History Sources--Learn about the wealth of information available in local history publications, how to track down obscure sources, and how to find out what others have already done on your families.

Session 6: Directories, Maps & Gazetteers--Learn about the many features of directories, maps and place name dictionaries that can help you pin down exactly where your ancestors lived and what they were doing there.

The registration fee for the “Family History 101” mini-course is $50.
Checks should be made payable to “ACPL Foundation” and mailed to:
Genealogy Center, Allen County Public Library, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270.
Mini-course attendance will be limited, so register early to avoid disappointment. The registration form and more information are at
http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html .
Margery Graham and Steve Myers are already scheduled to offer “Family History: Beyond the Basics,” covering more advanced sources and problem solving, on Friday and Saturday, September 18-19, 2009.

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Tree Talks for August: Preserve Your Family Treasures

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What do you do with the original documents, antique quilts, and photographs that you acquire as the family's historian? Where do you put these materials and how do you make sure they are preserved for future generations? The end of summer will bring Rebecca Schipper, the Allen County Public Library's Preservationist, to answer some of these questions in her presentation "Preserving Family History: Basics of Care & Storage" on August 22, 2009, at 10 AM in Meeting Room A. Becky will discuss the correct storage and care of textiles, books, documents, and photos. Mark your calendars for this free program!
Register by calling 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@acpl.info .

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher

July 10, 2009--Chicago, IL, American Library Association Genealogy Preconference, Sheraton Chicago, 301 East North Water Street, Chicago, IL, 9:00 a.m. Topic: “Discovering & Documenting African American Family History and Heritage.”
July 18, 2009--Lansing, MI, Library of Michigan, 2009 Abrams Genealogy Seminar, 702 West Kalamazoo Street, Lansing, MI, 2:15 p.m. Topic:
“Treasurers for Researchers at the Genealogy Center in Fort Wayne."

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Area Calendar of Events
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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

The society does not meet during the summer months. Mark your calendars for their first fall meeting, September 9, 2009 at 7 p.m. at the Allen County Public Library’s Main Library, 900 Library Plaza.
Fort Wayne, IN.

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

Saturday, July 11, 2009, 12:00-6:00 p.m. at Historic Fort Wayne, 1101 Spy Run Avenue, Fort Wayne, IN. Event: Three Rivers Festival "Siege of Fort Wayne 1812." Come to the Old Fort on July 11 and 12 and learn why the War of 1812 has become the Forgotten War. Talk with the soldiers as they go about their daily schedules, see the women and children as they complete their tasks. Meet with the Mounted Militia and hear how the militia was so important in the continuation of our freedom.

July 15-August 10, 2009 at the History Center, 302 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, IN. Event: "Images of Native Americans: The Wanamaker Collection" exhibit. The History Center hosts this national traveling exhibition from the Mathers Museum of World Cultures at Indiana University. This exhibition features stunning photographs of early 20th century Native Americans, drawn from an 8,000 piece photograph inventory featuring over 150 individual tribes. This display will be supplemented with local artifacts, images, and documents from the History Center's collection.

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Driving Directions to the Library
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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street.
We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North

Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West

Using US 30:

Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Using US 24:

After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East

Follow US 30/then 930 into and through New Haven, under an overpass into downtown Fort Wayne. You will be on Washington Blvd. when you get into downtown. Library Plaza will be on the right.

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Parking at the Library

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At the Library, underground parking can be accessed from Wayne Street.
Other library parking lots are at Washington and Webster, and Wayne and Webster. Hourly parking is $1 per hour with a $7 maximum. ACPL library card holders may use their cards to validate the parking ticket at the west end of the Great Hall of the Library. Out of county residents may purchase a subscription card with proof of identification and residence. The current fee for an Individual Subscription Card is $70.

Public lots are located at the corner of Ewing and Wayne Streets ($1 each for the first two half-hours, $1 per hour after, with a $4 per day maximum) and the corner of Jefferson Boulevard and Harrison Street
($3 per day).

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am – 5pm, weekdays only. It is free to park on the street after 5pm and on the weekends.

Visitor center/Grand Wayne Center garage at Washington and Clinton Streets. This is the Hilton Hotel parking lot that also serves as a day parking garage. For hourly parking, 7am – 11 pm, charges are .50 for the first 45 minutes, then $1.00 per hour. There is a flat $2.00 fee between 5pm and 11pm.

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Genealogy Center Queries

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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting.
Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note:
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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.

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Steve Myers & Curt Witcher, co-editors

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John Brown

GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

JULY 2009

New Indiana Artisan Program Promotes Hoosier Hand-Crafters

In 2008, Lt. Governor Becky Skillman announced **Indiana Artisan** – a program to support and promote Hoosier artisans and handmade products. The Indiana Artisan program is a joint venture of the **Indiana Office of Community and Rural Affairs**, the **Indiana Office of Tourism Development**, the **Indiana Arts Commission** and the **Indiana State Department of Agriculture**. The goals of this program include raising awareness about the availability of hand-crafted and value-added food products made in Indiana, providing artisans with access to entrepreneurial support, providing grant funding for artisan business development, promoting artisan trail development and retail opportunities, and developing branding for Indiana-made goods. There are plenty of opportunities to promote your craft and help support Indiana Arts and the economy; click here to see if you can **participate**. Learn more about this program at the **Indiana Artisan** **http://www.in.gov/indianaartisan/index.html** website.

What's This FamilySearch Alpha Thing?

18 Jun 2009 by Dan Lawyer

Many of you have probably noticed the FamilySearch Alpha (http://labs.familysearch.org/alpha/project) which we've quietly been working on here at FamilySearch Labs. Other than listing it as a project on FamilySearch Labs and a few mentions in the FamilySearch Group on Facebook, we haven't really shared broadly what we're up to – until now.

FamilySearch Alpha is the beginning of a great new world. The purpose of the project is to replace the current www.FamilySearch.org website with a new site at the same address that integrates all of the new technologies and record sets we've been working on (like Record Search, Family Tree, Research Wiki, etc.) into one easy to use experience. Instead of using these tools individually, you will simply go to www.FamilySearch.org to work on your family history.

The first release will introduce a fresh new look and feel and integrate the following features:

- Search for historical records (leveraging Record Search and Library Catalog technology)
- Learning and how-to (showcasing the Research Wiki and Library Research Series)
- Find a Family History Center (updated to leverage the cool new maps.lds.org)
- And much more

Check out the FamilySearch Alpha project and let us know what you think. Just click the feedback link to share your thoughts or leave a comment on the blog.

The following articles are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and are copyright 2009 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at http://www.eogn.com.

Ancestry.com Pre-Announces Member Connect

Writing in the (official) Ancestry.com blog, David Graham has described a new feature that will be soon be added to the online service. It sounds like a service that will help people who are researching the same families connect with each other.

David writes:

There are millions of people researching their family histories on Ancestry.com and some of them are likely researching the same people you are. We are working on a new feature called Member Connect that we will be releasing later this summer to help make it easier to find, connect with, and collaborate with these other members.

He then goes on to describe the service that will help Ancestry.com users connect with others through historical records about your ancestors. The service will build a network in your Ancestry Member Tree of other members researching your ancestors. Users will also be notified about any new research activity about your ancestors on the site.

You can read more in the Ancestry.com blog at http://blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2009/06/19/coming-soon-a-new-way-to-connect-with-others-researching-your-ancestors.

Newspaper Archive Hits Million-Page Milestone

Through an extensive database launched two years ago, decades of the country's newspapers can be searched online for major events and history-making names, as well as family connections and local celebrations. The Library of Congress and the National Endowment for the Humanities have worked together for 20 years to preserve old newspapers, first through microfilm and now digitization.

The Chronicling America project (http://Chroniclingamerica.loc.gov) has now posted its millionth page. Eventually the organizers hope to post 20 million pages of newspapers from 1880 to 1922. Best of all, access to the site is available free of charge. "The newspapers provide firsthand and sometimes the only account of local news," said Deanna B. Marcum, an associate librarian at the Library of Congress. The library estimates that 140,000 newspapers have been published in the United States since 1690.

You can read more at http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/06/16/AR2009061603156.html?wprss=rss_technology.

FBI Seeks Owners Of Stolen Artwork

I have written several times about William M.V. Kingsland, a well-known New York City genealogist. You can read my earlier articles here, here and here. It seems that Mr. Kingsland was more than a genealogist; he was also an art thief. Now the FBI is trying to find the rightful owners.

William Kingsland was not even his given name — he was born Melvyn Kohn and spent his early years in the Bronx before legally changing his name to Kingsland. He thought it had a more literary sound to it and would help him gain acceptance among Manhattan's upper crust.

On a bizarre side note, a mover hired by the public administrator's office to transport the contents of Kingsland's apartment to a warehouse was charged with stealing two Picasso sketches, each valued at approximately $30,000. And, it turns out that was not the first time those two sketches had been stolen…sometime before they ended up in Kingsland's collection they were stolen from a New York art gallery around 1967.

Some of the works of art, recovered in 2006 from the Kingsland apartment and believed to have been stolen during the 1960s–1970s are posted on the FBI's website at http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/arttheft/northamerica/us/kingsland/kingsland.htm. Anyone having information on the provenance, acquisition or ownership of any work of art from the collection shown there — or those who want to make a claim — should contact Agent James Wynne at 718-286-7302 or at James.Wynne@ic.fbi.gov .

Price Changes at Footnote.com

Footnote.com (one of the sponsors of this newsletter) is increasing the company's annual membership fee. On August 1, 2009, the cost of a Footnote Annual Membership will increase by $10 (about 83 cents per month). This slight increase should help the company to continue to add more valuable content to Footnote and make things easier to find and use.

However, there is an opportunity to keep your membership costs lowered.

In the notice, a company representative writes, "To help our current Footnote Members with this transition, we are offering a window from now until the end of July where they can take advantage of a reduced price of $59.95 (a $20 discount off the new price). This will be a great opportunity for those that have not joined Footnote, or are currently a Monthly Member, to upgrade to an annual membership. Our Annual Members can also take advantage of this special offer by extending their current membership for another 12 months at this discounted rate."

You can obtain this special offer by going to: http://go.footnote.com/loyalty/.

Ellis Island 1906 - The Video

What was Ellis Island like when your ancestors arrived? Well, they didn't have instant video and various newscams around in those days, but there were a very few motion picture cameras available. One of those cameras was used on Ellis Island in 1906 and the video is now available on YouTube.

The video depicts scenes at the Immigration Depot and a nearby dock on Ellis Island. The video appears to show, first, a group of immigrants lined up to board a vessel leaving the island, then another group arriving at the island and being directed off of the dock and into the Depot by a uniformed official.

Millions of people saw and participated in similar scenes.

You can view the video at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s8bPDdNRoxc

19th century British Library Newspapers Online

The following announcement was written by the British Library:

June 17, 2009 -- Available for the first time at http://newspapers.bl.uk/blcs, The British Library, in partnership with JISC (Joint Information Systems Committee) and Gale, part of Cengage Learning, has today launched the public version of its 19th century British Library Newspaper website.

Bathing machines, children as young as nine smoking and drinking, Vesta Tilley - London's very own Pop Idol, the banking collapse of 1878 and zero percent income tax are just a few of the fascinating items researchers can now look at online.

For the first time ever, users regardless of their location will be able to explore over two million pages of newspaper from 49 national and regional UK titles at the click of a button. With enhanced search capabilities and new imaging techniques, serious and amateur researchers now have access to vivid newspaper reports previously only available via hard copy in Reading Rooms.

Chosen by leading experts and academics to present a cross section of 19th century society, the website offers its users highly illustrated materials on topics as diverse as business and sport, politics and entertainment. The collection focuses on national newspapers such as the Daily News, English regional papers, for example the Manchester Times, home country newspapers from Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales, weekly titles such as Penny Illustrated Paper and Graphic and specialist titles such that covered Victorian radicalism and Chartism such as Charter.

Users are now able to read first-hand factual reporting of the Battle of Trafalgar in the Examiner and the gory details of the Whitechapel murders in the melodramatic Illustrated Police News. Alternatively, researchers can access reports directly at their desktops on the first FA Cup final between Wanderers and Royal Engineers at the Kenington Oval in 1872 or the first England-Australia Test match in 1877. Some of the most famous authors of the 19th century are also represented, including Dickens and Thackeray.

Searches of the site are free and downloads of full-text articles are available by purchasing either a 24-hour or seven-day pass. Users can buy a 24-hour pass (up to 100 downloads) for £6.99 or a seven-day pass (up to 200 downloads) for £9.99. Access to The Graphic and The Penny Illustrated Paper is free.

Simon Bell, the British Library's Head of Product Development, said: "There's a huge appetite for wider online access to this kind of resource, which is already well-used by Readers at the British Library and by people in Higher and Further Education. The new pay-as-you-go service will enable users across the UK who don't wish to travel to our Reading Rooms in London or Yorkshire to delve into this unrivalled online resource."

Simon Fowler, Editor, Ancestors Magazine, said: "This new service really does open up a major new resource for family historians. Realistically for the first time it is possible to use newspapers to complement other records to build up a rounder portrait of our ancestors, with information that would not be possible to obtain elsewhere."

Alastair Dunning, Digitisation Programme Manager at JISC added: "This is one of many JISC-funded projects which will open up valuable slices of history to new audiences using online channels. The British Library site means genealogists, academics and the public alike now have easy access to a realm of fascinating information - which is core to our ethos of backing innovative uses of technology."

Jim Draper, Vice President and Publisher at Gale said, "This service fulfills a vision of making these fascinating historical records available to the widest possible audience. Now researchers the world over - historians, genealogists, and the merely curious - can discover the nineteenth century in exciting new ways

National Genealogy Hall Of Fame

The following announcement was written by the (U.S.) National Genealogical Society:

The National Genealogy Hall of Fame program honors outstanding genealogists whose achievements in the field of American genealogy have had a great impact on our field. The 2009 selection is Willard C. Heiss, an Indiana Quaker scholar. He was born in 1921 in Randolph County, Indiana and attended Indiana University and during World War II served in the Navy. After 25 years as administrator of the Records and Microfilm Division of the City of Indianapolis, he retired in 1986 after bringing order out of chaos in the city's archives. At the same time he also retired as chairman of the Family History Section of the Indiana Historical Society and editor of its publication *Genealogy*. He died two years later in 1988 at 67 years of age.

He was a pre-eminent authority on Quaker history and genealogy and was a popular lecturer. Through his writing and lecturing, produced over a long and distinguished career, many people learned the rudiments as well as the fine points of genealogical research. He served as an NGS councilor from 1982 to 1986 and was a Certified Genealogist and an Accredited Genealogist. He was local arrangements chairman of the 1982 NGS Conference in the States held in Indianapolis. The following year, after the death of Richard Lackey, he was national chairman of the 1983 NGS conference in Fort Worth. He was elected a Fellow of the National Genealogical Society in 1976, and in recognition of the quality of his genealogical works he was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1978.

Willard wrote genealogical columns for the *Indianapolis Times* and the *Indianapolis News*, as well as articles for a number of genealogical periodicals. He is perhaps most well known for the seven volumes of abstracts of all Indiana monthly meetings established before 1875, that he published over a fifteen year period. His interests in preserving and publishing genealogical records, in education both through the written and spoken word, and his leadership roles in many genealogical organizations, make him an example to others.

Please urge your genealogical society to make a submission for the 2010 election (deadline 31 January). Nominees must have been deceased for at least five years and have been actively engaged in genealogy for a minimum of ten years. Their contributions to the field of genealogy in this country must have been significant in a way that was unique, pioneering or exemplary. Such contributions could have been as an author of books or articles that added significantly to the body of published works, served as a model of genealogical research or writing, or made source records more readily available. They could also have been a teacher or lecturer, or contributed to the field through leadership in a genealogical organization or periodical. Details and a nomination form can be found at http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/hall_of_fame.

Jump Drives: Bigger Capacities and Cheaper than Ever

I have written a number of times about jump drives, also called thumb drives, USB drives, flash drives, memory sticks, and a number of other names. They are all about the same, regardless of name used. These devices are great for short-term backups and for transporting data from one computer to another. Want to copy data from your desktop to the laptop computer? Use a jump drive. Want to copy data from your cousin's genealogy database and take it home with you? Use a jump drive.

I suggest that every computer-owning genealogist should own at least one of these tiny devices. You can purchase one for less than five dollars.

See http://www.google.com/cse?cx=003715150024579880844%3Aulyzue1ivzu&ie=UTF-8&q=%22thumb+drive%22&sa=Search for some of my past articles about jump drives.

Almost everything in the computer world drops in price rapidly, but jump drive prices seem to drop even faster than other hardware. I recently purchased a 32-gigabyte jump drive at a local computer store for $59.95. That's the equivalent storage space of more than 22,000 floppy disks and also more capacity than 48 CD-ROM disks. One 32-gigabyte jump drive can even store six or seven full-length movies without compression, even more if you compress the files first. Not bad for a device that is smaller than a tube of lipstick!

I remember that one of my first thumb drives stored 32 megabytes (that's megabytes, not gigabytes), and I thought that the storage capacity was amazing. I forget the price but suspect it was in the $20 to $40 range. Now four-gigabyte thumb drives sell for eight dollars, (see http://www.rootsbooks.com/shop.php?i=B000NWVAFO for one example and you can find others) and prices go up as storage capacities increase.

My new 32-gigabyte thumb drive stores 1,000 times as much data as the first one I owned. I keep copies of my genealogy data, newsletter articles, several thousand photographs, checkbook information for the past year, all of the PowerPoint presentations I have made in the past six years, a word processor, an e-mail program, several computer games, and more on the jump drive. Even so, I have nearly 20 gigabytes of empty space still available. I do encrypt the more sensitive information in case I lose the jump drive and some stranger recovers it. However, most of the other data is a simple copy made from the various computers I use.

The $59.95 I paid for a 32-gigabyte drive is about the most cost-effective price today for a jump drive when calculated on a per gigabyte basis ($1.87 per gigabyte of storage). Low storage capacity jump drives sell for five dollars or less but typically do not approach the $1.87 per gigabyte price point. I have seen 64- and 128-gigabyte jump drives advertised but at rather high prices. The size of 32 gigabytes seems to be the most cost-effective. Of course, all that will probably change again within a few weeks as prices continue to plummet.

I love thumb drives for short-term storage – that is, storing data for a few weeks or months. However, the technology is so new that the manufacturers are not making any claims about how long the data will be preserved on a jump drive. I wouldn't trust one of these for long-term storage of a year or longer. I do think they are ideal for keeping a backup of your current data and then making new backups frequently. Almost all of today's Windows and Macintosh genealogy programs will back up data directly to a jump drive.

Have you backed up your genealogy data? If not, pick up a jump drive for five bucks or more at the local drug store, department store, or at any computer store.

$15 Off for an NEHGS Membership

The New England Historic Genealogical Society is holding a "special" for the month of July: $15 off the price of an annual membership.

The normal NEHGS research membership is $75, but is now available for only $60 for the entire month of July. A family membership, normally priced at $90 (for 3 members of a household) is discounted to $75.

This offer ends July 31, 2009 and is applicable for new memberships only.

You can find more information at the society's home page at http://www.NewEnglandAncestors.org.

The Generations Network Becomes Ancestry.com

The company recently known as The Generations Network has been through a long and somewhat circuitous existence. The company started out as Ancestry Publishing, a small publisher of genealogy books. Soon after launching its first web site, the corporate name was changed to Ancestry.com. Since then, the company has changed its corporate name about once every 2 or 3 years. This has been good business for some sign painter in Provo, Utah: frequently updating the sign on the front of the building.

Company officials have announced still ANOTHER name change: this time they are reverting back to Ancestry.com.

I think this is a good idea. After all, most genealogists have always called the company Ancestry.com, regardless of the sign on the front of the building.

The following announcement was written by ~~The Generations~~... uh, Ancestry.com:

PROVO, UTAH – July 6, 2009 – The Generations Network, the world's leading online family history resource, today announced that it is changing its name to Ancestry.com effective immediately.

"Our company has a long and fascinating history, and we've been through several name changes over the years. But we started with Ancestry.com, and it now feels completely natural to let our company once again share the Ancestry.com brand with our flagship product," said Tim Sullivan, CEO, Ancestry.com. "We're proud that Ancestry.com has developed as the defining online brand associated with family history. Alongside Ancestry.com, we will continue to support our other brands, including Family Tree Maker, myfamily.com, MyCanvas, Rootsweb, Genealogy.com, Jiapu.com and of course, our international Ancestry sites."

Ancestry.com

- Ancestry.com is the world's leading online family history resource, with more than 4 billion records, proprietary search technologies and an engaged community of 950,000 subscribers and more than 3.5 million active members.
- Ancestry.com boasts the only completely indexed online U.S. Federal Census Collection (1790-1930), the most comprehensive online compilation of U.S. ship passenger lists (1820-1960), the largest online collection of African American historical documents and the most comprehensive online collection of U.S. military records, among others.

Global Ancestry Sites

- Beyond the United States, the Ancestry global network includes local country sites for the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Australia, Italy, France and Sweden.
- In August 2008, Ancestry launched a dedicated Chinese family history Web site, jiapu.com.

Complementary Product Lines

- Ancestry.com DNA now extends the Ancestry service into the field of genetic genealogy.

- MyCanvas, a digital publishing platform integrated into Ancestry.com, now gives every family the ability to create completely unique, professionally printed family history books.
- Family Tree Maker® 2009, the No. 1-selling family history software package, is now available online and in major retail stores throughout North America and Europe.
- The redesigned myfamily.com site now has new features, providing families everywhere a safe, private, and free family home on the Web.

The Generations Network operates through two companies; Generations Holding, Inc., which is changing its name to Ancestry.com Inc. and The Generations Network , Inc., which is changing its name to Ancestry.com Operations Inc. The company will refer to itself as Ancestry.com.

For more information, or to build your family tree and discover your family history, visit www.ancestry.com.

About Ancestry.com
Ancestry.com is the world's leading resource for online family history and has digitized and put online over 4 billion records over the past twelve years. Ancestry users have created over ten million family trees containing over one billion profiles. Ancestry.com has local Web sites directed at nine countries, and more than 8 million unique visitors spent more than 4 million hours on an Ancestry Web site in April 2009 (comScore Media Metrix, Worldwide). For more information on Ancestry.com and its other family history resources, visit http://corporate.ancestry.com.

Free Genealogy Resources at Your Nearest FamilySearch Center

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (also known as the Mormons), has gathered a huge amount of genealogical information. Their Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah is the largest such facility in the world, with millions of books and microfilmed records, as well as many on microfiche. There is no fee for searching any of the records available in the library. They are completely FREE for anyone to search.

Of course, not everyone lives near Salt Lake City, or can afford the time and money to travel there. For most of us, we can use a nearby "catalog office" that allows us to access most of the same information that is in Salt Lake City.

There is no charge to visit a local Family History Center. However, you will be asked to pay for any photocopies you make (usually about $.05 per page) and you are asked to pay for the postage for the microfilms you rent from the main library in Salt Lake City (typically $5.50 in the United States for a 30-day rental).

Many local Family History Centers have computer scanners so you can load up your thumb drive with images and take them home to view on your own computer. Most local centers also have a collection of the most frequently used microforms and sometimes they also have a large collection of genealogy books. Family History Centers are completely free for your use, as are their computers.

Both the Family History Library and the satellite Family History Centers also offer free access to gigantic databases and to a number of research web sites such as Ancestry and HeritageQuest Online.

The local Family History Centers can provide most of the resources of the huge Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Of course, a trip to a local center will probably be much more cost-effective than a trip to Salt Lake City! Many of the centers are located in Mormon churches. However, you will never be given any information about the Mormon religion nor will you be approached by Mormon missionaries, unless you ask. The local Centers welcome visitors of all faiths. In fact, history has shown that the local centers are more popular amongst non-Mormons than amongst those who belong to that faith.

You can find your nearest local Family History Center at http://www.familysearch.org/eng/Library/FHC/frameset_fhc.asp.

Nothing Lives Forever, Especially Newspapers

I always assumed that newspaper articles had an infinite lifetime. Anything printed in today's newspaper would be stored for some time in the newspaper's archives department as well as at local libraries. Eventually, those papers would be microfilmed and therefore preserved forever. Well, I once thought it was forever.

The world is changing.

In case you haven't noticed, printed newspapers are dropping like flies. Today's economics as well as pressure from the Internet and from broadcast journalism is ruining the business models of printed newspapers. Many papers still follow the same business rules that were created 150 years ago or more, and they simply cannot compete in the digital age. Of course, when a newspaper closes, its archives department closes with it.

When the Rocky Mountain News was declared dead on Friday, February 27, after 150 years of publication, the remains included a web site. Abandoned by the parent company, E.W. Scripps, rockymountainnews.com sits there, just as the paper left it months ago, a death mask of the Rocky. The web site hasn't been updated since February 27.

Having an unchanging web site isn't much of a problem as long as it remains online and unchanged. However, when someone buys the URL, if not before, it will go blank. If nobody buys it, sooner or later the hosting service will "pull the plug" on the newspaper's web site because of non-payment. The digital archives of old print stories will disappear, and so will stories, blogs, and public comment that never existed in any form but digital.

The WayBack Machine, also known as the Internet Archive, at http://www.archive.org will probably capture many of the stories, but not all of them. The Wayback Machine was named after Mr. Peabody's time-travel contraption in the *Rocky and Bullwinkle* cartoon series. It is funded by donors and foundations. The Wayback Machine takes a snapshot of the web every six to eight weeks, says Robert Miller, the archive's director of books. Stories and web pages that appear and then disappear within that time never get captured. The snapshots are a little hit-and-miss, with plenty of broken links and material that doesn't show up because it was hidden behind firewalls. The Wayback Machine also captures very few images, preferring instead to focus on text.

In theory, the Wayback Machine contains every single accessible page of every single URL, all of it set before the public at www.archive.org. That's a great theory, but a quick examination of most any newspaper's pages stored on the Wayback Machine will prove that much of the material is missing.

And how long will the WayBack Machine continue to function? One year? Ten Years? Fifty years? Nobody can predict that one. As great as the Wayback Machine is, we can only plan on it being a temporary solution.

At first glance, the already-created microfilms would appear to be secure. After all, microfilm lasts for hundreds of years, right? On closer examination, however, even that form of storage seems shaky.

Microfilm locked in a vault doesn't do any good for anyone. To be useful, those microfilm masters have to occasionally be copied. The masters remain locked up while the copies are circulated to anyone who wants to read them. From time to time, the copies become worn out and scratched and eventually need to be replaced with new copies.

There is but one problem: only one company is still in business making new microfilm. A senior representative from FamilySearch (sponsored by the Mormon Church) told me this past weekend that five years ago the Church purchased blank microfilms from three different suppliers. Today, two of those suppliers have dropped out of the business because of declining sales. The third company still makes new microfilm but, without competition, is free to charge whatever they wish. In fact, the price of new, unexposed microfilm used to make copies has quadrupled in the past five years. Even worse, representatives from that one remaining company have already stated they don't know how much longer they will remain in business making new microfilm. The demand for new microfilm is dropping so fast that the one remaining company does not expect to keep their one remaining production line in operation much longer. The death of microfilm will occur within the next few years, possibly within months.

Within a very few years, nobody will be able to purchase new microfilm to make new films or even to make distribution copies of existing microfilm masters. So, yes, the microfilm masters may continue to be safely locked up for many years to come, but nobody will be able to make copies for distribution. We, the genealogy public, will be unable to obtain microfilms beyond what we already have in inventory. And what we have will eventually become worn out or badly scratched with no replacements available. Even worse, the remaining printed newspapers will not be microfilmed for lack of film.

We all may collectively own thousands of microfilm readers, but without occasional replacement copies of duplicated microfilms, these machines will eventually become useful only as boat anchors.

On June 8, the Rocky Mountain News' owner, E.W. Scripps, made an announcement that it was finalizing an agreement with the Denver Public Library "to ensure responsible stewardship of the storied newspaper's archives and artifacts." The library "would assume ownership of the Rocky's voluminous archives, including all digital and paper newspaper clipping files," while the Colorado Historical Society would receive "such other artifacts as signs, photographs, special editions, artwork and other information that documents the history of the Rocky."

One might assume that "archives" and "digital files" meant that the entire contents of the Rocky's site will be preserved by the library. But they won't. A closer examination of the terms of the agreement shows that the library is going to get "photos that appeared in the paper, photos that are outtakes, PDFs of the newspaper for the past four years, streaming video, some other things..."

The agreement does not mention the web pages. Indeed, a lot of the material on the web site was never printed and was never captured as PDF files.

Next, what is the library going to do with the material? Microfilm it? Not likely if they cannot purchase the film. Digitize it? I hope so. Until then, researchers need to make trips to Denver to examine the materials in person.

This is an example of but one newspaper. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of additional examples.

The Society of American Archivists and the Council of State Archivists are meeting together in Austin, Texas, in mid-August, and one of the panels is titled "'*All the News That's Fit to Keep*': *The*

Challenges of News Preservation in the Digital Age," and the program's description of the session wonders: "Can born-digital news be saved? What is the scope of the preservation challenge?"

Good questions, indeed.

Indiana Room

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2009 10:20 PM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 64, June 30, 2009

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 64, June 30, 2009

In this issue:
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*School Yearbooks and Alumni Directories *Joseph Gavit's American Deaths and Marriages
*Preservation Tip of the Month--Removing Deteriorated Rubber Bands *An Opportunity to Support the Genealogy Center *Genealogy Center Mini-Course: Family History 101 *Tree Talks for August: Preserve Your Family Treasures *Librarians on Parade *Area Calendar of Events
*Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

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Bigger and Better Bytes
by Curt B. Witcher
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This past month has seen a flurry of virtual activity on the library and the Genealogy Center websites. There are some amazing opportunities for research and participation outlined in the following. I invite you to take a look.

The "Pence Descendants" online collection went live this month and can be found at <www.GenealogyCenter.info/search_pence.php>. The data presented at that site represents more than four decades of genealogical research done by Richard Pence. Many of you may recognize the name of the compiler--Richard is among the pioneers of computer genealogy. He was part of that first group of visionaries who truly saw the power that technological advances would bring to the genealogical field, and further, shared that vision in many books, articles, and lectures over the years.

It is an honor for the Genealogy Center to host the "Pence Descendants"--a data file of more than seventeen thousand searchable records. One can execute a basic search by the first name of a Pence ancestor or an advanced search by first name of a Pence ancestor, birth year, place of birth, death year, place of death, spouse's first name, and/or spouse's last name. Over the coming months, Richard's textual collection, as well as other electronic files, will become part of the Genealogy Center's collections. It is an incredible addition of data for those interested in Pence family research.

We remain grateful for the *tremendous* work volunteers in our area continue to do in making historical data available for researchers.
This month, with the addition of more cemetery transcriptions by Jim Cox and Penny L. (Baughman) North, we reached a milestone of more than one hundred "Indiana and Other States" databases searchable on the GenealogyCenter.Info site. We remain strong in our commitment to make increasing amounts of digitized historical data available on the web.

More than one thousand pre-1886 burial records for St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Allen County, IN) were added to GenealogyCenter.Info in June. That brings the total number of Allen County, IN Church burial records contributed by our stellar volunteer, Margery Graham, to more than 6800! Church records are so very valuable for researchers investigating time periods that pre-date the civil registration of vital records. Newspaper accounts and church records often are the best sources of birth and death data in pre-civil registration time periods. Even in times of civil registration, one always wants to find the maximum number of records to document an ancestor's life events. This collection of records is a very useful resource for those looking for early Allen County connections.

In June, a joint project of the library's Genealogy Center and the Indiana Genealogical Society was kicked off with the posting of a new data file, "Indiana's African American Settlements." <www.GenealogyCenter.info/search_inafram.php> Compiled by Genealogy Center staff member, Dawne Slater-Putt, and cross-posted on the Indiana Genealogical Society's website, this database is part of an ongoing, larger study of Indiana's African American settlements from their earliest days through about 1930. It contains more than one thousand records and includes each person's name, approximate year of birth, date of death if known, and the names of the townships and counties with which the individual was associated. Women are cross-referenced under their maiden names, if known. Names and other data will continue to be added to this database, and new information is always welcome.

In the waning hours of this month, an exciting new data file was added to GenealogyCenter.Info through the dedicated efforts of a former Allen County Public Library employee, Anne Dallas Budd. Anne has been contributing to the genealogical community for many years through her excellent research, writing, lecturing, and work on the Periodical Source Indexing Project. Her latest contribution is an index to obituaries found from 1900 to 1912 in the "Evangelical Messenger," an English-language, weekly denominational publication associated with the Evangelical Church. <www.GenealogyCenter.info/search_evanmessenger.php> More than thirty-three thousand records were created to assist researchers in finding obituaries for those thirteen years. Though one will certainly want to read the actual published obituaries as they are so rich with family data, the index entries Anne has abstracted provide one with a tremendous amount of information.

Finally, through the efforts of our colleague, John Beatty, and his work with the Fort Wayne-Allen County Historical Society, we have obtained an image of a historic ribbon detailing Fort Wayne, Indiana's reaction to the assassination of President Lincoln. It is a most interesting historical artifact. Take a look at <www.GenealogyCenter.info/doc_lincolnribbon.php >.

This truly has been a month of bigger and better bytes!

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School Yearbooks and Alumni Directories

by Dawne Slater-Putt, CG

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October 28, 1897, freshman Charles Krinn had a new haircut, according to the Marion High School "Juggernaut" (977.202 M33j 1897). Yearbooks can be a rich source of information for adding color to the names, dates and places on a pedigree chart.

For each class, the "Juggernaut" included a group photograph, names, history, officers, colors, motto and yell. The annual detailed clubs, football teams and excursions; listed the alma maters and degrees of teachers; and included poetry, essays and jokes. A calendar featured a fact about an individual student for each day. Many of these appeared to be tongue-in-cheek, including the note about Charles Krinn's haircut. The Alumni Record listed each graduate in the school's history and his or her status in 1897: occupation, residence and women's married names. Some were noted as deceased.

The Genealogy Center collection includes yearbook titles from nearly 1500 schools and more than 500 colleges, as well as more than 200 alumni directories that each supply brief biographical details on the graduates of a single institution. The Center actively seeks yearbooks and new titles continue to be cataloged. To determine whether the collection includes a specific yearbook, researchers should search the online catalog for the subject "school yearbooks" or "college yearbooks" and the desired city or state. Also, a name index for the yearbooks of three of the larger high schools in Allen County, Indiana is available at <http://www.GenealogyCenter.Info/search_acyearbooks.php>

Information typically found in yearbooks includes names and photographs of students, teachers, clubs and athletic teams. Other information varies by time period and individual school. Earlier books may include class colors, yells, mottos, verses, essays, and sections on alumni. Recent books typically include candid photographs, individual student pictures and sometimes an index. Annuals of all time periods may have advertisements for local businesses.

Other sources for yearbooks include city, county and state libraries where the school is located and the collections of local and state genealogical and historical societies. In some cases, digital images of yearbooks may be available online. The U.S. School Yearbooks database at Ancestry.com contains an estimated 6,151,452 personal names. This collection includes digitized annuals from schools, colleges and universities. It is searchable by name, with limiters of state, city, school name and yearbook year. Researchers also may browse the database by state, city, school and year.

Virtually all yearbooks found in library collections or online will be second-hand, rather than pristine copies. This is a boon for genealogists since researchers may find the signature of a relative who was a classmate of the original yearbook owner. A high school annual also may be the only inspiration for a mental picture of Grandma as a teenager, chanting her class yell: "Hobble, Zick, Rah!
Boom-a-lack, Bah! '99, right in line, Zig-sag, Ah!"

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Joseph Gavit's American Deaths and Marriages by Cynthia Theusch

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Researching in the early 1800s, we often experience difficulty in locating important vital records to document events in our ancestors'
lives. The two reel microfilm collection of Joseph Gavit's "American Deaths and Marriages" may help you to locate those elusive dates.

Joseph Gavit, a librarian at the New York State Library, spent approximately ten years abstracting marriage and death notices from sixty-five newspapers onto index cards. The end result contained about 40,000 marriage and death notices that were published principally between 1784 and 1829, although some later dates are included. Notices are concentrated on events in the state of New York, but Mr. Gavit also included those mentioning marriages and deaths in other states, Canada, and a few other countries. The complete set of death index cards are on one reel of microfilm and those indexing marriages are on the other. The cards are arranged in alphabetical order by the name of the decedent, for deaths, and by the names of both bride and groom, for marriages.

Each index card contains the event, newspaper, date, surname, first name, and place of event. In addition, entries may mention related persons (parents, spouse, children, and siblings), occupation, residence, and military, patriotic or governmental service. There is also a possibility of learning whether the individual's spouse or parent was deceased at the time.

A typical death notice abstract reads: "Died Argus 20 Oct 1829.
Holmes. At his residence in Sampson Co., N.C., on Tuesday, 26th ult., Gen. Gabriel Holmes, in his 61st year; educated at Cambridge, and for many years a public officer, in 1821 elected Governor of North Carolina. Representative Elect from the District of Wilmington to US Congress." A typical marriage entry reads: "Married. Albany Gazette 13 June 1811. Abbott-Wolford. At Schenectady, on Sunday, 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Bogardus, Miss Eliza Abbott, dau. of Major Asa Abbott, to Mr.

John Wolford, Jr., both of Berne."

There is a published index compiled by Kenneth Scott entitled "Joseph Gavit's American Deaths and Marriages, 1784-1829: Index to Non-Principals in Microfilm Copies of Abstracts in the New York State Library, Albany, New York" [974.7 Sco8j]. Two separate indexes in this volume contain the names of other individuals mentioned in death notices and wedding announcements, such as ministers and/or parents.
It does not contain names of the deceased, or of grooms and brides.
Page numbers given refer to the microfilm pages.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Removing Deteriorated Rubber Bands by Becky Schipper

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Removing deteriorated rubber bands that are on your old documents or family papers, albums, and books can be a bit of a challenge. Before you begin the task, you will need a microspatula and weights.
Eliminating deteriorated rubber bands requires a very light touch. And it is a tremendous help if the documents or papers are in good condition.

To eliminate rubber bands that are soft and sticky, place the document on a clean, flat, substantial surface. Hold the document in place with a weight on each end. Gently lift the rubber band with one hand and, with the other hand, slide the microspatula between the paper and the rubber band slowly separating the two.

To remove residue left by dried rubber bands use the microspatula to gently scrape the residue from the paper. Be careful not to damage the paper in the scraping process. Removal of rubber band residue or tacky material from fragile documents or photographs should be done only by a conservator.

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An Opportunity to Support the Genealogy Center by Curt B. Witcher

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Last week, a new graphic appeared on the Allen County Public Library's main webpage. In the bottom right-hand corner of the page--you may need to scroll down to see it--there is a graphic with the words, "Support Your Library, Foundation or Friends." This is a new link to the library's online donation process. You can also use the following link: <www.acpl.lib.in.us/aboutus/donations.html>

When you click on the orange graphic, you will be led to a page that offers you the opportunity to donate to the library, to donate to the ACPL Foundation which takes care of endowment funds for library services and departments, or to donate to the Friends of the Library.
I like giving gifts that "continue to give," so I would click on the link in the "Donate to the ACPL Foundation" section and use the "Gift Designation" drop-down menu to find "Genealogy Endowment Fund."
Indeed, I already have--and it's pretty slick. Complete a few simple online forms and you're done--it's that easy.

No matter where you're doing your research, if you have access to the web, you have access to a growing number of searchable databases through the Genealogy Center of the Allen County Public Library.
Consider supporting our efforts by making a donation to the Genealogy Endowment Fund. Together, we will continue our long-standing tradition of service excellence. We deeply appreciate your support.

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Genealogy Center Mini-Course: Family History 101

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Remember to register soon for “Family History 101,” July 10 - 11, 2009. The classes, with instructors Margery Graham, CG and Steve Myers, MLS, provide an excellent way for the beginner to get started, for newer researchers to review important concepts and sources, and for seasoned researchers to refresh their skills. “Family History 101” will cover the following topics:

Session 1: Getting Started on Your Family History--Start your family history adventure off on the right foot. Learn about important first steps, home sources, interviewing, organizing what you collect, standard forms, using computer catalogs, and more!

Session 2: Basic Research Methods--Learn how to plan a successful search, gather evidence, and record and document what you find.

Session 3: Census Records - A Cornerstone Source--Learn how federal population schedules, state census records, as well as auxiliary schedules and census substitutes, can all help advance your research.

Session 4: Vital Records - Birth, Marriage & Death--Learn how to use published and online sources for vital records, how to contact record offices, and how newspaper and cemetery records can fill in the gaps.

Session 5: Published Local History & Family History Sources--Learn about the wealth of information available in local history publications, how to track down obscure sources, and how to find out what others have already done on your families.

Session 6: Directories, Maps & Gazetteers--Learn about the many features of directories, maps and place name dictionaries that can help you pin down exactly where your ancestors lived and what they were doing there.

The registration fee for the “Family History 101” mini-course is $50.
Checks should be made payable to “ACPL Foundation” and mailed to:
Genealogy Center, Allen County Public Library, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270.
Mini-course attendance will be limited, so register early to avoid disappointment. The registration form and more information are at
http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html .
Margery Graham and Steve Myers are already scheduled to offer “Family History: Beyond the Basics,” covering more advanced sources and problem solving, on Friday and Saturday, September 18-19, 2009.

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Tree Talks for August: Preserve Your Family Treasures

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What do you do with the original documents, antique quilts, and photographs that you acquire as the family's historian? Where do you put these materials and how do you make sure they are preserved for future generations? The end of summer will bring Rebecca Schipper, the Allen County Public Library's Preservationist, to answer some of these questions in her presentation "Preserving Family History: Basics of Care & Storage" on August 22, 2009, at 10 AM in Meeting Room A. Becky will discuss the correct storage and care of textiles, books, documents, and photos. Mark your calendars for this free program! Register by calling 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@acpl.info .

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher

July 10, 2009--Chicago, IL, American Library Association Genealogy Preconference, Sheraton Chicago, 301 East North Water Street, Chicago, IL, 9:00 a.m. Topic: "Discovering & Documenting African American Family History and Heritage."
July 18, 2009--Lansing, MI, Library of Michigan, 2009 Abrams Genealogy Seminar, 702 West Kalamazoo Street, Lansing, MI, 2:15 p.m. Topic:
"Treasurers for Researchers at the Genealogy Center in Fort Wayne."

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

The society does not meet during the summer months. Mark your calendars for their first fall meeting, September 9, 2009 at 7 p.m. at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza.
Fort Wayne, IN.

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

Saturday, July 11, 2009, 12:00-6:00 p.m. at Historic Fort Wayne, 1101 Spy Run Avenue, Fort Wayne, IN. Event: Three Rivers Festival "Siege of Fort Wayne 1812." Come to the Old Fort on July 11 and 12 and learn why the War of 1812 has become the Forgotten War. Talk with the soldiers as they go about their daily schedules, see the women and children as they complete their tasks. Meet with the Mounted Militia and hear how the militia was so important in the continuation of our freedom.

July 15-August 10, 2009 at the History Center, 302 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, IN. Event: "Images of Native Americans: The Wanamaker Collection" exhibit. The History Center hosts this national traveling exhibition from the Mathers Museum of World Cultures at Indiana University. This exhibition features stunning photographs of early 20th century Native Americans, drawn from an 8,000 piece photograph inventory featuring over 150 individual tribes. This display will be supplemented with local artifacts, images, and documents from the History Center's collection.

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street.
We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North

Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West
Using US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Using US 24:
After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East
Follow US 30/then 930 into and through New Haven, under an overpass into downtown Fort Wayne. You will be on Washington Blvd. when you get into downtown. Library Plaza will be on the right.

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Parking at the Library
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At the Library, underground parking can be accessed from Wayne Street.
Other library parking lots are at Washington and Webster, and Wayne and Webster. Hourly parking is $1 per hour with a $7 maximum. ACPL library card holders may use their cards to validate the parking ticket at the west end of the Great Hall of the Library. Out of county residents may purchase a subscription card with proof of identification and residence. The current fee for an Individual Subscription Card is $70.

Public lots are located at the corner of Ewing and Wayne Streets ($1 each for the first two half-hours, $1 per hour after, with a $4 per day maximum) and the corner of Jefferson Boulevard and Harrison Street
($3 per day).

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am - 5pm, weekdays only. It is free to park on the street after 5pm and on the weekends.

Visitor center/Grand Wayne Center garage at Washington and Clinton Streets. This is the Hilton Hotel parking lot that also serves as a day parking garage. For hourly parking, 7am - 11 pm, charges are .50 for the first 45 minutes, then $1.00 per hour. There is a flat $2.00 fee between 5pm and 11pm.

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Genealogy Center Queries
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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting.
Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note:
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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.

To subscribe to "Genealogy Gems," simply use your browser to go to the website: www.GenealogyCenter.Info. Scroll down toward the bottom of the first screen where it says, "Enter Your Email Address to Subscribe to "Genealogy Gems." Enter your email address in the yellow box and click on "Subscribe." You will be notified with a confirmation email.

If you do not want to receive this e-zine, please follow the link at the very bottom of the issue of Genealogy Gems you just received or send an email to kspears@acpl.lib.in.us with "unsubscribe e-zine" in the subject line.

Steve Myers & Curt Witcher, co-editors

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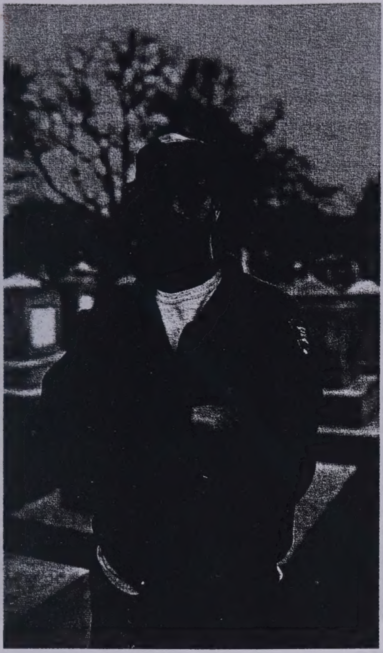


Moss Rudley, the park service official who led the project, says, "I would hope we advanced the science and technology of cemetery preservation."

ANDREW CUTRARO (2)

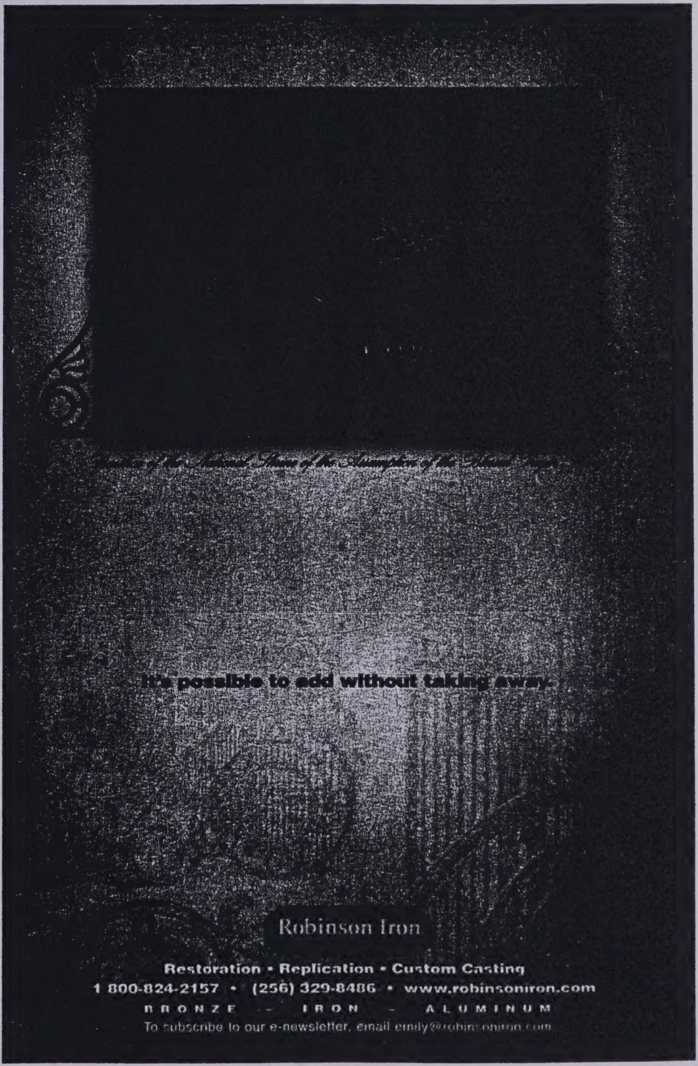
at low pressure to reveal the striking veins in the sandstone. And stone masons repaired damaged sections of the monuments with so-called Dutchman repairs, which required exacting masonry skills. Some of the new patches of sandstone stand out against the original material. But, as Rudley says, that's just fine: "You can't re-create 200 years of patina. And you wouldn't want to. We want future generations to see what we did here."

Surprises abounded during the project. Rudley and his team discovered that some of the cenotaphs were carved in whole or part from other materials, such as granite and Seneca Creek sandstone. And in an ecofriendly twist, he determined that some of the monuments were assembled using leftover stone from nearby construction projects. Rudley believes some material may even have come from the U.S. Capitol.

Perhaps the biggest surprise, however, came when the team decided to restore a monument—not a cenotaph—to Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, and discovered a previously unknown burial vault. Anthropologists from the Smithsonian Institution confirmed that the vault contained the bodies of the general and his wife, Catherine. After they exhumed the bodies, workers cleaned, stabilized, and restored the 13-foot marble monument and brick vault, recovering a set of the general's dentures and the sterling silver nameplate from his coffin.

At the project's completion, the bodies were reinterred during a ceremony attended by some of the general's descendants. "They were by our side through the entire process," says Laurie Burgess, associate chair of the Smithsonian's anthropology department. "They helped lay the remains in a mahogany coffin... It's rare that you have a project that comes full circle like this."

—KIM A. O'CONNELL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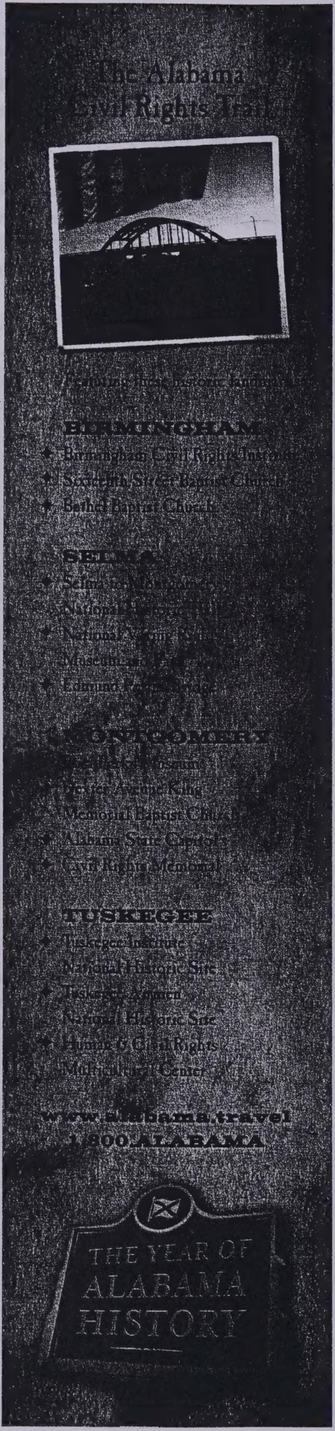
The Alabama Civil Rights Trail

Featuring these historic landmarks

BIRMINGHAM
- Birmingham Civil Rights Institute
- Sixteenth Street Baptist Church
- Bethel Baptist Church

SELMA
- Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail
- National Voting Rights Museum and Institute
- Edmund Pettus Bridge

MONTGOMERY
- Rosa Parks Museum
- Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church
- Alabama State Capitol
- Civil Rights Memorial

TUSKEGEE
- Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site
- Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site
- Human & Civil Rights Multicultural Center

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THE YEAR OF ALABAMA HISTORY

A Monumental Task

Preserving cenotaphs at Congressional Cemetery

For much of the 19th century, when a Congressman died in office, he was honored with a sandstone commemorative marker, or cenotaph, at Washington, D.C.'s Congressional Cemetery. Benjamin Henry Latrobe, often called the nation's first architect, designed the nearly five-ton monuments to memorialize such eminent leaders as House Speaker Henry Clay and Vice President John Calhoun. More than 160 cenotaphs were built starting in 1807—60 marking actual gravesites. But the practice was discontinued in 1876, reputedly after Massachusetts Sen. George Hoar famously said that the monuments added a "new terror to death."

Until recently, the cenotaphs stood on the brink of ruin. (They were part of the reason Congressional was added to the 1997 list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places, which sparked renewed interest in the site.) Acid rain and other pollutants had turned them nearly black. The stones were cracked and missing large chunks. The elements had eroded the names engraved on marble plaques and made them nearly illegible.

Then Moss Rudley, an exhibit specialist with the National Park Service, led a team of conservators and stone masons on a painstaking two-year restoration. The $1.75 million project, initiated in 2007 and funded by the National Cemetery Administration, coincided with Congressional's 200th anniversary. Sara Amy Leach, a senior historian with the cemetery administration, notes that there has been tremendous growth in cemetery preservation. And Rudley thinks the project at Congressional could serve as a model for future projects: "I gained a lifetime of knowledge and skills," he says.

A private preservation firm had assessed the damage at Congressional and recommended replacing the main sections of more than 50 cenotaphs, which are topped by capstones and sit on stone bases. But Rudley's team managed to save roughly half of them, replacing the rest with replicas made from the same local Aquia Creek sandstone the original carvers used.

The restorers cleaned the monuments by spraying a micro-abrasive glass powder

Burke's is the definitive guide to the genealogical history of the major royal, aristocratic and historical families of the UK, Ireland, Europe and the United States of America.

There are over a million names listed in its records and updating them is a huge task that will take years.

Burke's in future will also list the children of a titled person even if their spouse's family are not in the book.

The changes are being introduced into the online version and will appear for the first time in a printed book when Burke's Royal Families of Europe is published later this year.

Mr Bortrick conceded that the weight of tradition meant changes came slowly at Burke's, but he was keen to be more inclusive and up-to-date.

Since it began in 1826 Burke's has always put the male children first because they were deemed more important and most titles go down the male line.

But now even Burke's finds that anachronistic and despite objections from traditionalists the changes have been approved.

'These really are momentous changes, but they will bring Burke's into the 21st century,' Mr Bortrick said.

'Genealogy is now a subject for everyone from every walk of life and not just for the elite.

'Whether your name is Smith, Jones or Windsor we are all far more connected now.

'Most historic titles are male only, but some go through the female line - and through the last 1,000 years we have had some very strong female figures.

'Just look at the monarchy itself. I don't think British people will have any problem with us listing children in order of when they were born.'

In the updated version, Queen Elizabeth's daughter Anne will be listed behind eldest child Charles, but ahead of Andrew and Edward. Previously she had always been at the bottom of the list.

Mr Bortrick said today many people from titled families did not marry, referring to the decision to list illegitimate children.

'It is just common sense to list their children. Although we would probably not list them if there was a scandal or anything.

'And we will also list the children of those people who marry into a family that is not already listed.

He said the website was getting more hits from 'ordinary people wanting create family trees and do research'.

People:
  David Cameron
Places:
  Ireland,
  United Kingdom,
  Europe
Organisations:
  Conservative Party

Comments (3)

- Newest
- Oldest
- Best rated
- Worst rated

View all

Yet still ignoring those who were brought into the world under a scandal. Rubbish. You are who you are list them all.

- Re, Wrexham, 30/6/2009 15:36

Click to rate _ _ Rating 38

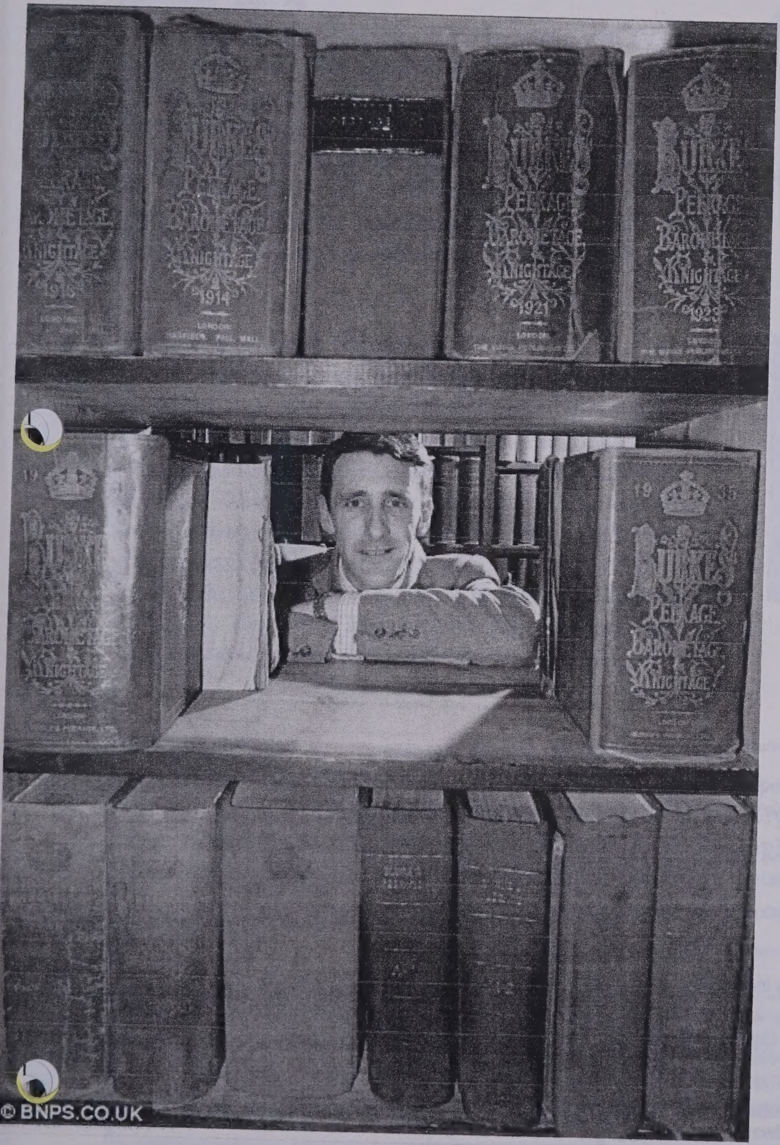
Burke's has previously listed male children first because they were deemed more important, and because most titles are passed down the male line.

The changes will also see the inclusion of one of David Cameron's ancestors, Elizabeth Fitzclarence, the illegitimate daughter of King William IV, who reigned between 1830 and 1837.

The Conservative Party leader is believed to be her fourth great grandson. The changes have been brought in by William Bortrick, the publication's executive and royal editor who at 33 is the youngest person ever to hold the post.

Burke's Peerage, which is published annually, has documented the ancestry of the United Kingdom and Ireland's titled and landed families since 1826. The presidential families of the United States and the royal families of Europe are also included.

Mr Bortrick said the tradition behind the book meant that it adapted slowly to change.
But he said he wanted to be more 'inclusive and up to date'.



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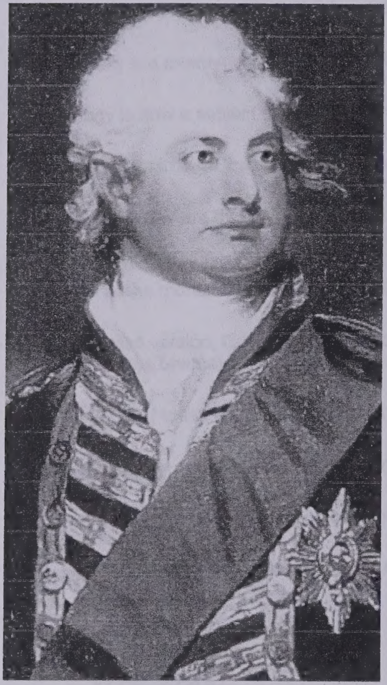
Announcement: Executive & Royal editor of Burke's Peerage, William Bortrick, took the decision

Click here to print

Mail Online

Illegitimate get a place in Burke's revolution: Bible of the blue-blooded takes a step into the 21st century

By Sophie Borland
Last updated at 12:24 AM on 01st July 2009



William IV: Illegitimate daughter was ancestor of David Cameron

It is the bible of the aristocracy... and has barely changed over the 173 years since it was first published.

But Burke's Peerage and Gentry is finally succumbing to the demands of the 21st century.

The guide, which lists the genealogy of every royal and aristocratic family in the Europe and the U.S., is to include illegitimate children for the first time.

As part of a major shake-up, the book will also list offspring in order of when they are born, rather than males first, which has been tradition.

Over the next few months the records of one million upper class families will be carefully updated to bring them in line with the modern format. The overhauled version, which will be published later this year, will see major changes to the Queen's entry.

Her only daughter Princess Anne is currently listed at the bottom of her four children but in the new version she will be placed behind Prince Charles, who is older, but ahead of Princes Andrew and Edward, who are younger.

George V's entry will be changed to bring his daughter Victoria, known as Mary, up to third from her present last place on the list.

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2009 Upcoming Events

Genealogy Nuts
Monday, July 13

The July **Genealogy Nuts** meeting will be on July 13th at 1:30 pm. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month at 1:30 pm. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. Those who went on the Ft Wayne Research Trip will share their experiences at the July or August meetings. The next meeting will be August10th at 1:30.

On the Road to Ft. Wayne

The Genealogy Nuts will be traveling to Ft. Wayne to research at the Allen County Public Library (ACPL). The ACPL's Genealogy Center renowned collection contains more than 350,000 printed volumes and 513,000 items of microfilm and microfiche. It is the second largest genealogy library in the world and it is considered the best among public libraries. The overnight trip will be on July 9 & 10 and registration is required. If you are interested in the research trip, please contact the Indiana Room for more information.

Browning Club

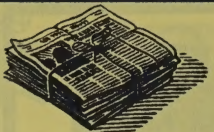
On July 27th Indiana Room Manager Cindy Rutledge will speak at the Browning Club meeting. The presentation will be on History of Hendricks County. The presentation will include photographs, maps, newspaper articles and other illustrations of Hendricks County.

COURT HOUSE, DANVILLE, INDIANA

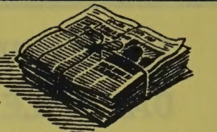
Hendricks County Court House 1862-1912

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us



INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



Do You Need Help Putting Together Your Family History?
Family Research 101 - The Basics - Saturday, August 15
Family Research 102 - The Records - Saturday, August 29

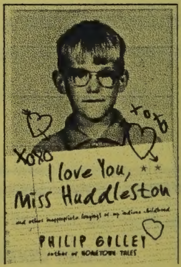
Do you only know one little piece of your family history but would like to know more? The best way to begin putting your family history together is to learn proven research methods and discover what information is available. The Indiana Room manager Cindy Rutledge will be presenting two beginning genealogy workshops in ~~August. It is recommended that you attend both and registration is~~ required. **Family Research 101 - The Basics** will be Saturday,, August 15 starting at 9:30 am. This session will cover genealogy forms, organization, sources, and evaluating evidence. Saturday, August 29th beginning at 9:30 am will be the second workshop **Family Research 102 - The Records.** The second session will discuss where to find information and the different kinds of records. Class size is limited, so sign up soon.

Daughters of the American Revolution Membership and 4-H Genealogy Workshop
August 1 from 9 am to 1 pm

Members of the **Wa-Pe-Ke-Way Chapter** of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) will be in the Indiana Room on Saturday, August 1 from 9 am to 1 pm for a **DAR Membership Research Workshop.** They will answer questions and assist with the research needed to become a DAR member. The DAR are also inviting 4-H members and their parents to come and learn more about genealogy research, genealogical resources and how to access those records. There will be a 4-H representative at the workshops to help with 4-H specific questions and formats. If you would like more information on the DAR or the workshop, please contact Ellen Beecher, Regent (839-1219) or Ruth Sims, Registrar (852-2365).

New Book About Danville!

Danville author Philip Gulley has written a new book about Danville called ***I Love You, Miss Huddleston and Other Inappropriate Longings of My Indiana Childhood.*** Autographed books are available for purchase at the adult desk for $18. ***I Love You, Miss Huddleston*** is Gulley's recollections of his misadventures during adolescence. (Yes that is Phil's photograph on the cover.) Find out what everyone-knows-your-business Danville was like in the 1970s. The book has many tales (some of them quite tall) of growing up in our small town including the story of his unwavering crush on his sixth-grade teacher Miss Huddleston and Gulley's attempts to be held back in school so he wouldn't have to move to the Jr. High.



Peopling Indiana
Slinging Doughnuts for the Boys
James H. Madison
Casper and Catherine
Move to America
Lucy Jane King
Evie Finds Her Family Tree
Ashley B. Ransburg
Bloomington Past & Present

Indiana Genealogy and Local History Fair
October 24, 2009

Noon-1:30 PM
Book Signing with Nine Indiana Authors/Illustrator
Hosted by the Indiana Historical Bureau

Dr. James Madison, Speaker
Slinging Doughnuts for the Boys; Heartland; Bloomington Past to Present; Eli Lilly: a Life

Dr. Nicole Etcheson, Speaker
The Emerging Midwest; Bleeding Kansas

Jeannie Regan-Dinius, Speaker
Underground Railroad Research in Select Indiana Counties; Finding Indiana Ancestors: a Guide to Historical Research

Teresa Baer, *Finding Indiana Ancestors: a Guide to Historical Research*

Brian Hasler, Author, and **Angela Gouge,** Illustrator
Casper and Catherine Move to America: an Immigrant Family's Adventure, 1849-1850

Lucy Jane King,
Madame President: 1901-1905 Nellie Fairbanks, Path Finder to Politics for American Women

Connie Rendfeld, *Peopling Indiana: the Ethnic Experience*

Ashley Ransburg, *Evie Finds Her Family Tree*

**All Speakers will be signing books after their presentations.
Please contact the Indiana State Library Genealogy Division, 317-232-3689,
for a complete schedule of events.**

**Contact Indiana Historical Bureau regarding this book signing,
317-232-2535 or e-mail ihb@history.in.gov.
Advance orders of the books listed above are encouraged.**

Indiana Genealogy & Local History Fair

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2009
9:00 A.M. – 3:30 P.M.

THE INDIANA STATE LIBRARY WILL HOST AN *INDIANA GENEALOGY AND LOCAL HISTORY FAIR* IN DOWNTOWN INDIANAPOLIS.
ADMISSION IS FREE AND OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

VISIT THE TABLES IN THE "MIDWAY" TO COLLECT INFORMATION FROM GENEALOGICAL AND LOCAL HISTORY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIANA LIBRARIES, AND SHOP THE COMMERCIAL VENDORS.

Three **FREE** programs will be offered throughout the day. The speakers will be on hand for book signings after each program. Additional Indiana authors will also be present at a special group signing at 12:00 p.m. Fair attendees will receive a 20% discount on purchases from the Indiana Historical Bureau book shop.

A Grave Matter in Indiana presented by Jeannie R. Regan-Dinius
9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Indiana Author's Room

Women in Nineteenth-Century Indiana presented by Nicole Etcheson
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Indiana Author's Room

Pioneer Migration into Indiana presented by James H. Madison
1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. Indiana Author's Room

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY ♦ WWW.LIBRARY.IN.GOV
315 W. OHIO STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, IN ♦ (317) 232-3689

John Brown

Archaeology News

- *from the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA)*

Aug. 2009

- **Hoosier Heritage Day** – Thursday, Aug. 13, is "Hoosier Heritage Day" at the Indiana State Fair and will be marked by special events and presentations that will celebrate a variety of historical aspects of Hoosier living. State Fair Boulevard will be packed with displays and presentations from a number of groups, including over 12 state agencies (including the DHPA) and 3 not-for-profits. There will be costumed interpreters, games and activities, and history clinics to teach fair goers about Indiana's rich tradition. For a schedule of events, go to http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/files/hp-Schedule_of_Events.pdf.

- **Artifact Roadshow**- Come to the Indiana State Fair on August 16, from 1-3 pm to participate in the DHPA's Artifact Roadshow. State Archaeologist Dr. Rick Jones and Amy Johnson, Archaeology Outreach Coordinator, will be available in the Amphitheater area behind the DNR building to identify historic and prehistoric artifacts. Feel free to bring an artifact (no fossils please), and they will help provide you with information on the item, its age, etc. Monetary values will not be provided. In addition, a variety of free archaeological handouts will be available to those who stop by. This event provides a good preview of the types of activities which will be available around the state during the following month, September, which is Indiana Archaeology Month.

- **Archeology Preservation Trust Fund**- We are pleased to announce that the first monies have been deposited in the Archeology Preservation Trust Fund. If you are interested in making a donation, feel free to contact our office. Information regarding the Fund may be accessed at http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/2764.htm and in the upcoming issue of *Preserving Indiana.*

- **Archaeological site of the month**- Established in 1930, Mounds State Park contains and preserves some of the finest examples of earthwork and mound building in the state. This is a unique Adena-Hopewell site with the largest mound, the "Great Mound," dating to circa 160 B.C. This complex and well-organized society had a trade system that reached as far as the Gulf of Mexico. The earthwork complex at the park has been investigated off and on archaeologically since the late 1960s, and many exciting and unique discoveries have been made as a result. For example, prehistoric pottery of unique type has been discovered there, as well as fascinating information regarding use of the earthworks in tracking the seasons and more. The archaeological resources (12-M-2) at this park are so important that the site has been placed in the National Register of Historic Places.

  View of the ditch of the Great Mound at Mounds State Park.

  The park has a rich historic background too, having been, among other things, an amusement park area in earlier times. In the early 19th century, a family of German immigrants, the Bronnenburgs, arrived and made the property their home. One of the sons built a two-story brick farmhouse that stands to this day. Constructed in the 1840s, virtually every bit of the house came from the surrounding woodlands. Today the park is managed and interpreted for all by the Department of Natural Resources. To learn more about the archaeological investigations and resources at the Park, go to http://arms.iweb.bsu.edu/RoI61.pdf.

- **Indiana Archaeology Month**- Planning for Indiana Archaeology Month is still underway. The final call has now gone out for event hosts to get their information to the DHPA so that the official *Calendar of Events* can be wrapped up. We anticipate getting the Calendar online by mid-late August. In addition, continue to check the Archaeology Month webpage (http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3674.htm) for information regarding the official commemorative posters and t-shirts. September is going to be a great month to learn more about Indiana Archaeology!

This information is distributed via email by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA). This is meant to provide information on current archaeological topics and issues in which the DHPA is involved. An archive of past *Archaeology News* issues is available at http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3673.htm. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact our office at 317/232-1646.

DNR
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

INDIANA DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Indiana Room

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Friday, July 31, 2009 11:31 PM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 65, July 31, 2009

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 65, July 31, 2009

In this issue:
*To Publish is to Preserve
*New England Missionary Families in Hawaii *Confederate Military Manuscripts *Technology Tip of the Month--Restoring Photographs using Adobe Photoshop Version 9.02 *Preservation Tip of the Month--Reframing Prints *Tree Talks for August: Preserve Your Family Treasures *Family History: Beyond the Basics, A Two Day Mini-Course *Second Annual Military Symposium *Coming Soon . . . Family History Month *Librarians on Parade *Area Calendar of Events *Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

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To Publish is to Preserve
by Curt B. Witcher
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I believe many frequently forget that one of the best ways of preserving information is to disseminate that data. In so many ways, to publish is to preserve. If you publish data about your family and the research you have done, and further, if you include references to your sources--and maybe even digital copies of the evidence upon which you based your research conclusions--you are preserving that data for future users.

Over the years, I have encountered numerous researchers who are frustrated that a vital record is missing the given name of an ancestor or that an official document (or its transcription) contains a variant or misspelling of a surname. "How can I get that changed?" and "Who can I write to in order to update that document?" are frequent questions. Since we can't change original records and published materials (and it probably would be imprudent for us to do so anyway), the best answer is to publish the correct data--publish the complete information. So publishing not only preserves data but publishing also preserves our thoughts and opinions about, and evaluation of, that data.

We hear people wonder out loud, often with a tone of regret, if anyone a few years from now will remember Grandpa’s stories, or recall Aunt Tillie’s favorite way of describing a summer rainstorm. We can assure that our family stories are preserved by recording them and publishing them. Today’s technology gives us so many free and near-free options--we truly have little excuse not to publish.

Self publishing the traditional way with paper can be done for pennies. Web publishing can be done even more economically. When you publish on paper, make sure a copy gets to a library that will catalog, preserve, and make your work accessible to interested researchers. Libraries such as the Family History Library in Salt Lake City and the Allen County Public Library’s Genealogy Center in Fort Wayne are excellent repositories for such works. Sending a copy to both libraries is a super way to preserve your work. When you publish on the web, make sure you have an electronic copy that is on a website maintained and accessed by many. Just keeping the electronic work to yourself orphans it if/when something happens to you. A family or community website more completely ensures the file(s) will be available longer than we will. An even better place to deposit your electronic family files is on WeRelate.org. Give it a look--it could be the answer to your electronic preservation needs.

Other news . . .

With this month's ezine, a new feature of "Genealogy Gems" is debuting: "Technology Tips." For the next several months, a very talented colleague here in the Genealogy Center will be writing about how to improve your digital images. I am looking forward to great, practical information about making captured images of people and documents clearer and more usable.

Finally, if you have electronic files, whether about a family, a record group, or a geographic area, and you want to ensure they are available in the future--preserved--think about sending the Genealogy Center a copy on disk.

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New England Missionary Families in Hawaii by Delia Cothrun Bourne

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Taking a long cruise to Hawaii may be a pleasant vacation to Americans now, but in the nineteenth century such a trip may have been motivated by a religious vocation to minister to, and convert, native Hawaiians.
The Genealogy Center has two volumes which provide a wealth of information on the people and activities of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

The first is "Missionary Album: Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the American Protestant Missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands" (996.9 H31), published by the Society in 1969. Along with detailed biographies and portraits of the missionaries are a map and descriptions of the various stations throughout the Islands. The arrivals of the twelve "Companies" of missionaries (1820-1848) are also listed, including departure and arrival ports and dates, ship's name with description, captain's name, and notes concerning the voyage. For example, the Third Company sailed on Captain Richard D. Blinn's "Parthian" from Boston in 1827, arriving in Honolulu in 1828.
The entry details the cost of passage for sixteen missionaries and four Polynesians, and notes that the ship carried material for two frame houses, a printing press and its accoutrements, and 40,000 Bible tracts printed in the Hawaiian language. The 1837-38 Eighth Company voyage was pleasant, with a cooperative captain who allowed Hawaiian seamen to tutor the missionaries in the language, culminating in public confessions of faith by six of the ship's crew. In contrast, food washed overboard on the Ninth Company's trip, 1840-41, resulting in a poor diet for the remainder of the voyage because the captain refused to replace it.

"Descendants of New England Protestant Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaiian Islands), 1820-1900: An Alphabetically Arranged Copy of Births, Marriages, and Deaths from the Records of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library" (996.9 R44D) includes the same listings of the missionary Companies, along with arrivals of individuals, 1823-1894. Family groups are listed by surname, and include parents and children with vital record dates and places. One can then trace the descendants of each child for several generations, following families back to the mainland, or to foreign countries.
Married daughters will be listed under their husband's surname. An every name index also makes it possible to begin with a descendant and trace back to the missionary ancestors. Both of these volumes could assist in breaking down a wall in the research of missionary ancestors.

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Confederate Military Manuscripts
by Melissa Shimkus

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When searching for a Confederate soldier of the Civil War, one might use service records, pension applications, and unit histories, but another excellent source of information is the microfilmed "Confederate Military Manuscripts." These primary source documents illustrate the effects of the war on the southern population. Within the series, a researcher may locate military enlistment rolls, battle reports, prisoner of war records, and order books, as well as discover family information in personal letters and diaries.

The set consists of 106 reels of film divided into four sections or series. Series A contains materials from the Virginia Historical Society, including the papers of Robert E Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and J.E.B. Stuart. Series B, from Louisiana State University, focuses on the western theater of the war. Series C features events west of the Mississippi River, with documents from the University of Texas at Austin. Series D concentrates on the eastern theater of the conflict, with sources from the University of Virginia Library. "The Guide to the Microfilm Edition of Confederate Military Manuscripts" (973.7 Sch34g), edited by Joseph T. Glatthaar, describes the contents of each reel in the set, but is not an index.

Among these content rich documents, for example, one can find the papers of Robert Taylor Scott. Prior to becoming the Attorney General of Virginia, he corresponded with various family members discussing matters such as weddings, visits, ailments, and the courtship of his future wife. Military papers within the manuscripts include a muster roll for the Texas Cavalry's, 1st Mounted Riflemen, Company C, which provides genealogical data on Sgt. Solomon H. Owens, who enlisted on May 7, 1861 and died June 15, 1861.

Personal letters found in the collection can also help military researchers document battlefield decisions. For example, Isaac "Ike" Jordan, of the 11th Mississippi Regiment, wrote his family concerning his time at Harpers Ferry and Manassas Junction. His account of the regiment's movements within Virginia and of his service to the Confederacy provides a personal report of the war, and helps the researcher understand military decisions as well as the fears and concerns of those fighting.

The "Confederate Military Manuscripts" is a valuable resource for southern historians and genealogical researchers. The first-hand accounts of daily life during that turbulent time give us a glimpse of the trials and conditions our ancestors experienced. The military records hidden within this source can also help us follow their service to the Confederacy.

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Technology Tip of the Month--Restoring Photographs using Adobe Photoshop Version 9.02 by Kay Spears

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We all have them. They're probably in a big old box under a bed or in a ratty old scrapbook that's seen better days. You know, those old photographs that are fading, cracking, and have water spots or crayon marks on them. Wouldn't it be nice to restore them? Easy to say, but harder to do, because if you have more than one that you want to restore, it's going to be a tedious, time consuming project. However, in the end, when you have a pristine photograph of your grandmother at age 18 gazing back at you, it will all be worthwhile.

Here are some beginning rules of thumb:

1. Raster and Vector: All photographic images are rasters when viewed on the computer monitor. Raster images are composed of individual elements, called pixels, arranged in a grid. Each pixel has a specific location and color. Vector graphics use geometric characteristics - lines and curves. Most company logos are Vectors. Mickey Mouse is a vector. Because computer displays are made of a grid of pixels, both vector and raster images are displayed as pixels on a computer monitor.

2. When working with an image, whether adding color, painting, cloning, erasing, etc., remember that you will in all likelihood be working with a mouse tool, and a mouse tool is not the easiest tool to manipulate.

3. Remember that no matter how hard you try, there are some images that cannot be fixed.

4. Always have a backup and save your original screen image as is.
Never save the corrections to the original photographic image file; always save the corrected image under a different file name. I usually make a duplicate copy of the image and work on that.

5. All computers are different! The computer at my desk is different from the computer at the next desk. Windows applications are different from Macintosh applications. A laser jet printer is different from an ink jet. The same photographic image will appear darker on a Windows computer than on a Macintosh.

6. There will be a variation in color from what you see on the screen and what is printed. Do a couple of test runs to become acquainted with your color printer.

7. Scan a photo for archival purposes at a minimum of 300 dpi (dots per inch) and save it as a TIFF (never a JPEG). If a photo is going to be used for a website or emailed, it may be reduced to 72 dpi and saved as a JPEG.

8. Don't be afraid to experiment!

Next month: The tools you need for photo restoration.

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Reframing Prints by Becky Schipper

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Most prints from the late 1800s to the late 1900s were on acidic paper. In addition, many of those prints were backed with cardboard and matted with an acidic mat. Many times the acid in these materials will burn into the print, causing it to turn brown and brittle.

Another common problem is referred to as foxing. This is when the print has mold that appears as brown spots on the face of the print.
Mold is more common when no mat or spacers were used in the framing.
It can be very expensive to have a conservator kill the mold and restore the paper. However, if you re-mat and replace the glass on a moldy print, further mold growth will be prevented.

Your print should be reframed to archival standards. This includes using pH neutral mats and backing boards, and attaching the print to the backing board with either pH neutral plastic mounts, or pH neutral hinges and adhesives. A mat or spacers should be used between the print and the glass.

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Tree Talks for August: Preserve Your Family Treasures

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What do you do with the original documents, antique quilts, and photographs that you acquire as the family's historian? Where do you put these materials and how do you make sure they are preserved for future generations? Rebecca Schipper, the Allen County Public Library's Preservationist, will answer some of these questions in her presentation "Preserving Family History: Basics of Care & Storage" on August 22, 2009, at 10 AM in Meeting Room A. Becky will discuss the correct storage and care of textiles, books, documents, and photos.
Mark your calendars for this free program! Register by calling
260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@acpl.info .

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Family History: Beyond the Basics, A Two Day Mini-Course

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September brings the advanced course on research techniques on Friday and Saturday, September 18 and 19. Margery Graham, ICG and Steve Myers, MLS will share their expertise with a limited number of attendees. Sessions include Problem Solving, Probate Records, Land Records and Tax Lists, Military Records, Church Records, and Tracing Your Ancestors Across the Atlantic, as well as tours of the Genealogy Center, assisted research, and personal consultations. Cost is $50 for the two days. Expanded course descriptions and registration form will soon be at http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html .
Register early because space is limited.

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Second Annual Military Symposium

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Make plans now to attend the Genealogy Center's second annual Military Symposium, emphasizing Patriotic Lineage Societies, on Friday and Saturday, October 9 and 10. Speakers Ron Darrah, Curt Witcher, and Delia Cothrun Bourne will present "American Hereditary Military Societies: An Overview," "Keep Your Powder Dry: The Revolutionary War and Genealogy," "After Johnny & Billy Came Marching Home: Post-Service and Hereditary Societies of the American Civil War," "A Splendid Little War: Family History and the Spanish-American War," "The War To End All Wars: World War I Genealogy," and "Marching On: The 'Our Military Heritage' Website." See http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html in the next week for schedule and registration information.

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Coming Soon . . . Family History Month

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With October comes Family History Month, and true to form the Genealogy Center staff is planning 31 days of events to celebrate our shared passion for researching our heritage! Events will include sessions on research techniques and online sources, a spotlight on local church and architecture sources, and feature a segment on the Lincoln Collection (newly housed here at the Allen County Public Library), as well as our second annual Military Symposium. The month will finish with "Reconnecting Lost Links," the first International Black Genealogy Summit. For the calendar and more information about Family History Month programs, go to http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html in the next week and register for a least several of the program offerings. For the International Black Genealogy Summit, go directly to the following link
http://www.blackgenealogysummit.com/speakerlistregistration.html
. Click on the top link at the bottom of the page to see a complete list of offerings. You can also print off a form to register today at this site.

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher
August 19, 2009--Auburn, IN, Willennar Genealogy Center of the Eckhart Public Library, 700 South Jackson Street, 7 p.m. "Finding the World with WorldCat"

September 3, 2009--Little Rock, AR, Federation of Genealogical Societies Annual Conference, Little Rock Statehouse Convention Center,
5 p.m. "More Toys and a Bigger Sandbox: Future Possibilities with Digital Libraries"

September 5, 2009--Little Rock, AR, Federation of Genealogical Societies Annual Conference, Little Rock Statehouse Convention Center,
p.m. "Finding the World with WorldCat"

September 9, 2009--Fort Wayne, IN, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Meeting Room "A", 7 p.m. "What's New at the Genealogy Center"

September 16, 2009--Auburn, IN, Willennar Genealogy Center of the Eckhart Public Library, 700 South Jackson Street, 7 p.m. "Peopling the Midwest--Patterns & Records"

September 25, 2009--Plainfield, IN, Plainfield-Guildford Township Public Library, 1120 Stafford Road, 11:15 a.m. "Preserving Local Records" Part of the Indiana Genealogical Society's "Society Management Seminar"--focus on preserving and accessing public records.

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

The society does not meet during the summer months. Mark your calendars for their first fall meeting, September 9, 2009 at 7 p.m. at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza.
Fort Wayne, IN.

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

Saturday, July 11, 2009, 12:00-6:00 p.m. at Historic Fort Wayne, 1101 Spy Run Avenue, Fort Wayne, IN. Event:

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street.
We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West
Using US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Isolating the problem with missing genealogical data

lished Tuesday August 4th, 2009

Roots to the Past

B2 Diana Lynn Tibert

Some individuals are mysterious. For whatever reason, they leave scant evidence they existed. At times, it might feel as if they didn't want to leave a footprint in history and wanted only to escape into anonymity. Or maybe they simply lived by meagre means.

The trouble finding information on these mysterious individuals can leave a hole in an otherwise perfect genealogy. Call them brick walls or elusive family members, either way, the best method I have found to dig up data is to isolate the problem.

By focusing attention on a particular individual, avenues that haven't been utilized might be discovered. The key is to consider the possibilities.

The first step is to write down the person's name, various spellings of that name and names they might otherwise be known by. If as a child the person was orphaned or simply lived for a time in another household, note that surname. For some reason, they may have adopted it.

Next, add everything you know about the individual: date and place of birth, parents' and siblings' names, marriage information, children, occupation and date and place of death. Include the sources for this information. Then make a list of the information you don't have but would like to.

Before you go any further, ask yourself if this information makes sense. For example, if the person was born in 1876 and their mother died in 1875, there's a mistake somewhere. Or if the individual was born in 1856 and their brother died in 1865 at the age of 78, something is amiss.

Re-examine the information and prove to yourself once again that this person belongs with this family and not in another family group.

check the original sources of the data to see if additional information can be found that was erlooked the first time. Perhaps three lines away from where a marriage was entered in a church record, the person stood as a witness for a relative.

Analyze which records might hold the key pieces of information for unlocking the mystery.

It might be in a brother's will, nephew's obituary, sister's death certificate, mother's headstone, a story in the local paper about their success in a distant community or in a neighbour's land grant.

Unmarried individuals are more difficult to track than those who married. This might reduce their public records to two: birth and death.

If they didn't own land, they might be found living with family members or neighbours. If they were financially, physically or mentally challenged, they might have lived in a poor house or other facility.

Researchers must also consider the possibility that the individual was incarcerated or had abandoned their family for another life or spouse.

Next, start asking questions. Did they die young? Did they move from the community, province or country? What was going on in the world when they lived? Could they have participated in a war or succumbed to an epidemic?

Researcher's File

Seeking information on the descendants of William Sharp Ritchie and Victoria Johanna Avery of Moncton, N.B. They had four sons: John William, William, James Richard and Frederick Avery; two daughters: Eda (Ada) and Eleanor Francis May Ritchie. Their births ranged from 1866 to 1881 from Moncton to Saint John, Kansas and back to Moncton. Contact: Katherine Dubin, 9886 - 156th Street, Surrey, B.C., V3R 4L3; owlshoot@uniserve.com

Diana Lynn Tibert is a freelance writer living in Milford, N.S. Submit a query. It's free!: RR#1 Milford, Hants County, N.S., B0N 1Y0; e-mail: tibert@ns.sympatico.ca.

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GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

AUGUST 2009

Footnote.com

The 1930 US Census is one of the most powerful resources available to anyone who wants to learn more about their ancestors. During the month of August, we're giving everyone free access to Footnote.com's one-of-a-kind, interactive 1930 US Census. With Footnote's interactive census, viewing, downloading and printing images from the census are just the beginning. You can also add images and comments, spotlight interesting finds, create pages for your ancestors and tell their stories.

What you can learn about your ancestors in the 1930 Census:

- Where they lived
- Who they lived with
- When and where they were born
- What they did for a living
- And much more...

The following articles are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and are copyright 2009 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at http://www.eogn.com.

Michigan Genealogical Council Creates a Human Barrier around the Michigan Historical Center

The Michigan Genealogical Council today sent a strong message to the governor. Nearly 400 people gathered at the state Capitol to protest a proposal by Gov. Jennifer Granholm to break up the genealogical collections at the Michigan Historical Center. After several speakers spoke of the need to preserve the collection in one central location, people gathered for the rally began to march a few blocks to the center and library.

We're primarily worried about them closing the current Michigan Historical Center and moving the library collection to MSU" said Tom Koselka of The Michigan Genealogical Council. In a strong sign of opposition, the Michigan Genealogical Council and supporters created a human barrier around the entire Michigan Historical Center, which they say will limit library access if moved. "If the collection is dispersed, in some cases you might have to go to Grand Valley state to get some," Koselka said. There is no word whether or not Governor Jennifer Granholm was aware of the protest. However, it was well covered by the news media.

Ancestry.com Files For $75 Million IPO

Those who watch the genealogy "industry" have been expecting this for years: Ancestry.com has filed for an IPO and plans to raise about $75 million in the offering, according to an SEC filing. The company, founded in 1983 and based in Provo, Utah, plans to list on Nasdaq or NYSE under the symbol ACOM, and Morgan Stanley and BofA Merrill Lynch are the lead underwriters.

The company changed its name from The Generations Network to Ancestry.com Inc last month, apparently in preparation for the IPO.

The present Ancestry.com has many owners, but the majority stake is held by Spectrum Equity Investors, a media/communications firm, which paid about $300 million for its share of the company. (Note that the IPO only plans to raise about $75 million.) The other investors include Sorenson Media, CMGI@Ventures and EsNet Group.

Some highlights of the company, from its S-1:

- Almost one million paying subscribers around the world as of June 30, 2009.
- Rrevenues have increased from $122.6 million in 2004 to $197.6 million in 2008, a CAGR of of 12.7 percent.
- Has invested about $80 million to date in making the genealogy content available to subscribers, to acquire or license, digitize, index and publish additional records.
- Spectrum holds about 67 percent of the outstanding shares of its common stock
- For six month of 2009, it had revenues of $99.9 million with profits of $8.18 million, compared to $87.4 million revenues in first six month of 2008 and profits of $1.24 million.
- The potential introduction of the TV show "Who Do You Think You Are?" in U.S. in early 2010, following a similar show on BBC in 2006.

Statistics from the Ancestry.com IPO

One of the interesting things about an SEC filing is that outsiders, for the first time, get a glimpse of a corporation's internal finances. It is interesting to me to note that Ancestry.com has nearly a million paying customers and each of those customers pays an average of $16.09 per month.

Here are some highlights of the company, from its S-1:

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- the potential introduction of the TV show “Who Do You Think You Are?” in U.S. in early 2010, following a similar show on BBC in 2006.
- Depending on the size of the offering, we may be required to use 25% of the net proceeds we receive to repay a portion of the amount outstanding under our credit facility (lenders include CIT Lending Services Corporation)
- This credit facility has a maturity date of December 5, 2012 and had an outstanding balance of approximately $117.1 million and an interest rate of approximately 4.1% as of June 30, 2009.
- Our average monthly revenue per subscriber was $16.09 in 2008.
- As of June 30, 2009, we had $62.5 million of total liquidity, comprised of $52.6 million in cash and cash equivalents and the ability to borrow $9.9 million under our revolving credit facility.
- On December 5, 2007, in connection with the Spectrum investment, the operating company entered into a credit facility with a syndicate of lenders consisting of a $140.0 million term loan and $10.0 million revolving commitment with a syndicate of lenders.

Royal Historical Society Bibliography Web Site is Changing to Paid Subscriptions

The Royal Historical Society Bibliography web site (http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl/) recently announced that it is converting from a free web site to a for-pay subscription site. The change will take place on January 1, 2010 so you have a lot of time left to use the free site.

The Royal Historical Society Bibliography web site contains an excellent database comprised of articles and books and extending back to the 1930s/1940s. It covers all periods of British and Irish history. For information, go to http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl/docs/news.html.

Michigan Death Records Available at Seeking Michigan

The following announcement was written by the Michigan History Foundation, owners of the "Seeking Michigan" web site:

The Michigan death records collection at Seeking Michigan, covering the years 1897 to 1920, is now largely complete. With the records added recently, there are now more than 960,000 certificates available for free at this site, meaning that the project is now 99% complete.

"A FASCINATING LIFE AND TERRIFIC STORY"

One particularly interesting death record is for John Horn, Jr. You wouldn't know it from his death certificate, but Horn was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1874 "for his heroic exploits in rescuing men, women and children from drowning in the Detroit River." According to his 14 April 1920 obituary in the Detroit News, Horn was credited with 135 rescues from the Detroit River – an amazing number and achievement. As a younger man following the Civil War, Horn also, interestingly, was an outfielder for the Detroit Base Ball Club, one of the very early baseball clubs here in Michigan.

From Horn's death certificate, we can see he was born in Devonshire, England in 1843, died in Detroit on 12 April 1920 and was buried in Woodmere Cemetery in Detroit. Both of Horn's parents' names are also revealed, including his mother's maiden name. Not surprisingly, his Congressional Medal of Honor, life-saving accolades and early baseball career are not mentioned on the certificate; this example illustrates that there is so much more to someone's life than just the certificate of his or her death. An early baseball career, saving 135 lives, the Congressional Medal of Honor – what a fascinating life and terrific story!

SEEKING MICHIGAN DEATH RECORDS PROJECT IS 99% COMPLETE

So what years and counties are now here at Seeking Michigan? This digital project is based on the Library's collection of microfilmed Michigan death records from 1897-1920. Of the 302 rolls of microfilm, only one has not yet been added to the site; this roll includes records from 1919 for Lenawee, Livingston, Luce, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta and Menominee Counties. Outside of these records, there are a few additional problematic records that will be added in the near future. Again, this death records collection is now 99% complete.

The list below details what records are currently available; [incomplete] means that 1919 Lenawee County is not yet fully loaded, not that the whole run of counties listed is incomplete.

1897-1918: Alcona – Wexford

1919: Alcona – Lenawee [incomplete] Midland – Wexford

1920: Alcona – Wexford

To summarize, the years 1897-1918 and 1920 are now complete for the entire state. 1919 is also complete, except for the 10 counties listed above. Detroit and Wayne County are complete for the entire run of 1897-1920. To link directly to the death records collection on Seeking Michigan, click here: Michigan Death Records, 1897-1920.

There are other collections online at Seeking Michigan but the death records are a very significant development for Michigan researchers.

Family Tree Maker 2010

The program hasn't formally been announced yet but a page on the Ancestry.com online store has appeared and gives details about the new version of Family Tree Maker. The page looks a bit "incomplete" so I am not sure if the folks at Ancestry.com really meant for the page to become public just yet or not. In any case, it is there and you can see the new features being added to Family Tree Maker 2010:

- Easy family tree download from Ancestry.com – Import your Ancestry.com family tree, along with attached photos.
- Improved organization – Enjoy new ways to organize photos and other media.
- Slideshows – Create slideshows from photos in your tree.
- Family books – Publish beautiful keepsakes and books to share with friends and family.
- Standard source templates – Cite the right information every time.
- A new person view – View relationships within the context of your entire family tree.
- Scanner support – Add photos directly from your scanner.
- Family migration paths – View timelines and interactive maps highlighting events and places in your ancestors' lives.
- Better Performance – Experience faster load times and navigation.
- Training Tutorial for Family Tree Maker 2010 (included on Family Tree Maker disk)
- 14-day free trial subscription to Ancestry.com. Search the world's largest online repository of family history records

Burr Oak Cemetery Database Now Online

I have written several times recently (http://www.google.com/cse?cx=003715150024579880844%3Aulyzue1ivzu&ie=UTF-8&q=+Burr+Oak&sa=Search) about the tragedy of the Burr Oak Cemetery near Alsip, Illinois. The news services have also been full of stories about the cemetery. As many as 300 graves at Burr Oak Cemetery near Alsip may have been dug up and the remains dumped so the plots could be resold. To help families search for their loved ones' graves, the Cook County Sheriff's office is building a database so families can search for images of headstones. The new database is sponsored by Chicago Tribune and the information has been entered by police officers, mostly those from the Cook County Sheriff's department.

The new online site allows you to search the sheriff's database by name, and browse by decade and year. The site presently contains photographs of over 9,500 headstones of those interred in the cemetery, which are all available to view online. The sheriff's office created the database and will continue to update with additional photos of the nearly 100,000 graves at the cemetery.

From the homepage, you can either search for a specific surname, or browse the stones by decade of death. Keep in mind that the data was entered by police officers, not by trained genealogists. The officers are perhaps not as careful with surname spelling as you and I might be. You might want to become a bit creative when searching for names, especially for those that might have unusual spellings.

The Burr Oak Cemetery headstones may be found at http://burroakmemorial.com.

Indiana Genealogical Society to Digitize Boxes of Court Records

The Indiana Genealogical Society, with the support of Hendricks County Clerk Cindy Spence, is coordinating volunteers and funds to preserve and digitize 25 boxes of probate records that are in the basement of the Hendricks County courthouse in Danville, Indiana. These records date from 1824 (when the county was founded) to 1899 and have never been microfilmed, indexed or otherwise been accessible to the public. They contain valuable information about the lives of some of the county's earliest settlers.

The genealogical society says it could use additional volunteers and donations for the project, which will make the digitized records available to the public free of charge.

Details may be found at http://www.indgensoc.org/projects/records_preservation.php.

Update: New Archivist of the United States Nominee: David Ferriero

Yesterday I reported that rumors were floating around that David Ferriero would be nominated as the next Archivist of the United States. Those rumors are now confirmed: President Barack Obama has announced that he plans to nominate David Ferriero to head the National Archives and Records Administration, White House officials have said.

If confirmed as the new U.S. Archivist, Ferriero would be responsible for working to improve how the government tracks and maintains its electronic records. NARA is putting in place its next-generation Electronic Records Archive system, estimated to cost more than $550 million.

Ferriero reportedly is highly regarded by the library community and the immediate response has all been positive. New York Public Library's Board of Trustees Chair Catherine Marron lauded the pick and said "the entire country will benefit from his experience and wisdom."

Ferriero currently is the director of the New York Public Libraries where he is responsible for collection strategy; conservation; digital experience; reference and research services; and education, programming and exhibitions. He has been director since June 2007.

Prior to that, he was the chief executive of NYPL's Research Libraries for three years and as the University Librarian and vice provost for library affairs at Duke University. Prior to that, he spent 31 years on the staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology libraries.

Mr. Ferriero's nomination is timely: the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, which monitors the archives, has been scrutinizing the disappearance of significant documents and records from the Clinton administration, including personal information of one of former Vice President Al Gore's three daughters. Those records were created during the Clinton administration and then disappeared during the Bush administration.

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2009 UPCOMING EVENTS

Genealogy Nuts
Monday, August 10th

The **Genealogy Nuts** meeting will be August10th on at 1:30 pm. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month at 1:30 pm. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. Meredith Thompson will talk about an IGS project with Hendricks County Probate Records. The next meeting will be September 14th at 1:30.

On October 6th the Genealogy Nuts will travel to the Indiana State Library (ISL) for a research trip. Members will meet at ISL at 9 am in the Genealogy Division. As part of the Family History Month celebration, ISL will have a program about Using City Directories at 11 am. Members can attend the program if they would like.

Daughters of the American Revolution Membership and 4-H Genealogy Workshop
August 1 from 9 am to 1 pm

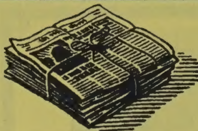
Members of the **Wa-Pe-Ke-Way Chapter** of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) will be in the Indiana Room on Saturday, August 1 from 9 am to 1 pm for a **DAR Membership Research Workshop**. They will answer questions and assist with the research needed to become a DAR member. The DAR are also inviting 4-H members and their parents to come and learn more about genealogy research, genealogical resources and how to access those records. There will be a 4-H representative at the workshops to help with 4-H specific questions and formats. If you would like more information on the DAR or the workshop, please contact Ellen Beecher, Regent (839-1219) or Ruth Sims, Registrar (852-2365).

Mill Creek Home Ec Club Visits the Library

On August 11th, the **Mill Creek Home Ec Club** will visit the library. Indiana Room Manager Cindy Rutledge will speak about the **History of Hendricks County**. Afterwards a library tour will be given for anyone interested.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us



INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Do You Need Help Putting Together Your Family History?
Family Research 101 - The Basics - Saturday, August 15
Family Research 102 - The Records - Saturday, August 29

Do you only know one little piece of your family history but would like to know more? The best way to begin putting your family history together is to learn proven research methods and discover what information is available. The Indiana Room manager Cindy Rutledge will be presenting two beginning genealogy workshops in August. It is recommended that you attend both and registration is required. **Family Research 101 - The Basics** will be Saturday,, August 15 starting at 9:30 am. This session will cover genealogy forms, organization, sources, and evaluating evidence. Saturday, August 29th beginning at 9:30 am will be the second workshop **Family Research 102 - The Records**. The second session will discuss where to find information and the different kinds of records. Class size is limited, so sign up soon.

August Display - Mason Jars and the Ball Family

This year the Ball mason-jar celebrates its 125th anniversary. Glass canning jars, known as Mason jars, were invented by John L. Mason. In 1887 Ball brothers moved their company, Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing to Indiana. The company stayed in Indiana and eventually bequeathed a small college in Muncie to the state of Indiana. Today we know the college as Ball State University. A canning jar can really create a university.

Tour of Danville South Cemetery
Saturday, September 19 at 2 pm

Join us on Saturday, September 19th at 2 pm for a **Tour of Danville South Cemetery**. The group will meet at the Mausoleum. Libbe Hughes and Cindy Rutledge will talk about the history of the cemetery and the type and preservation of tombstones. Examples of the work of local stonemasons Viquesney and Steele & Whyte will be examined. The tour will feature historic grave sites such as the Matlock Family who started the cemetery, Jacob & Esther Vandegrift (parents of Fanny Stevenson), Benjamin & Josephine Thomas, Leander Campbell and Otis Gulley (CNC Board President). Also military graves from War of 1812 and Civil War will be studied. Registration is required.

Indiana Marriage Records: Genealogy Treasures
Saturday, September 26 at 10 am

Marriage records are a vital component in a genealogist's toolbox. They are often the oldest records that have survived, and the least likely to have restricted access, yet can be the most difficult to find. On Saturday, September 26th at 10 am, Meredith Thompson will speak about how Indiana marriage records have changed over the years and the various resources to locate them—including resources for Hendricks County. The program will be in the library's program room and registration is required.

Since 1997 Meredith Thompson has been webmaster of the Hendricks County site for the USGenWeb Project, a website run by volunteers that compiles genealogy resources for every county in the country. She has also been involved with the Indiana Genealogical Society since 2000, managing their website and indexing records. Meredith used to work in the DPL's Indiana Room and now has her own business designing websites

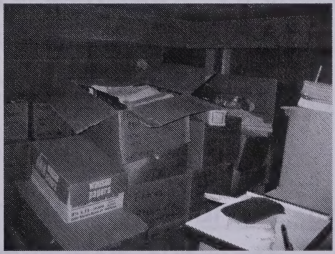
Records Preservation Project—
Hendricks County Probate Records 1824-1899

Make checks payable to:
Indiana Genealogical Society
and send to: IGS, P.O. Box 10507, Ft. Wayne, IN 46852-0507
Or donate online—visit
www.indgensoc.org/projects.php

The Indiana Genealogical Society has started working on boxes of probate records that date back to the county's founding in 1824. These boxes have been stored in the basement of the Hendricks County courthouse, and the records have never been microfilmed, indexed or otherwise made accessible to the public.

The project is being done in 2 stages:

1) Unfold the records and place them in acid-free folders and storage boxes, to prevent further damage.
2) Digitize and index the records, then give copies of the data to the courthouse and local libraries as well as placing them on the Indiana Genealogical Society website where they can be viewed for free.



(probate records in the courthouse basement)

If you have...

- A little time in your schedule—as little as an hour a week—to work on the records at the Hendricks County Government Center in Danville (weekdays 8 am to 4 pm)

OR

- A little money to donate to the Indiana Genealogical Society to purchase supplies for this project (contributions are tax-deductible)

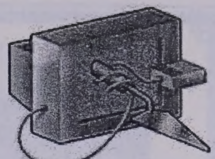
...you can help!

For More Information, Contact:

Meredith Thompson
Phone: (317) 272-6806
E-mail: webmaster@indgensoc.org

rev. 9 August 2009

Learn about Archaeology at sites on the Web!



The world wide web is a great place to supplement your knowledge about archaeology. After you have permission from your teacher or parents, check out the following web sites to learn more:

http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/ - Find out about the office of Indiana's State Archaeologist and about archaeology in the Hoosier state.

http://www.usi.edu/extserv/archlgy/ - Here you will learn about archaeology in southern Indiana.

http://www.nps.gov/history/archeology/public/kids/index.htm - This National Park Service site is a great place to start to learn about archaeology.

http://www.saa.org - This site will have lots of links for you to explore about archaeology.

www.cr.nps.gov/logcabin/html/rd_valleyforge.html - Archaeology related to discovering what George Washington and his Continental Army troops left behind at what is now Valley Forge National Historical Park.

http://www.crowcanyon.org/education/student_resources.asp - Learn about archaeology, and prehistoric cultures, out west.

http://www.poplarforest.org/ForKids/ForKids.html - Find out about archaeology at one of President Thomas Jefferson's homes.

DNR
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

INDIANA DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGY

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2009 UPCOMING EVENTS

Happy Family History Month

Genealogy Nuts

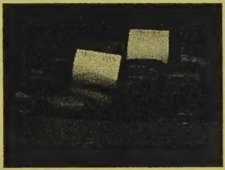
Monday, October 12th The **Genealogy Nuts** meeting will be October 12th at 1:30 pm. In honor of Family History Month, we will have a special meeting filled with surprises. The Genealogy Nuts are a support group for genealogy enthusiasts who regularly meet on the second Monday of each month at 1:30 pm. The meetings cover a variety of genealogy news and research techniques. The next meeting will be November 9th at 1:30 pm.

Hendricks County Probate Records Preservation Work Session

Saturday, October 17th - 9 am to 5 pm

Have you recently seen information about a project concerning Hendricks County records and wondered what was it about? The Indiana Genealogical Society (IGS), with the support of Hendricks County Clerk Cindy Spence, is coordinating volunteers and funds to preserve and digitize more than 50 boxes of probate records that are in the basement of the Hendricks County courthouse. IGS is looking for more volunteers to assist with the project and are seeking funds to help buy archival supplies and digitalization equipment. For more information about the project visit the IGS website at www.indgensoc.org/projects/records_preservation.php

On Saturday, October 17th, the Indiana Room will host a **Hendricks County Probate Records Preservation Work Session** in the library's program room. Representatives from IGS will bring some of the records to the library. Volunteers can help with the first stage of the project - unfolding and flattening documents, checking to make sure that the documents are in the correct packet, putting fragile document into protective sleeves and then putting the documents in acid free folders. The work session will be all day, but volunteers can come in and work for one hour or several hours. Starting at noon, there will be a lunch hour. An area will be provided for those who would like to bring in a sack lunch or they can go out. For more information, please contact the Indiana Room. Registration is requested.



Hendricks County Cemetery Art

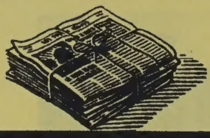
Monday, October 19th at 7 pm

Local historian Libbe Hughes will discuss **Hendricks County Cemetery Art** on Monday, October 19th at 7 pm in the library's program room. The program will discuss how cemeteries have developed and changed over the years, local stonecutters, and explain different artistic styles of stones. Libbe will also show highlights of older and more elaborate cemetery art from Hendricks County cemeteries. Registration is required.

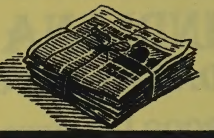
Danville East Cemetery

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us



INDIANA ROOM NEWS
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



Observe Family History Month

Since 2001, Family History Month has been celebrated during October. It is a time for families to remember and honor their ancestors. The fascination with searching for family was sparked during the Bicentennial and then inflamed by the publication of **Roots: The Saga of an American Family**. Today it is believe that more than 80 million Americans are actively searching for information about their ancestors. The more recent explosion of interest has been kindled by the development of the Internet. Google the word genealogy and you get over 107 million hits!

Locally, the Indiana Room has special displays and several events scheduled in honor of Family History Month. See the accompanying articles for more information about the events. Also the Indiana Room has handouts and subject bibliographies about family history research available for visitors. The **Ways to Celebrate Your Family's Heritage** brochure has many suggestions on preserving your family history and fun projects that your whole family can participate in.

Indiana State Library Research Trip
Monday, October 5th

On October 5th the Genealogy Nuts will travel to the Indiana State Library (ISL) for a research trip. Members will meet at ISL at 9 am in the Genealogy Division. Registration is required for the research trip. As part of the Family History Month celebration, ISL will have a program about Using City Directories to Locate Family Members at 11 am. Presented by Kimberly Brown-Harden, Indiana Collection Librarian, the program will discuss how city directories can help your genealogy research and help find homeowners by name or address. Members can attend the program if they would like.

October Display
Hendricks County Records

Have you recently researched for Hendricks County Records and not found what you wanted? Take a look at the October display and see examples of **Hendricks County Records**. The Indiana Room has indexes to help you find someone located in the records. Indexes include ones for census, marriage, birth, death, cemetery, probate, wills, land and more. We also have some copies or abstracts of the original records. Also there are digital images of original records now available online. The Hendricks County Government website at www.co.hendricks.in.us has a link to the Archives Center. Check out the many resources available. To find other sites with digital images, stop by the Indiana Room for more information.

Indiana Genealogy and Local History Fair
Saturday, October 24, 2009 - 9:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

The Indiana State Library will host an *Indiana Genealogy and Local History Fair* on Saturday October 24, 2009, in downtown Indianapolis. Admission is free and the fair is open to the general public. Visit the tables in the "midway" to collect information from genealogical and local history organizations and Indiana libraries and shop the commercial vendors. The Indiana Room at DPL will have a booth. Three FREE programs will be offered throughout the day. The speakers will be on hand for book signings after each program. Additional Indiana authors will also be present at a special group signing at noon. Fair attendees will receive a 20% discount on purchases from the Indiana Historical Bureau book shop.

Happy Famiy History Month!

INDYSTAR.COM

October 4, 2009

Archives are at the mercy of nature

So far, efforts to provide rainproof way to store state's treasures have come up dry

By Will Higgins
will.higgins@indystar.com

Indiana's state archives, original and irreplaceable paperwork documenting the people's business since before statehood, got rained on a few weeks ago -- for the third time this year.

A fourth time seems inevitable.

Among the most treasured documents are the state constitution; the earliest state Supreme Court cases; John Dillinger's prison records; and the contract, from 1964, between the Indiana State Fair Board and the Beatles.

The building that houses them, built nearly four decades ago by RCA as a warehouse for eight-track tapes, has a leaky roof. And while Indiana's Department of Administration has scheduled some patch-up work in the coming days, people familiar with the building say the roof surely will leak again -- as it has for the past decade, despite repeated repairs.

The recent soaking -- 30 boxes of House and Senate bills from the 1960s -- was discovered promptly, and the documents were dried out and saved. They've been returned to their shelves and covered by sheets of clear plastic.

There is no other help in sight. The Department of Administration hoped to put a new roof on the building this year and included in its budget $2.4 million for that purpose.

But Gov. Mitch Daniels killed that plan. "In December 2008, we got a revenue forecast that showed we had a three-quarters-of-a-billion-dollar hole in our budget," said the governor's spokeswoman, Jane Jankowski. "Beginning right then and there, we had to make a lot of decisions about what we could and couldn't spend."

Later, Rep. Matt Pierce, D-Bloomington, introduced into the budget bill $500,000 for an architectural study of a new building to house the archives, something that's been talked about since the turn of the century. The allocation did not survive the Senate budget committee.

"I didn't get the job done in making clear how precarious this situation is," Pierce said. "Unfortunately it got put into the category: 'It'd be nice, but it's not a necessity.' "

Every state maintains an archive. The General Assembly mandated Indiana's in the early 20th century.

Its documents often are yellowed and brittle, but they are useful on many levels: to family genealogists (Pierce has traced his people back to the 1600s); to historians; even to real estate developers, who sometimes must use old aerial photographs to confirm a property's past uses.

Compared with many states, Indiana skimps on its archives. Its staff of eight is larger than the staffs of just 12 states, according to a 2007 report by the Council of State Archivists; its $500,000-a-year-budget is among the nation's lowest.

Budgets to store and maintain historical documents vary widely from state to state, because some archivists are responsible for every county's documents while others are primarily concerned with state business. Iowa's budget was $434,000, according to the CSA's study; Washington state's was $10 million.

Indiana's building, said Jerry Handfield, Washington state's archivist and a board member of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, is "an accident waiting to happen."

He speaks with authority -- he has visited half the states' archives and, in the 1990s, was Indiana's archivist.

The old eight-track repository, on East 30th Street, initially was intended as temporary quarters. The archives needed to be cleared out of the basement of the State Library, where they'd been since 1932, because the basement was being remodeled.

That was in 2001.

Leaks aren't the only worry, said Pierce, who notes that several tornadoes have touched down near the building. The way he sees it, "we're at a point now where we're one day closer to a disaster."

Pierce said he plans to bring up the issue again in the next legislative session.

Additional Facts

Historic treasures

Among state records stored under a leaky roof:
- The Indiana Constitution.
- Earliest state Supreme Court cases.
- The rolls of Indiana's Civil War soldiers.
- John Dillinger's prison records.
- 1964 contract between the Indiana State Fair Board and the Beatles.
- House and Senate bills.
- Property records.
- Geneaology information.

Cindy Rutledge

From: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
Sent: Wednesday, September 30, 2009 8:11 PM
To: Cindy Rutledge
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 67, September 30, 2009

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 67, September 30, 2009

In this issue:
*Celebrating Continued Collection Growth *The "American Newspaper Directory"
*The "Evangelical Messenger"
*Technology Tip of the Month--Photo Restoration with Adobe Photoshop, Version 9.02: Scanning
*Preservation Tip of the Month--Storing Oversized Documents
*October: Celebrate Family History Month with the Us!
*2009 Annual Military Symposium
*International Black Genealogy Summit & More *Warm Up with WinterTech *Librarians on Parade
*Area Calendar of Events *Driving Directions to the Library *Parking at the Library *Queries for the Department

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Celebrating Continued Collection Growth
by Curt B. Witcher
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Regardless of what we hear from the Federal Reserve Chairman or on the evening news, to most of us it doesn't feel at all like the recession is coming to an end. Indeed, things seem to be as tight as ever, whether we're talking about our personal budgets, the budgets of the places where we work, or the budgets of our local and state governments. We have heard so much in the news about how all this is affecting libraries and archives. Most Ohio public libraries have suffered a 30% cut to their funding; the Michigan governor and that state's legislature are considering 20% to 30% funding cuts to their public libraries, as well as completely dismantling and disbanding the Library of Michigan; and the poor economy coupled with new tax laws in Indiana have conspired to take significant funds away from most every public library including the Allen County Public Library.

In spite of all the not-so-bright news, our Genealogy Center collections have continued to grow at a very respectable pace. My colleagues and I are so very grateful for that. Part of the sustained growth is due to extraordinarily prudent management of fiscal resources, part of it is the savvy and dedication of our bibliographers and selectors, and part of it is the generosity of our patrons. Many individuals contribute copies of their finished works to our collection. Others allow us to photocopy or digitize their unique documents such as the family record pages from Bibles, military discharge papers and pension files, and diaries and daybooks from yesteryear. Still others allow us to preserve and provide free online access to database files of genealogical and historical data that they have compiled as a part of their research or as a special project.
Please keep us in mind as you complete your genealogical undertakings and when you happen upon unique family documents.

Just this month, our Genealogy Center received a bequest of a private library containing nearly five thousand historical works covering a time period from the mid nineteenth century to the mid twentieth century. A majority of these works are military histories and general Americana compilations. When cataloged and processed into our research collection, those items will provide researchers with much more detail on military figures and military engagements of the past.

As we look to build our collections for both the researchers of today and those of tomorrow, the twentieth century works detailing military aircraft, battleships, troop movements and strategies, biographical accounts, and first-hand narratives will become increasingly important. Look for these new additions when you explore our online catalog.

This past Friday, September 25th, in two programs, we celebrated the fact that the research materials (two dimensional items) of the Lincoln Financial Collection, formerly part of Fort Wayne's Lincoln Museum, are now housed at the Allen County Public Library and are available for researchers to use. This research collection includes more than 20,000 books and pamphlets, thousands of 19th-century photographs, manuscript collections, maps, Civil War diaries and letters, newspapers, and Lincoln-related documents--including many written or signed by Lincoln. In addition, the extensive subject files of newspaper clippings, correspondence, and other materials comprise a treasure trove of information available nowhere else.

We are fortunate to have two grant-funded Lincoln librarians who transitioned from the museum to the library with this collection.

Their expertise with the Lincoln Collection and their years of experience in working with Lincoln scholars, combined with the breadth and depth of the research materials, make this a truly incomparable collection, and its presence at the Allen County Public Library certainly a cause for celebration.

So indeed, amazing collections of significant historical works continue to grow here at the Allen County Public Library, and we are most grateful. I invite you to celebrate with us by making frequent use of the collections.

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The "American Newspaper Directory"

by Cynthia Theusch

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Most genealogists discover the value of newspapers early in their research. Identifying newspapers that were published in the time and place in which your ancestors lived is a useful first step. One unusual source that can identify late 19th century publications is Geo. P. Rowell & Company's "American Newspaper Directory" (016.05 R79). Issued annually, this directory targeted advertisers and provided "accurate lists of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, [its] territories, and the Dominion of Canada." The editions of 1880 and 1889 may be consulted in the Genealogy Center.

The first section of Rowell's directory is a gazetteer of towns, in which newspapers and other periodicals were published, arranged alphabetically by state or province. A brief description including the population, location, and principal industries of each town is provided. Each entry is followed by a description of the publications produced there, including the name, frequency and distribution date, politics (if any), number of pages, size, subscription price, year established, editor's name, publisher's name, and circulation. For example, the 1880 directory indicates that Evening Shade, Arkansas, has a population of more than 500 and is located in Sharp County, twenty-five miles north of Batesville and two miles from the Strawberry River. The town "produces flour, lumber, wagons and harness, and possesses educational facilities." The local newspaper, "Sharp County Record," is four pages long, measures 20 by 26 inches, and is issued on Thursdays. Annual subscription is $1.50 and circulation is one thousand copies. The newspaper was established in 1877, and J. W. Buckley is editor and publisher.

The second section of Rowell's directory is a list, in alphabetical order by states and counties, of the newspapers published in each county and their frequency of issue. For example, a total of six newspapers were published in Genesee County, New York, in 1880. At

Batavia, the county seat, the "News" was printed daily, while the "Progressive Batavian," "Republican Advocate," and "Spirit of the Times" all appeared weekly. In addition, the "Gazette" and the "Genesee Courier" were issued weekly in the town of Le Roy.

Researchers will find the "American Newspaper Directory" one useful tool for identifying newspapers that were published in the county where their ancestors lived. Those seeking additional guidance on tracking down and using newspaper collections should consult the chapter on newspapers in the 2006 edition of "The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy" (929 So8).

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The "Evangelical Messenger"

by Dawne Slater-Putt

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Genealogists regularly sing the praises of newspaper research. However, too often, they concentrate on mainstream, general-interest newspapers from their ancestors' hometowns and neglect special-interest papers, such as those of ethnic and religious groups.

>From 1848 to 1946, the "Evangelical Messenger" was the weekly English-language publication of the Evangelical Association, later the Evangelical Church. Jacob Albright formed the Evangelical Association in 1800. A splinter group, the United Evangelical Church, formed in 1891. When the two groups reunited in 1922, the resulting body became the Evangelical Church. The "Evangelical Messenger" was published in Cleveland, Ohio. It was national in coverage and included secular news, news of the church, children's and young people's columns, information about missions, editorials on politics from the church's point of view and instructional religious messages.

A randomly-chosen issue from 1903 contained teachings from Paul's epistles, the transcription of a song titled "The Christian Life," the Children's Corner column with teaching stories, another column labeled Our Young People with a poem or song titled "What Can You Do?," correspondence from missionaries, editorials on "The Growth of Socialism" and the need for a temperance revival, notes from the mission field in Japan and India and "at home" in the U.S., national and international news briefs, and obituaries.

The obituaries of those affiliated with the Evangelical Church arguably are the most compelling part of the "Evangelical Messenger" for genealogists. David H. Koss published abstracts of "Evangelical Messenger" obituaries for surnames A through Schnerr in "The Bush Meeting Dutch," a quarterly publication (929.102 Ev14d, 1984-1997).
However, this series of obituaries was incomplete – it did not include any surnames alphabetically following Schnerr, and it covered only the early period of 1848 to 1866.

Complementing the Koss abstracts is a searchable index of obituaries published in the "Evangelical Messenger" for 1893 through 1913, available online at http://www.genealogycenter.info/search_evanmessenger.php. Created by Anne Dallas Budd, Rita Bone Kopp and Sally Zody Spreng, the database includes nearly 48,000 entries and is indexed by decedents and their spouses. Additional years continue to be added.

The Genealogy Center has the entire run of the "Evangelical Messenger" on microfilm (cabinet 61-B-11) and will photocopy obituaries from it via email requests to Genealogy@ACPL.Info. Requests should include the patron's name and mailing address, decedent's name and the date the obituary appeared. Patrons will be billed $2.50 for each obituary and should allow up to six weeks for processing.

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Technology Tip of the Month--Photo Restoration with Adobe Photoshop, Version 9.02: Scanning

by Kay Spears

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Rule number one: Never, ever, under any circumstances try to fix the original photograph! No cleansers, erasures or fingers should ever touch the face of the photograph!

For the purposes of restoring and archiving photographs, I recommend using a flatbed scanner. As I stated earlier, some people use a digital camera to copy family photos. The advantage is there won't be any reflection from the bright light of a scanner, especially with those photos that already have a silvery cast to them. However, the digital camera saves images in a JPEG format, while a TIFF is best for archiving and restoring a photo. JPEGs are compressed images and are often referred to as "lossy." Every time a JPEG is opened there is a loss of bits of the image. There is no loss with a TIFF. You can always change the TIFF image to a JPEG. Changing a JPEG to a TIFF will correct the "lossy" problem, but it will not improve the quality of the image. Anytime you want to print a photographic image, use a TIFF.
However, if you want to populate your website with photos, those TIFFs should be changed to JPEGs. TIFFs are big memory users, so you'll want to store them somewhere besides on your internal hard drive.

Depending on the number of photos in your collection, you may decide to be selective. Do you want to scan all of them or just a few treasured images? You may be storing all of your scanned photos on a CD, a flash drive, or an external hard drive, but since technology is always changing, someday soon it will be necessary to copy them to something else. Remember Beta - VHS - DVD - and Blu-ray!

To scan, first make sure the glass is clean. For archiving, photo restoration and printing, photos should be scanned at no less than 300 DPI (dots per inch). For websites, anything more than 72 DPI is unnecessary, since computer monitors only display between 72-96 DPI. Photographic paper is only 400 DPI, so unless you are having an expensive publishing house print your book, anything larger than 300-400 DPI is a waste of drive space. There is one exception to that rule (isn't there always?): if you are going to enlarge a photo, the rule of thumb is to double the DPI with every doubling of size. So, to produce an 8.5 x 11 from a 4 x 6, scan at 600 DPI. Just be aware that extremely large files like this might lock up an underpowered computer.

Some scanners have XPA attachments or a negative film scanner. These are handy for copying old negatives when you no longer have the photos. If your photos have been ripped apart, scan them anyway, then put them together in Photoshop - do not tape them together. You may also want to scan old documents, diaries, journals and letters. The same rules apply. There is one trick I've discovered with old letters that have writing showing through - I put a piece of black, acid-free construction paper on top when I'm scanning and it prevents the other side from leaking through. Once you have scanned and saved your images, you are ready to restore them.

Next month: The Nitty Gritty

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Storing Oversized Documents by Becky Schipper

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Oversized documents such as abstracts, maps, and charts, should be interleaved with pH balanced, buffered tissue or paper made for long term storage. Documents should be placed in map cases or flat file boxes for storing. List the contents of each box or case on the outside so that the items inside are not handled more than is necessary. Rolling or folding oversized materials should be avoided as both of these treatments can cause damage that may not be reversible.
Before moving oversized documents, place them on a sturdy sheet of card stock that is larger than the item you are moving.

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October: Celebrate Family History Month with the Us!
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Make plans right now to attend some of the 31 days of events that the staff of the Genealogy Center have planned for your education and entertainment. There are classes on the Lincoln family, use of Adobe's Photoshop, the WeRelate.org website, Ellis Island, and wringing as much information as possible from a single record. Todd Maxwell Pelfrey will discuss Fort Wayne history, Janice Cantrell will explain the local Catholic Diocese's records, and Angie Quinn will bring Fort Wayne's ghosts to light. Add the Military Symposium, the International Black Genealogy Summit and throw in the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana's Beginner's Workshop, and you have a full month of opportunities to expand your genealogy knowledge and enliven your fall.

Here's a snap-shot of the entire line-up!
*Thursday October 1: Facebook from a Genealogical Perspective *Friday October 2: Tracing the History of Your House *Saturday October 3: Beginning Genealogy. Sponsored and presented by the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana. Registration fee and form at http://www.acgsi.org/ *Sunday October 4: Piecing the Census Puzzle Together *Monday October 5: "Jumping-off Points": Getting the Most You Can from a Single Record.
*Tuesday October 6: WeRelate: Create/Edit *Wednesday October 7: Daughters of the American Revolution Research Assistance for Membership *Thursday October 8: WeRelate: Search/Browse *Friday October 9: Military Symposium: Military Lineage Societies *Saturday October 10: Military Symposium: Military Lineage Societies *Sunday October 11: Historical and Genealogical Resources of the Catholic Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend *Monday October 12: Discovering Your Female Ancestors *Tuesday October 13: Microsoft Word for Beginners *Wednesday October 14: African American Genealogical Research *Thursday October 15: Being Creative with Your Family History *Friday October 16: Swiss Genealogical Records. John Beatty *Saturday October 17: Heritage Scrapbooking: Preserving Historical Photographs and Memorabilia *Sunday October 18: The Lincolns, Melancholy, and the Insanity File *Monday October 19: The Ellis Island Experience *Tuesday October 20: Adobe Photoshop: Photo Restoration for Beginners *Wednesday October 21: Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana Computer Interest Group Meeting *Thursday October 22: Searching Ancestry.com *Friday October 23: Luxembourg Ancestry *Saturday October 24: Lindenwood Cemetery *Sunday October 25: Three D-ing Fort Wayne's Past *Monday October 26: Haunted Sites in Fort Wayne *Tuesday October 27: Using PERSI (Periodical Source Index) *Wednesday October 28: Sources for Researching Abolitionists and the Underground Railroad in Northeast Indiana *Thursday October 29: International Black Genealogy Summit Pre-conference *Friday-Saturday October 30-31: International Black Genealogy Summit

For more information and to register for these wonderful opportunities, go to http://www.acpl.info/genealogy/programs.html

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Register Now for the 2009 Annual Military Symposium
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Register now for our Military Symposium 2009: "Military Lineage Societies" to be held on Friday and Saturday, October 9 and 10. The Symposium will feature lectures about the organizations formed by American soldiers and their descendants, highlighting the usefulness of their records and publications to both genealogists and historians.
Pre-registration is $35, $40 at the door. A descriptive program schedule follows.

Friday Oct. 9, 2009:
**3:00 - 4:00 p.m. Delia Bourne lectures on "American Hereditary Military Societies: An Overview."
American soldiers and patriots who served their country have been honored in various ways through the years - by monuments and pensions, by surviving comrades, and by their

descendants through the formation of societies to remember the soldiers' sacrifices. This presentation discusses reasons for forming veteran societies, and why the veterans' descendants in turn created descendant organizations. Sample groups are profiled, indicating the types of records one may find.

**4:30 - 5:30 p.m. Ron Darrah lectures on "Keep Your Powder Dry: The Revolutionary War & Genealogy." This session will focus on military and pension records, both Federal and State, resources in the DAR and SAR libraries, those of other lineage groups, and collections in state libraries and archives.

Saturday Oct. 10, 2009

**9:30 - 10:30 a.m. Delia Bourne lectures on "After Johnny & Billy Came Marching Home: Post-Service and Hereditary Societies of the American Civil War." This presentation will discuss the societies formed by Civil War soldiers and subsequent or independent descendant societies devoted to honoring the Union and Confederate soldiers who fought. The histories, records, and publications of these societies can provide service and biographical information concerning members, soldiers and patriots, and their families.

**11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Ron Darrah lectures on "A Splendid Little War: Family History and the Spanish-American War." Although the Spanish-American War was brief and one-sided, it generated genealogical records way beyond the military consequences. This session will look at numerous repositories and will focus on the United Spanish War Veterans organization.

**1:30 - 2:30 p.m. Ron Darrah lectures on "The War To End All Wars: World War One Genealogy."

The patriotic and idealistic fervor surrounding the Great War created many opportunities for genealogists. We will look at draft records, alternate sources for burned Federal records, and the numerous state-based repositories and collections, including the American Legion.

**3:00 - 4:00 p.m. Curt Witcher lectures on "Marching On: The "Our Military Heritage" Website and Other Online Military Sites." A tour of online sources, highlighting the Genealogy Center's Our Military Heritage website.

A more detailed schedule and a registration form are available at: <http://www.ACPL.Info/genealogy/programs.html>

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International Black Genealogy Summit & More

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African American research and heritage is featured many times during Family History Month, starting with Roberta Ridley's presentation on her research experiences on her four generations of family here in Fort Wayne to the Allen County Genealogical Society meeting on Wednesday October 14, at 7 PM. Local historian Peggy Siegel will share "Sources for Researching Abolitionists and the Underground Railroad in Northeast Indiana" on Wednesday, October 28, focusing on the wide array of research possibilities at ACPL. The African/African American Historical Society of Fort Wayne and the Genealogy Center are teaming up to present the International Black Genealogy Summit Pre-Conference on Thursday, October 29, featuring lectures and an open forum on black genealogical research. Help us to plan room arrangements for this free event by registering in advance. Then on Friday and Saturday, October 30th and 31st, the Genealogy Center will host the International Black Genealogy Summit, an unprecedented gathering of African American historical and genealogical organizations from the U.S., Canada and the Caribbean. The Summit features opportunities to share experiences and expertise in black genealogy through a program of thirty lectures and two keynote addresses. See <www.BlackGenealogyConference.Info> for pre-conference registration information and for links to the conference registration site.

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Warm Up with WinterTech

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Keep your research skills sharp after our program-packed October by attending our WinterTech lectures, at 2:30 PM on the second Wednesday of each month from November through February. Scheduled to coincide with the Allen County Genealogy Society of Indiana's monthly meetings at 7 PM on the same days, the courses will spotlight the various ways technology can enhance your family history quest. On November 11 at 2:30 p.m. in Meeting Room C, Delia Cothrun Bourne will discuss "Newspaper Searching with Ancestry's Historical Newspapers and Newspaper Archive." Local newspapers often included all kinds of local events, such as births, marriages, deaths, court cases, tax lists, and social activities. Come learn about two of the online resources that the Genealogy Center offers for searching newspapers throughout the United States. Future WinterTech classes will feature Melissa Shimkus on "Reading Genealogy Blogs" in December, Cynthia Theusch discussing "Genealogy Software To Record Your Family History" in January, and the "Basics of Scanning Photographs" with Kay Spears in February. Call 260-421-1225 to register, or send us an email at Genealogy@ACPL.Info .

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher

October 10, 2009--Part of the Second Annual Military Symposium, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A-B, 3 to 4 p.m. Presenting: “Marching On: The ‘Our Military Heritage’ Website and Other Online Military Sites”

October 17, 2009--Heritage Hunters Fall Genealogy Conference, United Methodist Church, 175 Fifth Avenue, Saratoga Springs, NY, 8:45 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. Presenting: “An Ancestor’s Death: A Time for Reaping,” “Researching Your Revolutionary War Ancestor,” “Researching Your Civil War Ancestor,” and “The Road Not Taken: Mega Internet Sites for Genealogists.”

October 19, 2009--Indiana Library Federation Annual Conference, Grand Wayne Center, 120 West Jefferson Blvd., Ft. Wayne, IN, 11 to 11:50a.m. With Aaron Smith, presenting: “Allen County Public Library’s Genealogy Center, Technically Speaking.”

October 24, 2009--Johnson County, Kansas Genealogical Society Annual Seminar, Lenexa Community Center, 13420 Oak Street, Lenexa, KS, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Presenting: “Passenger and Immigration Research,” “Using Church Records in Your Genealogical Research,” “Mining the Motherlode: Using Periodical Literature for Genealogical Research” and “More than Surname Surfing: Best Practices for Using the Internet for Genealogists.”

October 30, 2009--International Black Genealogy Summit, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A-C, 8:30 to 9 a.m. Presenting: “Swing the Sickle for the Harvest is Ripe: The Abundance of African American Resources in Fort Wayne's Genealogy Center.”

October 31, 2009--International Black Genealogy Summit, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, 1st floor meeting rooms, 2:15 to 3:15 p.m. Presenting: “Mining the Motherlode: Using Periodical Literature for Genealogical Research”

John Beatty

October 16, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 10 to 11 a.m. Presenting: “Swiss Genealogical Records”

October 24, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 10 to 11 a.m. Presenting: “Lindenwood Cemetery”

Delia Bourne

October 9, 2009-- Part of the Second Annual Military Symposium, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A-B, 3 to 4 p.m. Presenting: “American Hereditary Military Societies: An Overview”

October 10, 2009--Part of the Second Annual Military Symposium, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A-B, 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. Presenting: "After Johnny & Billy Came Marching Home: Post-Service and Hereditary Societies of the American Civil War"
October 27, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Computer Classroom, 10 to 11 a.m. Presenting: "Using PERSI (Periodical Source Index)"

Melissa Shimkus
October 4, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 1 to 2 p.m. Presenting: "Piecing the Census Puzzle Together"
October 12, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 2 to 3 p.m. Presenting: "Discovering Your Female Ancestors"
October 19, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Orientation Room, 2 to 3 p.m. Presenting: "The Ellis Island Experience"
October 22, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Computer Classroom, 10 to 11 a.m. Presenting: "Searching Ancestry.com"

Dawne Slater-Putt
October 1, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 10 to 11 a.m. Presenting: "Facebook from a Genealogical Perspective"
October 5, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 2 to 3 p.m. Presenting: "'Jumping-off Points:' Getting the Most You Can from a Single Record"
October 17, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 10 to 11 a.m. Presenting: "Heritage Scrapbooking: Preserving Historical Photographs and Memorabilia"

Aaron Smith
October 19, 2009--Indiana Library Federation Annual Conference, Grand Wayne Center, 120 West Jefferson Blvd., Ft. Wayne, IN, 11 to 11:50a.m.
With Curt Witcher, presenting: "Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, Technically Speaking."

Kay Spears
October 13, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Computer Classroom, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Presenting: "Microsoft Word for Beginners"
October 20, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Computer Classroom, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Presenting: "Adobe Photoshop: Photo Restoration for Beginners"

Cynthia Theusch
October 6, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Computer Classroom, 10 to 11 a.m. Presenting: "WeRelate: Create/Edit"
October 8, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Computer Classroom, 10 to 11 a.m. Presenting: "WeRelate: Search/Browse"
October 15, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 10 to 11 a.m. Presenting: "Being Creative with Your Family History"
October 23, 2009--Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Ft. Wayne, IN, Meeting Room A, 2 to 3 p.m. Presenting: "Luxembourg Ancestry"

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research • field work • education • grants
education • grants • review • site protection

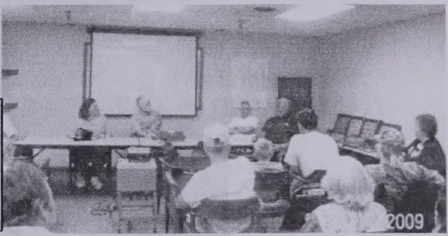
Archaeology News

- *from the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA)*

Oct. 2009

- **Indiana Archaeology Month**- September was another great Indiana Archaeology Month. Once attendance numbers have been reported by the event hosts, we will share that information with you. Across Indiana, people had numerous opportunities to experience archaeology in new and unique ways. We hope that you participated!

DHPA Archaeologist Cathy Carson at the DHPA table at the Archaeology Month event at the Falls of the Ohio State Park. Cathy was able to interact with hundreds of individuals interested in archaeology.



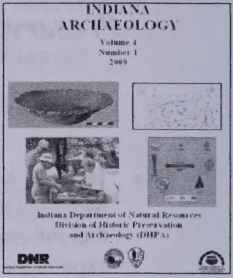
A very interesting panel discussion on archaeology was held at the Dubois County Museum. DHPA's Cathy Carson and Dr. Jones are seated in front of the screen.

Young homeschool students learning about archaeology at an event held at the Danville Public Library.

Members of the interested public picking up DHPA archaeology outreach materials at an event.

- **Professional Development**- State Archaeologist Dr. Rick Jones and Senior Archaeologist Amy Johnson will be attending the 2009 meeting of the Midwest Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology Association (BARFAA) November 6-8. The meeting will be held in Indianapolis at the University of Indianapolis. The topical focus of the organization and the annual meeting is the excavation, curation, and analysis of human skeletal remains. For additional information, contact Dr. Chris Schmidt at cschmidt@uindy.edu.

- ***Indiana Archaeology***- Three of the four volumes of the journal *Indiana Archaeology* are online at http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3676.htm. The remaining journal, from 1998, is available in digital format upon request from our office by contacting ajohnson@dnr.IN.gov. If you are interested in submitting an article for the 2010 volume, don't hesitate to contact Amy Johnson at ajohnson@dnr.IN.gov, or Dr. Rick Jones (rjones@dnr.IN.gov) for information regarding article submission specifications.



INDIANA ARCHAEOLOGY
Volume 4
Number 1
2009

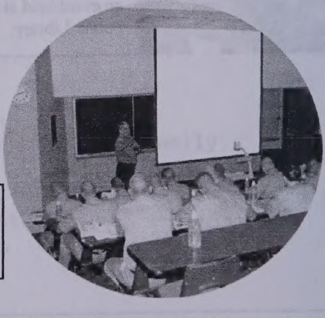
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA)

DNR

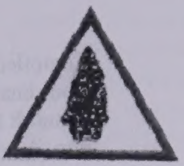
- **Archaeological Site of the Month**- Bone Bank (12Po4) in southwestern Indiana was a large Mississippian Caborn-Welborn village site from ca. AD 1400-1700. The first archaeological excavation in Indiana, and one of the first in the U.S., was carried out at the site in 1828 by Charles Alexandre Lesueur. To learn more about this fascinating site, and the important archaeological work which has been conducted there, go to http://www.indiana.edu/~archaeo/bone_bank/ and http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/files/inyourcommunity.pdf.

2000 excavation by Indiana University at the site. Image from http://www.indiana.edu/~archaeo/bone_bank/excavations.htm.

- **Presentation for Recruits**- Dr. Rick Jones, State Archaeologist, will be giving an overview of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology and state statutes regarding archaeology to the Indiana Conservation Officers recruits on October 21st. The presentation will be held at the Law Enforcement Academy in Plainfield, Indiana.

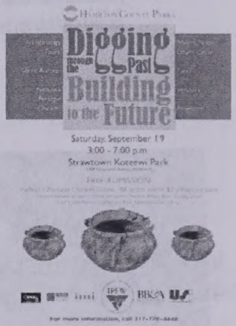


Dr. Jones, standing, at a previous training academy session.



Archaeology Try-It for Brownie Girl Scouts, designed by Cathy Carson.

- **Outreach to Girl Scouts**- On October 8th, DHPA archaeologist Cathy Carson will present an archaeology program to Girl Scout Troop 1900 in Indianapolis. She will help multiple age levels of girls earn their Girl Scout Archaeology badges. Cathy and her daughter are active Girl Scouts themselves, and Cathy designed the Archaeology Try- It for Brownie Girl Scouts for the Girl Scouts of Central Indiana Council.


Hamilton County Parks
Digging through the Past
Building to the Future
Saturday, September 19
3:00 - 7:00 p.m
Strawtown Koteewi Park
Free Admission
IPFW
BBSA

- **Outreach during event in Hamilton County**- Archaeologist Laura Black represented the division at an event at Strawtown Koteewi Park on Saturday, September 19th. She gave away lots of archaeological informational material including this year's Archaeology Month posters. Visitors to the park got to listen to Native American flute and drum music, as well as visit the ongoing archaeological dig and try their hand at spear throwing.

This information is distributed via email by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA). This is meant to provide information on current archaeological topics and issues in which the DHPA is involved. An archive of past *Archaeology News* issues is available at http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/archeonwsltr.html . If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact our office at 317/232-1646.

DNR
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

INDIANA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

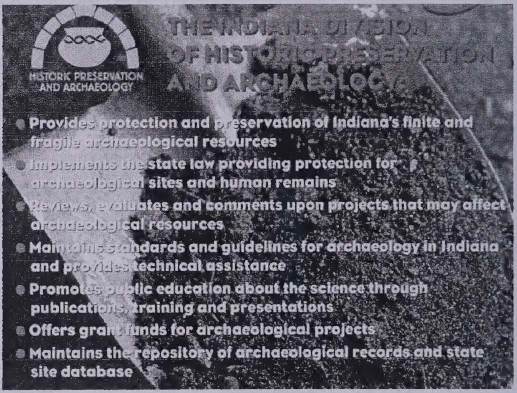
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 W. Washington St., Room W274, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739. www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

Indiana Archaeology Month (September) webpage- http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3674.htm

Compiled and written by Amy Johnson, Senior Archaeologist and Archaeology Outreach Coordinator (October 2009). Information regarding the BARFAA meeting from Dr. Schmidt (U. of I.) and www.luc.edu/anthropology/barfaa/. Bone Bank image from http://www.indiana.edu/~archaeo/bone_bank/excavations.htm. Girl Scout information provided by Cathy Carson. Hamilton County Parks flyer from http://www.co.hamilton.in.us/parks_calendar.asp.

Mission Statement: *The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology promotes the conservation of Indiana's cultural resources through public education efforts, financial incentives including several grant and tax credit programs, and the administration of state and federally mandated legislation.*

Pieces of the past...


THE INDIANA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- Provides protection and preservation of Indiana's finite and fragile archaeological resources
- Implements the state law providing protection for archaeological sites and human remains
- Reviews, evaluates and comments upon projects that may affect archaeological resources
- Maintains standards and guidelines for archaeology in Indiana and provides technical assistance
- Promotes public education about the science through publications, training and presentations
- Offers grant funds for archaeological projects
- Maintains the repository of archaeological records and state site database

GENEALOGY NUTS NEWS

OCTOBER 2009

Happy Family History Month!

Footnote.com Collection

The Social Security Death Index (SSDI) is one of the most widely used and valuable databases for genealogy research. Where some sites will only include the index information or make you pay to see all the information, Footnote has created a page for each record that includes:

- The complete indexed information
- A place to add additional facts
- A photo gallery
- A timeline
- A map
- A place to add stories and comments

All these pages are completely free and Footnote **updates the database weekly**.

The following articles are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and are copyright 2009 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at http://www.eogn.com.

More on the U.S. Version of "Who Do You Think You Are?"

The Hollywood Reporter has an article about Lisa Kudrow, the Executive Producer of the American version of the television program "Who Do You Think You Are?" The article reports that "Who Do You Think You Are?" is set to air on NBC. The show's producers have made seven episodes for the series that will air in primetime starting in January.

Kudrow will be in front of the camera as one of the celebrities heading back to her past, and actresses Susan Sarandon and Sarah Jessica Parker are among the famous faces set for genealogical makeovers. The producers are hoping that the show will have international appeal thanks to the universal stories and the fact that the show's subjects are all globally recognized names and faces.

The report also says that NBC.com is working on a partnership with Ancestry.com to create a cross-platform interactive Web site to coincide with the launch of the series.

Identity Theft is Usually an Unsophisticated Crime

I have written before about the "threats" of identity theft. Know-nothing politicians and bureaucrats often try to restrict access to public domain records and online databases with an excuse that restricting such access will somehow reduce identity theft. Sadly, genealogists suffer as a result. The same public domain records are often critical resources required to research one's family tree. Misguided legislation and procedures do nothing to stop identity theft but certainly do hinder genealogists.

A recent research report by Heith Copes of the University of Alabama at Birmingham and Lynne Vieraitis of the University of Texas at Austin has proven the point. The two examined identity thieves and their methods. Copes and Vieraitis searched federal court records in the US for people convicted of identity theft and then interviewed the thieves. They were able to find 297 inmates, from which they sampled 59 inmates in 14 prisons across the country. The convicts agreed to do detailed interviews, in private, to talk about themselves and their crimes. I would suggest the results should be studied by every politician and bureaucrat.

THe report shows that the identity thieves do not obtain their information from public records or from online databases. The most common method of obtaining information for identity theft is to was to buy it, often from employees of banks, mortgage companies, and government agencies. Identity information could also be bought off the street from petty criminals often fuelling drug habits. Other methods of obtaining IDs were robbing mailboxes and going through trashcans. Sometimes, victims willingly gave up their IDs in exchange for a portion of the fraud profits.

Of the many identity thieves interviewed, not one obtained the information from a public records office or vital records office or by hacking into an online database.

The authors wrote, "Despite public perceptions of identity theft being a high-tech, computer-driven crime, it is rather mundane and requires few technical skills. Identity thieves do not need to know how to hack into large, secure databases. They can simply dig through garbage or pay insiders for information. No particular group has a monopoly on the skills needed to be a capable identity thief."

You can read more at http://www.andrewpatrick.ca/security-and-privacy/id-theft-criminals.

Great Chicago Fire of 1871

One dark night, when people were in bed,
Mrs. O' Leary lit a lantern in her shed,
The cow kicked it over, winked its eye, and said,
There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight.

138 years ago next week, a great fire roared through the city of Chicago. No one knows for sure whether a lantern-kicking cow of the O'Leary's was really responsible for starting the Great Chicago Fire on October 8, 1871. In fact, some believe the fire was started by a comet from outer space.

The fire started in the cow barn at the rear of the Patrick O'Leary cottage at 137 DeKoven Street on Chicago's West Side. The blaze began about 9:00 p.m. on Sunday, October 8, 1871. By midnight the fire had jumped the river's south branch, and by 1:30 a.m. the business district was in flames. Shortly thereafter the fire raced northward across the main river. With the limited firefighting equipment of 1871, the city's fire department was helpless as the flames jumped from building to building.

The waterworks were evacuated although the tower was not badly damaged and still stands. During Monday the fire burned as far as Fullerton Avenue. Rainfall started about midnight and helped put out the last of the flames. Three hundred Chicagoans were dead, 90,000 people (about 20 percent of the city's residents) were homeless, and the property loss was $200 million. Four square miles of the city burned to the ground.

Chicago quickly rebuilt, and by 1875, little evidence of the disaster remained. You can read more about this cataclysmic event on the Great Chicago Fire and the Web of Memory web site, sponsored by the Chicago Historical Society and Northwestern University. Look at http://www.chicagohs.org/fire/index.html

Other sites of interest include:

- The official inquiry and the exoneration of Mrs. O'Leary: http://www.thechicagofire.com/exoneration.php
- Mrs. O'Leary's testimony before the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners: http://www.thechicagofire.com/testimony.php
- A photograph of the O'Leary house: http://www.thechicagofire.com/house.php. Ironically, the Chicago Fire Academy now stands on the O'Leary property.

Finally, did a comet cause the Great Chicago Fire of 1871? Don't laugh.

Contrary to popular folklore, the Chicago fire is not the worst in U.S. history. It was not even the worst to occur on the evening of October 8 that year. The same evening -- in fact, at the same time, about 9:30 -- a fierce wildfire struck in Peshtigo, Wisconsin, over 200 miles to the north of Chicago, destroying the town and a dozen other villages. Estimates of those killed range upward from 1200 to 2500 in a single night. Many of the deceased included people who showed no signs of being burned, consistent with either the absence of oxygen or the presence of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide above lethal levels, both conditions that could happen in a comet strike.

It was not the Chicago fire but the simultaneous "Peshtigo Fire" that was the deadliest in U.S. history.

You can read more about the comet theory at http://www.rense.com/general69/comet.htm.

Thieves Take Hundreds of Cemetery Bronze Nameplates and Vases

Three people have been charged after police in York Region of Ontario investigated hundreds of thefts from local cemeteries over the summer. Investigators say more than 600 bronze nameplates and vases were taken from Beechwood Cemetery and Queen of Heaven Cemetery in Vaughan as well as Holy Cross Cemetery and Christ the King Cemetery in Markham since August.

Police say two men were seen using a pry bar to remove bronze name plates from several headstones on Sept. 15 at around 7 p.m. Authorities were called to the scene and two suspects were arrested. A third suspect was arrested the next day as police executed a search warrant at a Toronto-area warehouse.

Investigators allege the found a large quantity of stolen property - 659 bronze vases and 16 bronze headstone plaques -- at that location.

People who have family and friends buried at the cemeteries are being encouraged by officials to check the gravestone to see if anything is amiss. Those who suspect something was taken from the site should call the local police detachment immediately.

Details may be found in the CTV Toronto web site at http://toronto.ctv.ca/servlet/an/local/CTVNews/20090929/cemetery_thefts_090929/20090929/?hub=TorontoNewHome.

National Archives and Footnote.com Announce New Digital Holocaust Collection

Footnote.com has now announced a major new online collection of scanned images of original documents. The following announcement was written by Footnote.com:

Collection includes Holocaust-related photos and records available online for first time

Washington DC and Lindon, UT -September 29, 2009 - The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and Footnote.com (www.footnote.com) today announced the release of the internet's largest Interactive Holocaust Collection. For the first time ever, over one million Holocaust-related records - including millions of names and 26,000 photos from the National Archives- will be available online. The collection can be viewed at: http://www.footnote.com/holocaust.

"We cannot afford to forget this period in our history," said Dr. Michael Kurtz, Assistant Archivist of the United States and author of *America and the Return of Nazi Contraband: The Recovery of Europe's Cultural Treasures*. "Working with Footnote, these records will become more widely accessible, and will help people now and in the future learn more about the events and impact of the Holocaust."

Included among the National Archives records available online at Footnote.com are:

- Concentration camp registers and documents from Dachau, Mauthausen, Auschwitz, and Flossenburg.
- The "Ardelia Hall Collection" of records relating to the Nazi looting of Jewish possessions, including looted art.
- Captured German records including deportation and death lists from concentration camps.
- Nuremberg War Crimes Trial proceedings.

Access to the collection will be available for free on Footnote.com through the month of October.

The collection also includes nearly 600 interactive personal accounts of those who survived or perished in the Holocaust provided by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. The project incorporates social networking tools that enable visitors to search for names and add photos, comments and stories, share their insights, and create pages to highlight their discoveries. There will be no charge to access and contribute to these personal pages.

"These pages tell a personal story that is not included in the history text books," said Russ Wilding, CEO of Footnote.com. "They give visitors a first-hand glimpse into the tragic events of the Holocaust and allow users to engage with content such as maps, photos, timelines and personal accounts of victims and survivors through over 1 million documents."

So that visitors may more easily access and engage the content, Footnote.com has created a special Holocaust site featuring:

- Stories of Holocaust victims and survivors.
- Place where visitors can create their own pages to memorialize their Holocaust ancestors.
- Pages on the concentration camps - includes descriptions, photos, maps, timelines and accounts from those who survived the camps.
- Descriptions and samples of the original records from the National Archives.

The Holocaust collection is the latest in a continuing partnership between Footnote.com and the National Archives to scan, digitize, and make historical records available online. The goal is to give more people access to these and other historical records that have previously only been available through the research room of the National Archives. This partnership brings these priceless resources to an even greater number of people and enables the National Archives to provide ever-greater access to these critical holdings.

Updated Confucius Family Tree Unveiled

Does your family have documentation of most of the descendants of one person, listing two million names and filling 80 printed volumes? The world's largest extended family does and has just released a new update to the documentation.

Confucius (pronounced Koong Fuzi in Chinese) is believed to be the ancestor of all Chinese people with the surname of Kong (pronounced koong). The family clan yesterday released the first updated edition of their family tree in more than 70 years. The Kong 'Clan Register,' which stretches back more than 1,000 years, had not been updated since 1937. According to custom, it should be revised at 30-year intervals but in 1967 the terror and persecution of the Cultural Revolution made that impossible.

In the philosopher's home city of Qufu, the blast of horns and the thumping of drums shook the ground at the great temple. The ceremony took place in front of a high altar where a sheep, a bullock and a pig had been sacrificed.

With family records scattered or destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, the restoration of the complete genealogy has taken more than a decade of international research, conducted by individual Kong clans in China, but also in Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Australia.

Kong Ming, a 33-year-old businessman from Shanghai, began researching his branch of the family from the eastern Chinese city of Hangzhou in 1998 when his elderly grandfather dug up the coffin in which he had hidden the family records to escape persecution during the Cultural Revolution.

The newly-updated register contains the names of women for the first time and will be available on a computer database. A copy will be deposited at China's National Library in Beijing.

THE ORANGE COUNTY
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Friday, October 2, 2009

Is she the world's greatest DNA detective?

A.M. READ (DAY 1): Colleen Fitzpatrick finds people. But can she find an amnesiac's lost life?

By TOM BERG

The Orange County Register

FIRST OF FOUR PARTS

Click here to read Part 2

It's as if she doesn't notice the *beep-beep-beep* of a ground-penetrating radar machine being tested in her kitchen.

Or the 80-pound tortoise clomping past her collection of 3-D holograms.

Or the carved Tibetan skull on the coffee table.

Because this time, DNA detective Colleen Fitzpatrick is stuck. Really stuck.

"Benjaman," she says, of her latest case, "is the ultimate exception."

Fitzpatrick, who drives a dented Camry and rocks a pet parrot to sleep each night, is not one to brag. But if pressed, she'll tell you, over lemonade and bananas from her tree, "I can find anybody in the world."

When the U.S. military found a severed arm from a 1948 plane crash, they called Fitzpatrick. When Titanic experts exhumed the remains of the Unknown Child, they too called Fitzpatrick.

She once tracked down a homeless woman in Buenos Aires; a widow in Estonia; and a whistle-blower from the 1920s Teapot Dome Scandal who'd changed his name and moved to Australia. And died.

Finding people is her thing.

Until now.

The mysterious case of Benjaman Kyle has the one-time nuclear physicist stymied.

"I'm an avid genealogist," says Fitzpatrick, 54, of Fountain Valley. "And I have a knack for finding people that others have given up on."

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This time, however, the person's already been found. This time, the question is: *Who the heck is he?*

MYSTERY MAN B.K. DOE

There is a short prayer that goes: *St. Anthony, St. Anthony, please come down, something is lost, and can't be found.*

If anyone ever needed the Patron Saint of Lost Things it is "B.K. Doe," a man who thinks he's in his 60s but, like everything else about his life, isn't certain.

In 2004, he was beaten, stripped and dropped by the dumpster of a Burger King in Richmond Hill, Georgia. It wasn't until he landed in a Savannah hospital that anyone realized just what he'd lost: his memory.

The hospital nicknamed him Burger King "B. K." Doe, and that's who he remained. With no family, no home, no paper trail – a big problem for Fitzpatrick.

"I don't have a last name to go by," she says. "I don't have a previous address. I can't look up any birth, marriage or death records. He's a mystery – a living, real mystery."

Without a Social Security number, B.K. – who now calls himself Benjaman Kyle – can't get employment. Or unemployment. Or health insurance. He can't open a bank account, get a driver's license, board a plane.

The first person who saw him as more than a curiosity was nurse Katherine Slater who met him at a homeless clinic in 2007.

"I realized no one would help him," she says.

So she took him in and became his advocate. Together, they began a quest to find out who he was. They've tried hypnosis; nothing. FBI fingerprinting: nothing. Missing-persons' reports and military databases: nothing. Psychics: nothing. The Dr. Phil Show: nothing.

In February, someone suggested forensic genealogist Colleen Fitzpatrick.

Suddenly… something.

THE DNA DETECTIVE

Things usually do happen around Fitzpatrick.

It doesn't hurt that she speaks five languages; is a puzzle-master who writes for Games magazine; or has a puppy-dog quality that makes people like The Great Throwdini – holder of 21 world records in knife throwing – pop in for coffee and knife-tossing lessons.

In high school, she was a nerd – the girl

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brainiac who won the science fair every year. The pressure of Duke University's Nuclear Physics Lab, however, almost made her quit – until she had an epiphany that guides her to this day.

While working as a nuclear physicist at Rockwell in Seal Beach, she built an optics lab in her garage – for fun! And she used *that* to start her own business.

Later, as DNA testing became common, she turned her hobby of genealogy into a profession – writing three books. And becoming the DNA detective.

"She arguably is the best in the world at finding people," says Andy Yeiser, 84, of Huntington Beach – biased because they've been companions for five years, but himself an intellect who worked on the Polaris submarine and Apollo space programs.

"B.K.," the man with no history, was about to put her skills to the test.

LESSON LEARNED

She built databases and geographical grids of where B.K. *might* be from. She put stories in several newspapers where he *might* have grown up. She even got DNA tests from people he *might* be related to.

Still, no one claimed him, until July – when Fitzpatrick turned her gaze to Boulder, Colo.

B.K. remembered reading the trade magazine "Restaurants & Institutions" in a library there. He also recalled an unusual aspect about a Boulder restaurant called "Round the Corner" where diners ordered meals by telephones in each booth.

So Fitzpatrick told the story to the Boulder Daily Camera. Immediately, calls poured in.

I know who it is , said the first caller, *and I have a picture.*

It was a 1980s-era photo of a softball team, sponsored by a local restaurant – Round the Corner. Smiling, in back, was a popular Round the Corner manager named Ken who looked like a young B.K. Doe.

Before Fitzpatrick could hang up, her phone was beeping with another caller saying the same thing. And another.

"Oh my God," she thought. "We have it!"

Except they didn't. She tracked down the former owners of the now-closed restaurant, who tracked down Ken's best friend.

Ken was still around. Not lost. Not B.K. Doe.

It was not their first false lead. Nor last. Just the closest – and the biggest reminder of the

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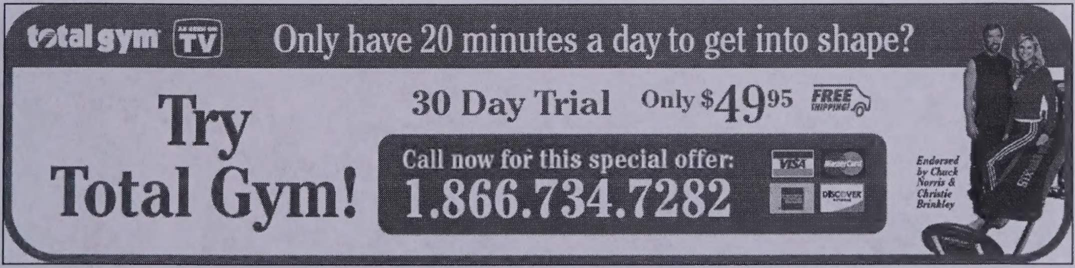

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lesson she learned in college.

"I realized if I quit, I'd always be a quitter," she says. "And I'm not a quitter."

She turned her gaze to a new lead in Kansas.

And she remembered that, once, she'd helped crack the case of the Severed Arm in the Snow…

TOMORROW: The DNA Detective solves the coldest of cold cases.

Contact the writer: 714-796-6979 or tberg@ocregister.com

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THE ORANGE COUNTY
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Tuesday, October 6, 2009

A frozen arm in the snow: Whose is it?

A.M. READ (DAY 2) DNA Detective is asked to identify remains from a 1948 plane crash.

By TOM BERG

The Orange County Register

SECOND OF FOUR PARTS

Click here to read Part 1

It was a long-shot, but sometimes that's all you have.

Colleen Fitzpatrick was cold-calling Ireland in search of a Drum. An Ellen Drum, born during the Potato Famine.

Fitzpatrick had called all the churches in County Limerick and now was reduced to calling anyone with Ellen Drum's married name: Conway.

"I had cleaned them out," says Fitzpatrick, 54, of Fountain Valley. "I finally came to my last stop, a village called Askeaton."

On the phone was a retired machine oiler named Maurice Conway. He listened to the DNA Detective explain:

In 1999, two Americans discovered an arm from a 1948 plane crash on Mt. Sanford, Alaska. It might belong to the grandson of an Ellen Drum, but we need relatives to compare DNA. Are you, by any chance, related?

"I was bewildered," Maurice recalls. "It was too much to take in."

He didn't think he was related, but as caretaker of Askeaton's small cemetery, he knew a little local history.

You know, there's a cemetery across the street , he said . *It has a tombstone you might be interested in.*

If you're a forensic genealogist like Fitzpatrick, you're interested in tombstones.

BLOOD RELATIVES

Almost from the moment in 1948 when it crashed into Mt. Sanford, Northwest Airlines Flight 4422 became known as the *Legend of the Gold Wreck* .

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You had 24 World War II veterans returning from China during the start of the Cold War. You had a crash site ruled "inaccessible" by the military. And you had whispers that the plane carried gold smuggled out by ousted Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek.

The wreckage – if not the legend – remained buried under a glacier until 1997, when two climbers found it halfway up the 16,237-foot mountain.

"Part of our goal was to provide closure to the families," says adventurer Kevin McGregor, 54, of Anchorage. "And part was to get to the truth – the rumors of gold, treasure and payroll on the airplane."

They found no treasure. But on their fifth hike to the site, in 1999, they found, preserved in the snow, a severed arm.

A new mystery emerged: Whose?

The U.S. Armed Forces DNA Identification Lab in Rockville, Md., eventually took charge. It extracted mitochondrial-DNA – the genetic information passed from mother to child – from cells in the mummified arm. But that was only half the battle.

They also had to find a "family reference," that is, a living, blood relative whose DNA matched. Only then could they say which passenger's arm it was.

"That's where we ran into problems," says the lab's Mike Coble. "The crash happened 50 years ago, so it was difficult to find potential relatives."

For that, the military turned to a woman with a pet tortoise, a dented old car and PhD in nuclear physics – Fitzpatrick.

ONE IN 6.3 BILLION

How Fitzpatrick found Maurice Conway in the first place is amazing – but rather dry unless you're a genealogist.

Let's just say it involved cemeteries, microfilm, museums, unlisted phone numbers, misprinted marriage licenses, mislabeled birth certificates and family lies. From there it got complicated.

"It's more doggedness than patience," says Fitzpatrick, a puzzle-master who writes for Games magazine. "It's almost like I'm in a tractor beam. I'm compelled, almost addicted to it. I pick up the thread and I've got to follow it."

Over nine months, the thread led from a severed arm on a mountain in Alaska, to a cemetery in Askeaton, Ireland. Now Maurice Conway was reading an obscure tombstone there: It belonged to Ellen Drum, born during the Potato Famine.

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Fitzpatrick asked the cemetery caretaker if he knew of anyone in town – anyone connected to the name Conway – who'd ever married a Drum.

Well, said Maurice, himself a Conway – his mother was a McNamee, and her mother was a Sheehy, and her mother was an O'Shea. And *her* mother …

Yes?

… might've been a Drum.

What were the odds that Maurice's mother's mother's mother's mother's sister was the woman buried in that grave? And that her daughter's son lost his arm in a 1948 plane crash?

"One in 6.3 billion," Fitzpatrick says. "He happened to be the one person in the world who could help."

THE BIG PICTURE

Fitzpatrick called the DNA lab: "I think I have a live one."

They sent a DNA test to the tiny town of Askeaton.

"I was fascinated," says Maurice, 59. "Look, we're fans of 'CSI' and you see this happening on 'CSI' all the time."

The cemetery caretaker took a new interest in the grave he'd long ignored. He began searching out family baptismal records, Census reports and civil registries until he found it: the 1800's marriage license for Ellen Drum and John Conway.

That, plus Maurice's DNA test, confirmed that the Arm in the Snow belonged to Flight 4422 passenger Frank Van Zandt, whose grandmother lies buried in an Askeaton grave.

The story, which eventually appeared on CNN, MSNBC and in more than 300 newspapers worldwide, was the first to bring attention to Fitzpatrick, who charged the Air Force nothing for her effort.

"It was so interesting, I couldn't pass it up," says the genealogy author and lecturer who rocks a pet parrot to sleep each night and counts among her friends professional knife-thrower, The Great Throwdini.

In March, 2008, Maurice invited Fitzpatrick to Askeaton. More than 60 Conway relatives turned out to thank her. After sharing stories, photos, blessings and an Irish dirge, they walked to the cemetery.

"It was one of the most spiritual moments of my life," Fitzpatrick says. "One of the deepest moments of being human I have ever had."

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She calls it, simply, seeing the big picture

"You get a glimpse of how we're all human. We're all connected. Not just to our particular relatives and not just to our generation, but to everyone."

The experience changed her. And led to a hunt even more challenging: Titanic experts had exhumed the 1912 grave of the Unknown Child only to find three small teeth.

Once again, she was asked to help. And this time, the woman who connected other families around the world would find a connection of her own.

TOMORROW: Can the DNA Detective name the Unknown Child?

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Wednesday, October 7, 2009

Unlocking a Titanic mystery

A.M. READ (DAY 3): Three teeth lead DNA Detective to relatives of the "Unknown Child," and connections of her own.

By TOM BERG

The Orange County Register

Click here to read PART 1 and PART 2

You don't know me but…

That's how Colleen Fitzpatrick starts many of her phone conversations.

Including one to Australia in 2007, looking for relatives of a family that died on the Titanic.

You don't know me but…

This was a trickier call than most. Fitzpatrick had to explain the "Tomb of the Unknown Child;" DNA tests on three exhumed teeth; and how her listener might actually be part of a century-old mystery.

By any standard, that's a tricky *"You-don't-know-me"* call. She waited for his answer.

Well , the stranger said , *I did hear that my family was involved in a bad shipwreck … and some of them drowned."*

Those words led Fitzpatrick into an amazing story of a small boy never meant to board the Titanic; a pair of tiny shoes that helped identify him; and her own connection to the family of the Unknown Child.

A BAD START

Three little teeth.

That's what historians found in 2001 when they exhumed the famous grave of the Titanic's "Unknown Child." New technology, the historians hoped, could identify the boy. So experts scraped off DNA while dental anthropologists analyzed the teeth under electron microscopes.

They narrowed the field to six of the 53 children on board. Then two. Then one. After 92 years, the mystery was solved. Relatives flew in from Europe. A documentary was

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made. And a graveside ceremony was held for 13-month-old Eino Panula, of Finland.

Only …

Something was wrong. Further DNA tests showed that a second boy, 19-month Sidney Goodwin, of England, might've been the boy in the grave.

Someone had to referee. So the U.S. Military took charge. And, as they have before, they turned to a Fountain Valley woman with a pet tortoise, a dented old car and PhD in nuclear physics – DNA detective Colleen Fitzpatrick.

FINAL MOMENTS

Fitzpatrick had a problem.

Her job was to find new lines of the Goodwin family to compare their DNA to that in the teeth.

But all eight Goodwins on the Titanic – Mom, Dad and six kids – died. So Fitzpatrick had to reach back a century-and-a-half to the boy's grandfather and start her search there. In the course of her research, she learned the tragic family tale.

The Goodwins initially were booked on *another* ship, the *S.S. New York* , but a coal strike delayed its passage, so they boarded the Titanic instead. When the supposedly unsinkable ship struck an iceberg on April 14, 1912, the family was held below with other third-class passengers for nearly two hours. By the time they reached the deck, the lifeboats were gone and the bow was sinking.

In their final moments, the stern lifted from the water, snapped, and both halves plunged into the dark. Within hours, more than 1,500 passengers were dead.

One of the dead – a child wearing petticoat, frock, socks and leather shoes – was later plucked from the wreckage and buried in Halifax, Nova Scotia, as the Unknown Child. The tiny boy became a symbol for all 53 children who died that night.

Was it Goodwin? Panula?

Those little leather shoes, hidden for years in a drawer, would say something about the answer. And something about the DNA detective too.

THE SHOES

To dispel souvenir hunters, all Titanic victims' clothes were ordered burned. But a cop who was also a father couldn't bear to destroy those little shoes. He stashed them in a drawer for years. And because of that, they survived – ending up in the Maritime Museum in Halifax, displayed as the shoes of the Unknown Child.

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In 2002, when historians said 13-month-old Eino Panula was the Unknown Child, someone looked at the shoes and shook their head – too big for a 13-month old.

The Armed Forced DNA Identification Lab in Rockville, Md., re-opened the investigation with new rounds of DNA testing. They also called Fitzpatrick, who did her usual rummaging through ship manifests, probate records and national archives while cold-calling people around the world.

That's how she tracked down Graeme Goodwin in Australia, who recalled a family story about a shipwreck. Through him, Fitzpatrick found two new lines of Titanic-related Goodwins.

But something else was happening at the same time, another kind of turning point.

FAMILY

In each Fitzpatrick investigation there comes a time when the dusty archives fade and the people in those records begin to breathe. It's part of what drives Fitzpatrick, 54, a single woman who provides connections for other families but admits to a distance in her own.

For her, there was something about the shoes: "They came from someone real," she says. "Not a fairy tale." They pulled her into the Goodwin's story and struggle.

So when the Armed Forces lab announced in 2008 that Sidney Goodwin was the Unknown Child, Fitzpatrick flew to Halifax for the ceremony.

"She was part of everything," says matriarch Carol Goodwin, 76, of Whitewater, Wisconsin. "And her heart was just there. I felt closer to (Fitzpatrick) than some of my cousins – and I love them all."

After the ceremony, the Goodwins did what others have done – they made Fitzpatrick an honorary member of the family.

Then they visited the Maritime Museum. And they held those little leather shoes.

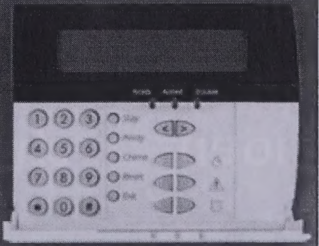
"It was an overwhelming feeling," Fitzpatrick says. "I felt like I was a Goodwin too."

This is why she does what she does.

"You're solving a human mystery, and humans are the ultimate mystery. This case was almost a century old, yet you can bring peace to people. It's almost like you can bring peace to the child himself."

Now, she has a new question: Can she bring peace to a man with no memory?

In her latest case, Fitzpatrick, is trying to solve the riddle of "B.K. Doe," a man found beaten and naked behind a Burger King in



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2004. He's tried hypnosis, FBI fingerprinting, DNA tests, even Dr. Phil. But he can't remember who he is.

He's down to his last hope – Fitzpatrick…

To contact Fitzpatrick, call (714) 296-3065 or e-mail her at colleen@identifinders.com

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Wednesday, October 7, 2009

Can she find a name for naked, beaten amnesiac?

A.M. READ (DAY 4): The DNA detective has never been stumped. The case of B.K. Doe might change that.

By TOM BERG

The Orange County Register

The theories keep getting weirder.

He's a victim of 2004's Hurricane Charley.

He's a musician who supposedly "died" in 1996.

He's man who disappeared while tracking a turtle migration in 2004.

Truth is, no one knows who amnesia victim "B.K. Doe" is. Not he. Not the posters at websleuth.com. Not the viewers of Dr. Phil. Not even DNA detective Colleen Fitzpatrick – and she's never been stumped.

"I just don't know how to find out who the guy is," says the former nuclear physicist who's written three books on finding people.

She came closest in Colorado when three callers suggested the same restaurant manager; two described a scar he has; and one claimed to have dated him.

"We had look-alikes and sound-familiars," she says, "but nobody knows who he is."

Fitzpatrick once helped the military identify a severed arm from 1948. And three teeth from a Titanic victim's grave. She knows how to find people.

But, this time, even she's going to need a little luck.

LONGSHOTS

The trouble in this case is that everything is upside-down and backwards.

Give Fitzpatrick a name and she can find the person – seven generations and two continents away. But how do you identify a person with no name? No past? No records? No one to call? Nothing to research?

You can't. So she's stuck with two long-

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shots.

One is they'll get a DNA match – in a database of a quarter-million. The other is that someone eventually will recognize him.

"Somewhere, this guy had next-door neighbors, family, friends," Fitzpatrick says. "He went to the grocery store, the dentist, the pharmacist."

As such, she's traipsed through four states giving interviews, chasing leads, telling his tale to everyone who'll listen – including Newsweek, which is preparing a story.

The weird theories keep mounting. One message-board poster suggested his amnesia was caused by aliens who abducted him then washed his memory clean.

"If I wanted to make money," jokes B.K., "I'd push that angle."

The truth, however, might be more ominous. And might explain why no one's come forward.

WHAT IF?

This is what we know:

In 2004, he was found naked and beaten beside a Burger King dumpster in Georgia. He had no memory or I.D. so the hospital nicknamed him Burger King "B.K." Doe. For months, he bounced from shelter to clinic to hospital.

"I felt like a piece of offal that everyone wanted to get rid of," he says.

Without an I.D., he couldn't get formal employment. But he was industrious enough that a Savannah homeless clinic made him resident manager – without pay. Two years later, a nurse intervened.

"He was working 16 hours a day – it was slave labor," says Katherine Slater, a kindly grandmother who took him in and became his advocate.

She started simple: police reports, missing-persons records. She got serious: FBI fingerprinting, military databases. And ended desperate: psychics, Dr. Phil, the National Enquirer.

None of it helped.

When Fitzpatrick came on board, she tried a new tack– targeting states where BK might've lived.

He recalled stores in downtown Indianapolis so they went there. He recalled a library and restaurant in Boulder so they went there. His DNA linked loosely to a Powell family in Kansas, so they went there.

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They collected more than 30 leads. Dead-ends, all. Which begs the question: Why isn't anyone looking for BK Doe?

Slater has a theory: "This stinks of foul play," she says.

Maybe the person they're looking for is the one who caused this. Or maybe the person they're looking for already collected the insurance.

That would explain why no one – in five years – has ever come looking for B.K. Doe.

MYSTERY MAN

What's it like to be a 60-something Mystery Man who can't remember his past?

"I try to avoid thinking about it," says B.K., who now goes by the name Benjaman Kyle.

He's been disappointed too often. Every time a reporter calls, it's: *We're going to solve this case* . Every new DNA test, it's: *We're going to come up with the answer* .

"It's been five years and it hasn't happened," he says. "I'm not getting my hopes up."

Without an I.D. he can't get employment, unemployment, insurance, a driver's license. Without an I.D., he can't even get into some homeless shelters.

He relies on the good will of people like Slater and Fitzpatrick, who help him at no charge.

"Without them," he says, "I'd be sleeping under a bridge. I'm very thankful."

If this were a movie, you'd hear the music swell now and Fitzpatrick would rush in the door with the answer.

But this is life. And in life, you don't always get an answer.

So B.K. Doe waits. And so does Fitzpatrick.

"I identify with him," she says. "I like him. I'd like to help him get back on track. And I'd like to know his story – the big picture again."

The big picture. That's what drives the DNA Detective, a modest woman with a huge intellect – and heart.

That's what she saw in the case of the Arm in the Snow – when the entire town of Askeaton, Ireland, embraced her. And in the case of the Titanic's Unknown Child – when a worldwide family of Goodwins embraced her.

"You get a glimpse of how we're all connected," she says. "Not just to our relatives. It's not *me* , my family. It's *us* , humans. It's spiritual. We're all connected in a big way."

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Her longest case too six years to solve. This one? She doesn't know.

"Sometimes you think, 'Man, this is never going to happen.' Then, boom, the answer comes."

All she can do at this point is ask for help. If you recognize his picture, call. If you're a Powell, take a DNA test. If you have a lead, contact the DNA Detective – if you can catch her when she's not solving cases for the U.S. Military, writing puzzles for Games magazine … or rocking her pet parrot to sleep.

"There has to be an answer," she says.

But where?

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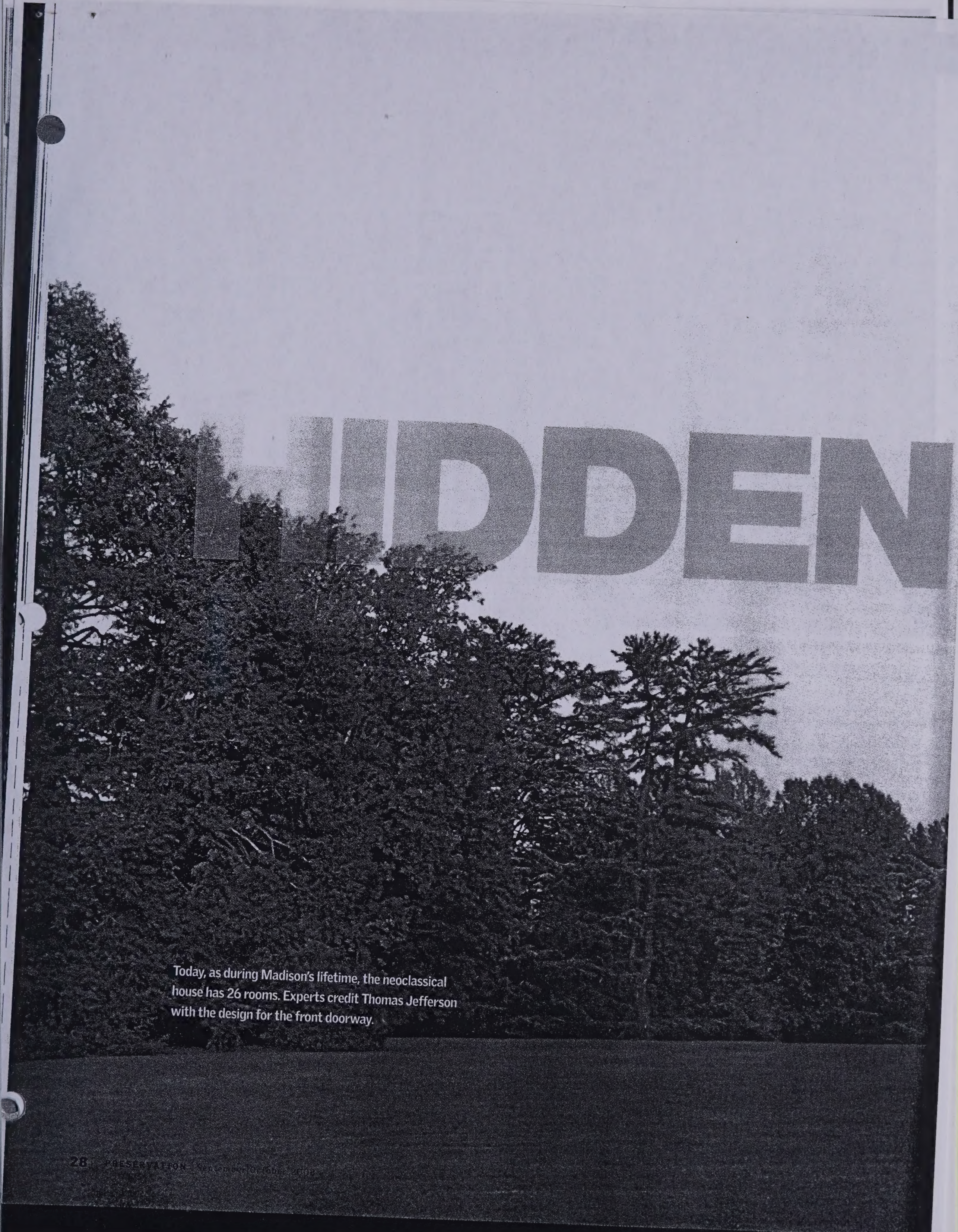
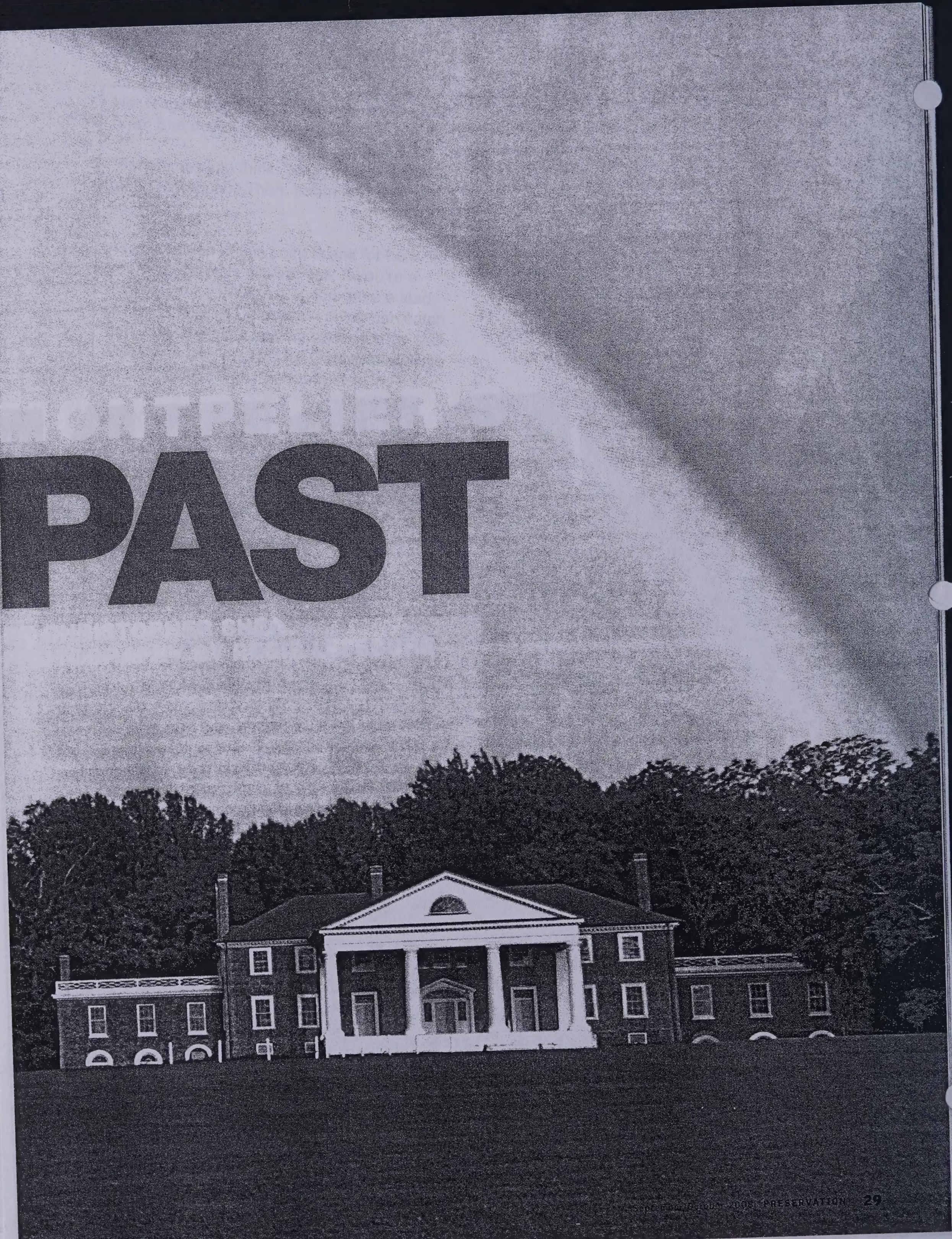


Today, as during Madison's lifetime, the neoclassical house has 26 rooms. Experts credit Thomas Jefferson with the design for the front doorway.



MONTPELIER'S PAST

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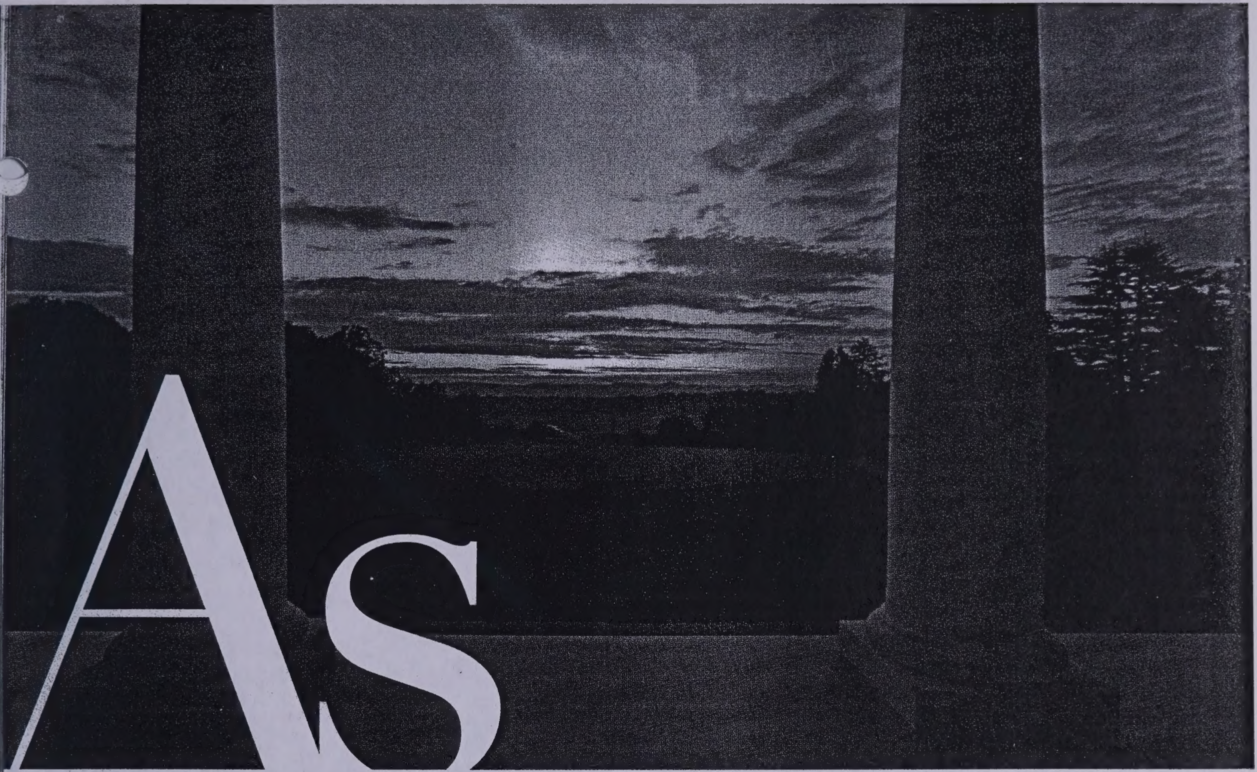
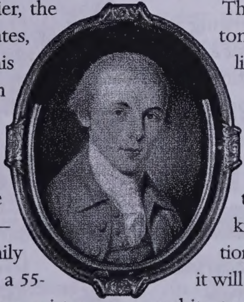


As you clear the oaks and tulip poplars flanking the access road just off a rural highway in central Virginia, a stunning house swings into view nearly a quarter mile away. Its neoclassical proportions, portico, and red brick lend a touch of order to the acres of landscape rolling before it—all those green fields, accented with white fencing.



PORTRAIT COURTESY OF THE MONTPELIER FOUNDATION

You're looking at James Madison's Montpelier, the home where the fourth president of the United States, the Father of the Constitution, spent much of his youth, and where he lived with his wife, Dolley, from 1797 to 1836. You're also looking at one of the most ambitious house restoration projects of modern times.

For a century this house lay buried within the walls of a later, more ornate—and much larger—country mansion. That's because the duPont family purchased Montpelier in 1900 and turned it into a 55-room manse worthy of post-Gilded Age American aristocrats—right down to the salmon-colored stucco adorning the facade. Marion duPont Scott lived here for much of her life and wanted to leave Montpelier to the nation. So after her death in 1983, heirs transferred their interests to the National Trust for Historic Preservation (see "The duPont Legacy," page 34).

For the next two decades, not much happened. Dwindling numbers of tourists walked through the house's empty rooms, but many left confused: This didn't look like the home of a Founding Father. It looked like the country estate of a privileged heiress. That is, until 2003 and the beginning of a top-to-bottom restoration that would eventually cost $24 million, most of it funded by the estate of Paul Mellon.

Today, Madison's Montpelier stands restored, refurbished, and reborn. Set to make a formal debut on September 17, Constitution Day, it will be, advocates say, as close as modern architectural research can bring us to the house Madison knew. "This was the most careful scholarly restoration of an American property of the last 50 years—and it will be for the next 50 years," says Calder Loth, senior architectural historian at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Loth served on a committee of experts that ratified the idea of rescuing Madison's house from the mansion that engulfed it.

For supporters, this project's importance goes well beyond any architectural issues. Now Montpelier "has the potential of helping Americans recapture the Madisonian understanding of government and the Constitution," says Ralph Ketcham, a Syracuse University historian, Madison biographer, and member of the Montpelier Foundation board. Many sites honor Washington and Jefferson, but there's never been a place to consider Madison's immense contributions to his country, even though no one played a greater part in drafting the Constitution and securing the states' assent to its provisions.

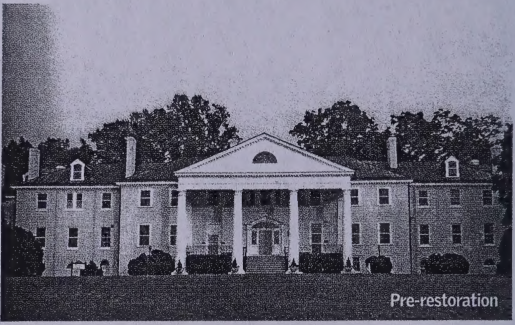
Underscoring Montpelier's educational mission, a new Center for the Constitution has been established on the grounds, where, on weekends, historians and law professors already tutor high-school teachers (and sometimes government officials) in constitutional theory.

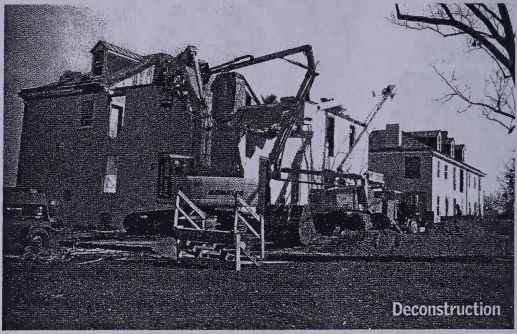
Montpelier undoubtedly looks glorious now (though the staff anticipates complaints when historically accurate redwash, or paint, goes onto that splendid brick, confounding our notions of what this sort of house should look like). Glorious, too, is the view from Madison's portico, which takes in the Blue Ridge Mountains on the horizon and Marion duPont Scott's horse track. From the portico you can also catch a glimpse of the distinctive hedges she planted—part of a steeplechase on the property. Standing amid so much beauty, you might never guess that restoration here proved incredibly contentious.

DuPont Scott (she married actor Randolph Scott, divorced him amicably, then kept his name) always hoped that the Madisonian part of Montpelier would be restored; she made this clear in her will. But she probably didn't imagine that restoration would require tearing down half of the house she loved to reveal its Federal-period core.

Several times in the years immediately following her bequest, the National Trust rejected, on the advice of experts, a restoration that would remove the duPont additions. One authority, W. Brown Morton III, a professor of historic preservation at the University of Mary Washington, told *The Washington Post* in 1989 that such a restoration could produce only an "elegant fake."

"The general philosophy of the National Trust," explains


Pre-restoration

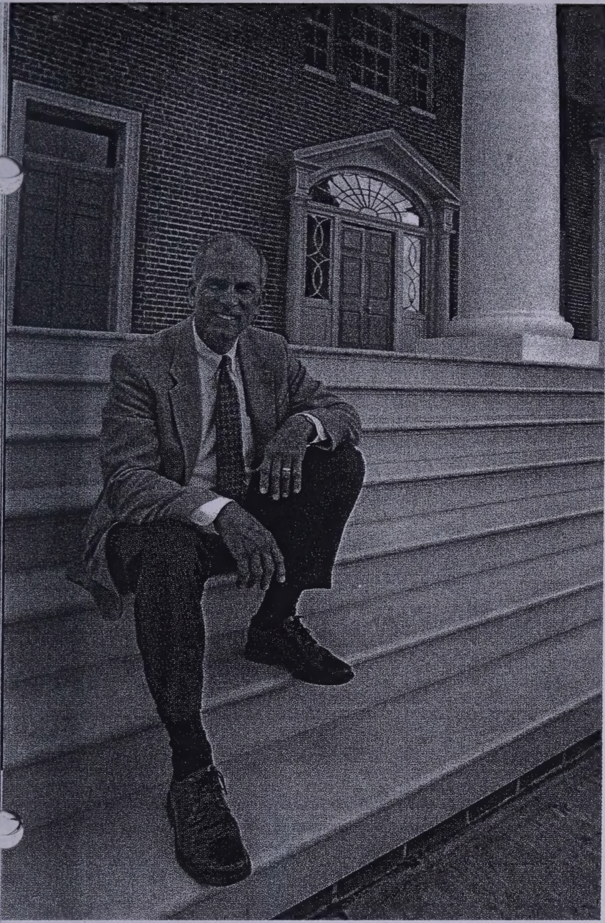

Deconstruction

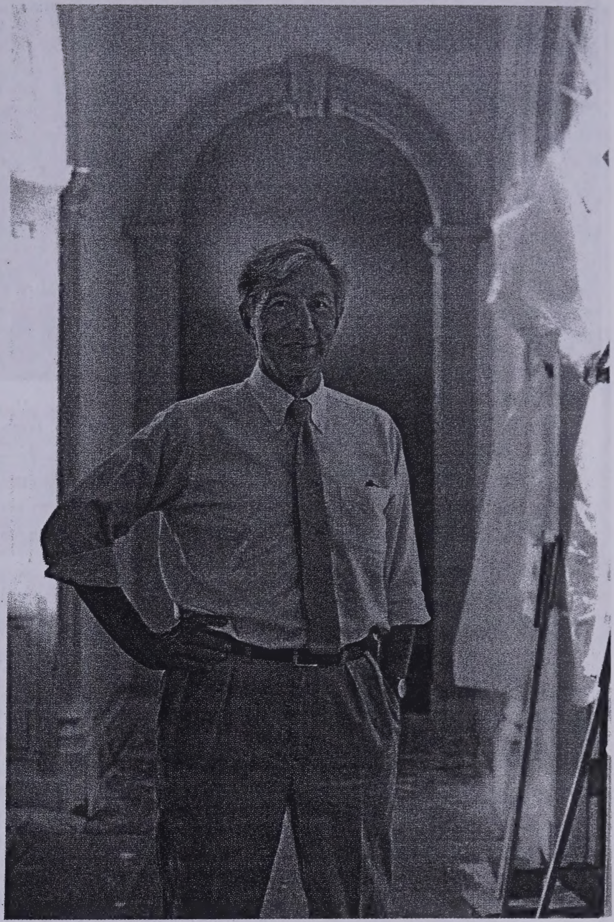
East Wall

Kitchen

Opposite: The view from the front portico takes in the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west. Historians believe that the Charles Wilson Peale portrait of Madison was painted in 1783, the year he returned from the Constitutional Congress. This page from top: In order to reveal the Madisonian core inside the duPont family's larger home, construction crews removed wings added in the first decade of the 20th century. They also repaired and repainted original dentil molding on the 1765 portion of the mansion, and restored a kitchen under the north wing.

THE MONTPELIER FOUNDATION (ALL)





Michael C. Quinn (left), president of the Montpelier Foundation, began working on the restoration project in 2001. Calder Loth, shown in the hallway just inside the front door, served on the advisory board that endorsed a fact-based restoration of the mansion. That effort was funded in part by a $1 million federal grant from Save America's Treasures, the public-private partnership between the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Jim Vaughan, the organization's vice president for stewardship of historic sites, "is that preservation of a building and its entire history is preferable to restoring it to an earlier time."

Shortly after starting his job in 2000, Vaughan learned that National Trust President Richard Moe had been in talks with representatives from the estate of Paul Mellon; Mellon's estate had offered the Montpelier Foundation financial support to explore what it would take to restore the building—with hints of a windfall if restoration was plausible. In the end, the National Trust gave a tentative green light, if Montpelier's staff could prove that the restoration would be authentic, and wholly fact-based.

To help make that call, Vaughan suggested that Michael C. Quinn, president of the Montpelier Foundation, put together an advisory board of architectural consultants. Quinn recruited experts from the National Trust, Monticello, Mount Vernon, Old Salem, the Maryland Historical Trust, and Poplar Forest, as well as the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Unpaid and independent, the advisers had to answer a fundamental question: Was there enough historical evidence to support an accurate restoration of Montpelier?

Even in Madison's lifetime, Montpelier was a work in progress. The first house on the site was a two-story brick structure built by James Madison Sr., father to the president, in 1765. This is where James Jr. lived from age 10, and where he returned after graduation from Princeton.

In 1797, after marrying Dolley and completing his term in the U.S. Congress, James Jr. expanded the house and added a portico, creating a residence big enough for himself, his wife, and his parents. It was a protoduplex now, with no links between the living spaces. A decade later, President Madison,

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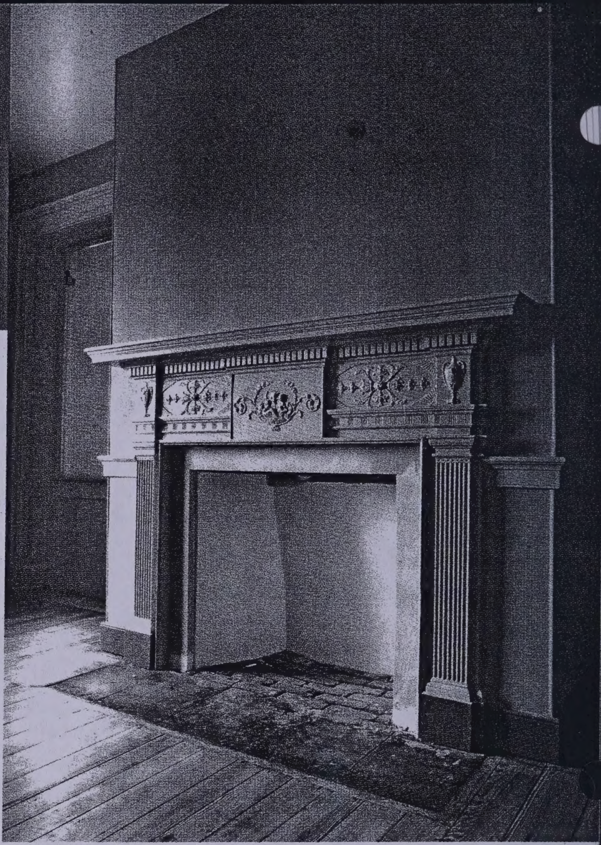


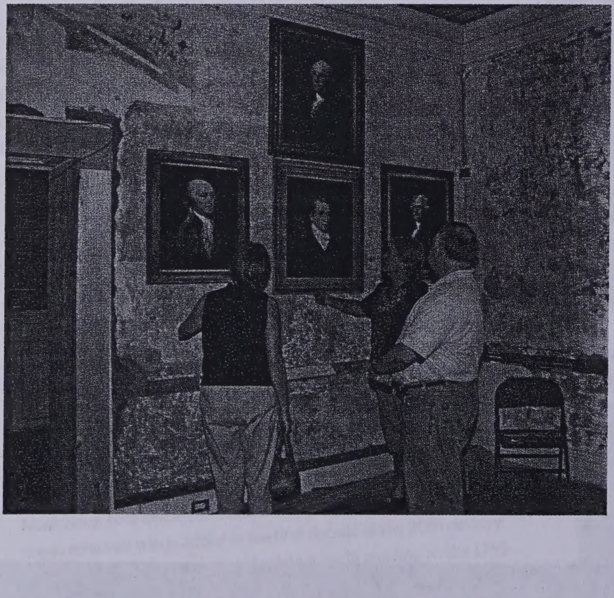
(full owner of the house following his father's death), commissioned two more wings, an elegant entrance and—finally—halls linking the two halves of the house. He worked with the master builder James Dinsmore and took advice from his friend and Virginia neighbor Thomas Jefferson, who may have proposed delicate rails for the roofs of the wings.

Madison died in 1836, and Dolley sold the property in 1844. The fate of the house fell successively to seven owners, who had wildly different ideas about how the place should look.

Then came the duPonts, whose stewardship was lavish and extraordinary. It turns out that Marion's father, William duPont, was a preservationist of sorts. Thirty-seven of 61 original doors remained in the house, albeit often moved. Windows, too, had been recycled, and many stood in their original openings. Missing lengths of Madisonian cornice reemerged in the attic, where duPont's carpenters had used them to hang lath; original shutters turned up in a nearby barn. These invaluable discoveries helped researchers identify the c. 1812 house as the target of their restoration.

Several post-Madison changes were obvious. In the late 1850s, the front porch floor had been removed and the columns brought down to the ground. But architectural advisers doubted they could learn enough about other remodelings to proceed with an accurate restoration. "Probably every person on the committee went in there thinking you should probably not remove the duPont stuff," says Travis McDonald, director of architectural restoration for Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's Virginia retreat.

The newly restored fireplace in James and Dolley Madison's original bedroom dates to 1797. Portraits of the first four U.S. presidents adorn a wall in the drawing room (below left). "This was the most important and elaborately furnished room in the house," Michael C. Quinn says.

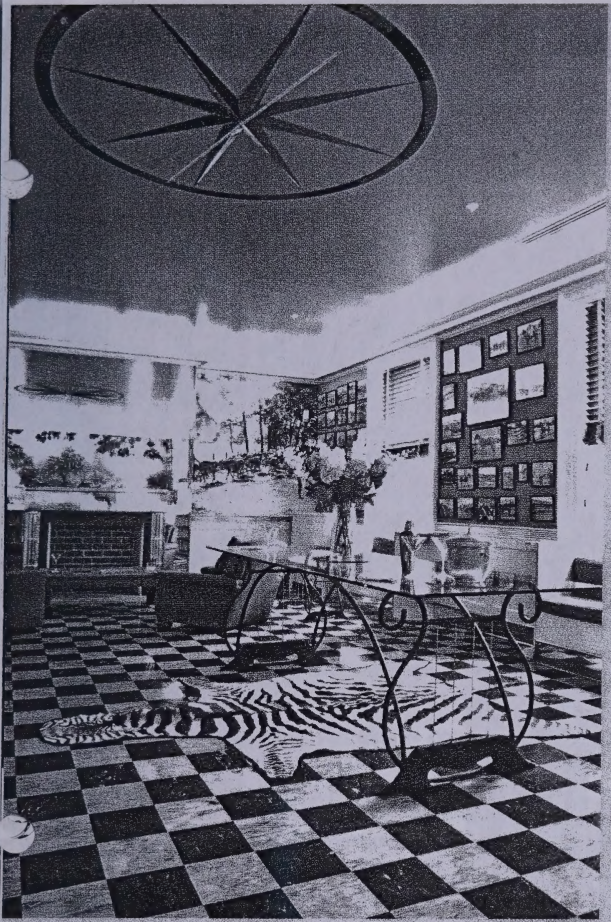


BOTTOM: THE MONTPELIER FOUNDATION

What changed their minds was painstaking research.

Historians peering under the hipped roofs on Montpelier's wings expected to find stuccoed walls, but discovered bare brick instead (leading to a lot of delicate chipping over the next few years). Researchers punched 300-plus investigative holes into the walls, discovering the ghostly outlines of missing chair rails and stairs. They even uncovered original fireplaces behind the duPonts' elaborate mantels, and fragments of carvings on chimney pieces—evidence enough to allow a master stoneworker to refashion the originals. The team also pored over James Dinsmore's bills, which included accounts of exactly

[*Continued on page 35*]



Marion duPont Scott's Red Room dates to the early 1930s. Dismantled and removed from the mansion, it has been exactly reconstructed and installed in the William duPont Gallery, adjoining the visitors center.

The duPont Legacy

rank Walker, an amateur historian and independent tour guide in neighboring Orange, Va., was skeptical when he learned that post-Madison additions were to be removed from Montpelier. "I was concerned that they were going to strip not just the physical fabric but the duPont memory," he says.

His concerns have been allayed. That's because even though Madison trumped duPont in the case of the house, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Montpelier Foundation are preserving the duPont legacy in other ways.

One wing of a new visitors center is given over to the William duPont Gallery, which describes the stewardship of the site by William and his wife, Annie. With text, historic photos, and a few artifacts, it also explains how William and Annie's children grew up entranced by the estate, and how Marion duPont Scott leveraged it to become a force in the world of horse racing.

Two rooms in the gallery re-create the opulence of the duPont era. One space is quite formal, featuring two intricately carved marble fireplaces, a custom-made piano, and elegant ceiling moldings—all rescued from the house. This room will host formal events.

Then there's the so-called Red Room (left), Marion's favorite. Moved outright from the old house, it's an Art Deco lark featuring chrome trim, a zebra-skin rug, an early prototype of an Owens Corning Plexiglass fireplace frame, and several depictions of horses (including two outsized photographic murals). To top it off, there's a dial on the ceiling that was once linked to a weathervane.

The William duPont Gallery represents the outcome of long discussions among the duPonts, the foundation, and the National Trust. When planning her estate, duPont Scott did not own Montpelier outright. She resorted to some financial carrots and sticks to entice her nephews and nieces to give the National Trust the property—or sell it at a below-market price. Some relatives balked. After the dust settled, the Trust got Montpelier but agreed to maintain two rooms in the manor as a tribute to William duPont Sr. When the restoration plan requiring demolition of those rooms was developed nearly 20 years later, the agreement had to be rewritten.

Outdoors, the duPonts' legacy is also evident. Marion duPont Scott hired landscape architect Charles Gillette to create a garden an English squire would envy—and that's the garden being maintained at Montpelier, in spirit, if not down to the last flower.

Some say that the old house and newer garden coexist peacefully. But here, too, a debate over preservation philosophy has arisen.

The duPonts built a "really spectacular 20th-century landscape," says Richard Longstreth, director of the graduate program in historic preservation at George Washington University, that is now "a world apart from the house." The end result, he thinks, appears jarring.

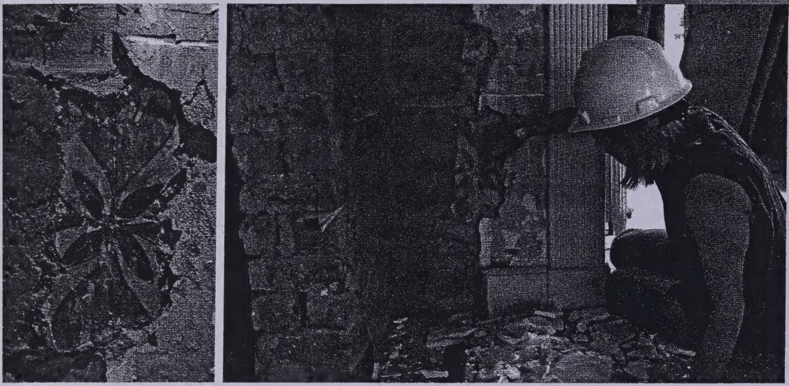
Michael C. Quinn disagrees. "The landscape here has layers, like an onion," he says. "From the front of the house to the boxwood hedges, the landscape is very much Madison. On the other side of the boxwood there may be elements that weren't Madison's—but it remains a traditional, gorgeous Virginia landscape. When I look at it, I'm certain that the effect is utterly consistent with the setting Madison envisioned."

[*Continued from page 33*] which materials he had used. "It's been a mountaintop experience to witness the revelations as the house gives up its secrets," says Mark Wenger, an architect who was on the staff of Colonial Williamsburg when he started the investigation, and now works with Mesick, Cohen, Wilson, Baker Architects—the firm overseeing the restoration.

Serendipitous discoveries continued after the investigation ended and deconstruction began. A lecturer from Bryn Mawr College, informed of the Montpelier project, searched the records of a 19th-century insurance firm and happened upon a plat of the estate dating to 1837. It revealed several previously unknown buildings—slaves' quarters and smokehouses that are now being excavated by Montpelier's director of archaeology, Matthew Reeves.

You can help!

The Montpelier Archaeology Department is active year round, conducting surveys, excavating sites, and processing artifacts. You can lend a hand by living on the estate for one or two weeks and working alongside trained archaeologists. For more information, go to montpelier.org and click on the link "Get Involved."



During the restoration, a painted floral pattern was discovered on the walls of a bedroom. The c. 1765 design had been lost when Madison remodeled Montpelier in 1810.

In the end, Wenger's team determined that the house was "both knowable and physically recoverable," and the architectural advisers concurred.

Now, with the heavy lifting of restoration nearly done, curators are attempting to trace Madison's widely dispersed furnishings. In one recent coup, the curators tracked a large Madison-owned painting, *Pan, Youths and Nymphs,* by Gerrit van Honthorst, to a collector in Amsterdam, who has agreed to loan it. Associate Curator Allison Deeds has even figured out where it hung, using original nail holes and period descriptions of the room as her guide. (Paintings won't appear on the walls of the main building until the plaster dries and the air conditioning gets up to speed.)

The spirited debate in preservation circles has not died down, however. It's entirely possible that a different architectural advisory team—one comprising more academics and fewer experts from historic sites, perhaps—might have nixed the deconstruction-cum-restoration approach used at Montpelier.

One skeptic is Daniel Bluestone, director of the historic preservation program at the University of Virginia in nearby Charlottesville. Though he concedes that the scientific-sounding research and analysis at Montpelier are "seductive," they make it easy to overlook just how much of the building is, in fact, new—as opposed to "recovered." (Mark Wenger guesses that roughly 20 percent of the house is not original construction.)

A more central question, says Bluestone, is, "Do you take your preservation in layers?" The 2002 house, with its intertwined Madison and duPont legacies, offered extensive opportunities for public education. "What the Montpelier approach does is create a time capsule," he says. "That breaks any sense of continuity between the past and the present."

Calder Loth, of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, acknowledges the skeptics' argument. But Madison, he contends, is sui generis, and the estate needs to focus on his era, his impacts, and his contributions: He "completely overshadowed what happened to the house in subsequent eras and iterations."

Visitors following the long road up to Montpelier today discover a gleaming restoration of the house James and Dolley Madison treasured. She told her sister that here in Virginia, she'd found "the happiest and most true life." And Madison—the writer, philosopher, and country farmer—was even more direct. Montpelier, he said, is "a squirrel's jump from heaven." ◼

Christopher Shea writes the "Brainiac" blog for The Boston Globe *Ideas section, and has written for* The New York Times Magazine *and other publications.*

MOVING TARGETS

Just when you thought you had 'em, your ancestors pop up three states away. Our guide to Americans' major migration routes will help you trace those troublesome travelers.

BY DAVID A. FRYXELL

You might say my third-great-grandfather Joel Stow epitomized the "American way." After all, the story of this country's settlement is largely the saga of the way west, as families in search of land and opportunity left the increasingly crowded Eastern Seaboard. These pioneers followed a tangled network of roads, canals and rivers into rough-and-tumble territories that became settled, civilized new states. Tragically, of course, America's Manifest Destiny—as columnist John O'Sullivan termed the doctrine of predestined expansion across the continent—also led to the displacement of Indian tribes from sea to shining sea.

Joel's and my other Stow ancestors' part in this moving story took place mainly between Virginia and Alabama, with stops along the way. By studying common migration patterns, I was able to narrow their possible locations and focus my record searches. Tracing your own family's paths back into American history can prove crucial to identifying previous generations and, eventually, figuring out where and how they arrived on US shores. Knowing the network of trails American pioneers traveled can help you guess where to start looking. These research tips and trail overviews will help you understand routes that brought Americans westward, so you can begin to trace your family back eastward—and back in time.

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Americans in motion

Starting about 1837, Joel Stow manned one small link in the US migration chain. He ran a ferry on Alabama's Tallapoosa River, which settlers and traders crossed as they pushed ever deeper into the "Old Southwest." His customers may have come down the Fall Line Road, which followed a band of river rapids and linked the towns that grew up along them. The Fall Line Road took travelers from Virginia all the way to Augusta, Ga. From there, the Federal Road headed west through Columbus, Ga., and across Alabama to just south of the Tallapoosa, before angling toward Mobile.

Stow's family (at least my part of it) didn't migrate much farther, winding up in nearby Opelika, Ala. There, they intermarried with other Virginia families that took the Fall Line Road or other paths through the Carolinas and Georgia. Because that was such a common migration pattern—almost every branch of my mother's family used some variation of it—I knew where to start searching for Joel Stow's parents. The Stows' last stop before Alabama was likely either Georgia or the Carolinas; a generation or two further into the past, I knew I'd be looking in Virginia.

North Carolina indeed turned out to be the answer, as I found using one of the best and simplest sources for tracing migrations: the US census. Beginning in 1850, it named all free individuals, not just heads of household, and added the state of birth. Sure enough, Joel Stow's 1850 entry says *North Carolina*. For confirmation, though, I turned to the 1880 census—the first to also list birthplaces of people's parents. The 1880 entry for Joel's son, my great-great-grandfather John Ashley Stowe, shows his father as born in North Carolina. (John's wife, according to family lore, added the *e* to make the surname look "fancier.") Searching North Carolina marriage records, I've identified an Abraham Stow as the likely father of Joel. If I hadn't been able to find answers in the census, I could've started searching for the Stow surname in Georgia—especially the places through which migrants might've passed en route to the Tallapoosa River. Next I would've hunted in the Carolinas, where indeed there are at least two branches of Stows.

Paths to the past

Though certainly the easiest source for migration answers, the census isn't the only place you'll find clues to your ancestors' paths. Check for birthplaces in cemeteries, church records, military records, family Bibles, probate files and newspaper obituaries. Remember, a family might have made an intermediate stop between their hometown and the place they settled for good. Many of my Southern kin, for example, were born in Virginia or North Carolina, lived in Georgia and died in Alabama. I've found valuable clues in their easily overlooked Georgia records.

Land records, which may list a buyer's or seller's last residence, can be useful even when the information isn't so obvious. You can search databases of land records, such as the Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office patents <glorecords.blm.gov>, for your ancestors' legal footprints where they may have left no other evidence. That database contains information on government land sales. Transactions between private citizens (deeds) would show up in county courthouses. Once you've found an ancestor's land, take note of families with neighboring tracts. Even if their surnames aren't familiar, they may be your relatives, too, since neighboring families often migrated together and intermarried. Likewise, if you get stumped tracing your family, try searching for the neighbors. If neighbors of your Ohio family all came from Lancaster, Pa., it's worth checking to see if your ancestors made a stop there, too.

Study the roads and routes that often brought people to your family's hometown. Follow them eastward to identify locales where your ancestors might've paused—for a few years or a few generations. Then check census and other records in those places. It may help to compare your family's arrival date in each place with the timelines of possible routes they traveled and places they stopped. Consult histories of those places: Even if these books don't mention your family by name, they can give clues to why and from where settlers in the area arrived.

Collections of old maps—many now posted on the Internet—can help you trace your ancestors' route. The University of Alabama's historical map collection <alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps>, for example, helped me pinpoint where the Federal Road and the Tallapoosa River most nearly intersected. Many state archives have map collections, and the University of Texas' Perry-Castañeda Library has historical maps from across the country <www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical>.

Consider your ancestors' possible motives for embarking on the often-perilous journey west, and match their movements to mass migrations at that point in history. Did the Gold Rush lure your family to California? Did they, like many of my forebears, catch "Alabama fever" in the first half of the 19th century, as former Indian lands were opened to settlement? Your ancestors might've had less pecuniary motivations for migrating, such as the Latter-day

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Saints who followed the Mormon Trail to Utah starting in 1846, or my great-great-grandfather the Rev. Robert R. Dickinson, a "circuit rider" Methodist minister in Alabama in 1840.

Migrations were involuntary for some, such as the 16,000 Cherokee who followed the Trail of Tears to Oklahoma in 1838, or the Nez Percé who fled the US Cavalry in 1877. Histories of displaced tribes will help you sort out their movements, as will Bureau of Indian Affairs records at the National Archives and Records Administration <archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/075.html> and *Family Tree Magazine*'s April 2004 American Indian research guide.

Note that although knowing popular historic roads can solve many migration mysteries, not every pioneer used them—see the box at right for information on water, rail and automobile travel. We've grouped the following most-traveled land routes geographically by destination, so you can start your research where your ancestors ended up.

RIVERS, RAILS AND ROADS

Americans on the move were always looking for ways to get there sooner, safer or cheaper. Early on, your migrating ancestors may have followed waterways such as the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. For example, Kentucky-bound pioneers could take the Ohio to the Licking River (across from what's now Cincinnati), then south into Kentucky. River passengers weren't well-documented, so you'll have to rely on sources such as land records, journals and published histories. See the January 2008 *Family Tree Magazine* for more inland waterway research tips.

Thousands of gold seekers sailed from Eastern US cities, crossing the Isthmus of Panama and catching ships bound through the Pacific to San Francisco. They'd appear on that port's passenger lists, available through Ancestry.com <ancestry.com> ($155.40 per year) and on microfilm at major libraries, National Archives facilities <archives.gov/locations/regional-archives.html> and the Family History Library <www.familysearch.org>.

Those arriving in America later on in the 18th century might've hopped a train. When the railroad reached key destinations, the lines almost immediately replaced traditional roads. Areas settled relatively late, such as the Great Plains, have no well-known roads migrants followed to get there. Your North Dakota ancestors, for example, probably took the train as far as it went, then switched to horses and wagons across the trackless prairie. Few railroad companies kept passenger lists, but you may find a published index such as the two-volume *Railway Passenger Lists of Overland Trains to San Francisco and the West* by Louis J. Rasmussen (San Francisco Historic Records, out of print). Also check the collections of historical organizations such as The Railway & Locomotive Historical Society <www.rlhs.org>.

More-recent groups of migrants traveled by automobile—for example, the "Okies" who headed west during the Great Depression. That group's main road was the famous Route 66, established in 1926. It started in Chicago and ran through St. Louis, then Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, ending in Los Angeles. The Interstate Highway System, which Congress approved in 1956, overtook the legendary route, and it was decommissioned in 1985. Portions are now National Scenic Byways <www.byways.org/explore/byways/2489>.

Kentucky and Tennessee

- **Wilderness Road:** It's easy to forget America's frontier once was Kentucky and Tennessee, the 15th and 16th states admitted in 1792 and 1796, respectively. Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark blazed the path to the American interior. Boone led his own and five other families through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky in 1775, pathfinding what later became known as the Wilderness Road. Word of the bluegrass paradise Boone reportedly found over the Appalachians spread swiftly through a population eager for an alternative to high taxes, crowded coastal states and post-Revolution economic woes.

By the time Britain formally ceded the trans-Appalachian west to the new United States in the 1783 Treaty of Paris, thousands had already made Kentucky their home. During the 17 years between Boone's trailblazing and Kentucky's statehood, some 70,000 settlers surged through the Cumberland Gap. By the 1800 census, the Bluegrass State's population had exceeded 220,000.

At Bristol, Va. (then called Sapling Grove), the Great Valley Road (see the next section) gave way to what was originally called Boone's Trace through the Cumberland Gap. The route became known as the Wilderness Road after 1796, when it was widened to accommodate Conestoga wagons.

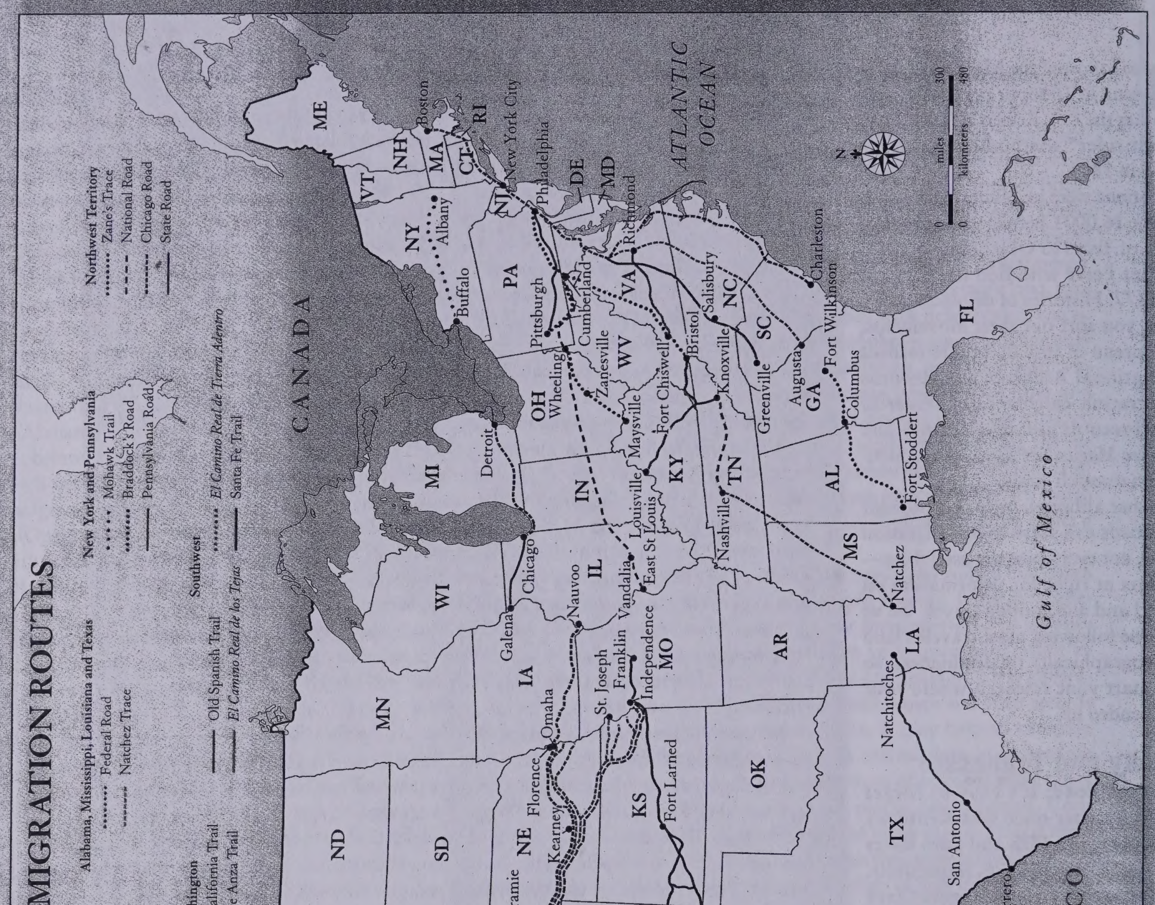
Some Kentuckians-to-be followed Zane's Trace (see page 27) to Maysville, Ky., on the Ohio River. Tennessee-bound settlers took the Knoxville Road south from Kentucky to the Nashville Road, or took the Nickajack Trail from Fort Loudon (now in Tennessee) to the Chickasaw Trail (later renamed Robert's Road).

- **Richmond Road:** Many settlers bound for Kentucky traveled this route through Virginia from Richmond to Fort Chiswell, where it joined the Great Valley Road. Others followed the Great Valley Road from Maryland or Pennsylvania.

Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia

- **King's Highway:** Incorporating the Boston Post Road that first carried mail between Boston and New York in 1673, the King's Highway could be considered America's first interstate highway. It eventually stretched 1,300 miles south from Boston through most of the Colonies' important cities, to Charleston, SC, a journey of two months or longer.

- **Great Valley Road:** Known to Indians as the Great Warrior Path, the forerunner of this trail reached all the way from New York to present-day Salisbury, NC, where it connected with the Great Trading Path. Its feeders included the Philadelphia Wagon Road, which in the 1740s, linked up with the Pioneer's Road from Alexandria, Va., and went on to the Scots-Irish



US MIGRATION ROUTES
Kentucky and Tennessee
Wilderness Road
Richmond Road
Knoxville Road
Nashville Road
Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia
King's Highway
Great Valley Road
Fall Line Road
Carolina Road
Utah, California and Washington
Mormon Trail
Oregon Trail
California Trail
De Anza Trail
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas
Federal Road
Natchez Trace
Southwest
Old Spanish Trail
El Camino Real de los Tejas
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Santa Fe Trail
New York and Pennsylvania
Mohawk Trail
Braddock's Road
Pennsylvania Road
Northwest Territory
Zane's Trace
National Road
Chicago Road
State Road
CANADA
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
N
miles 0 300
kilometers 0 480
WA
OR
CA
ID
NV
MT
WY
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AZ
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VT
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MA
CT
RI
NJ
DE
MD
Oregon City
The Dalles
Dallas
Corvallis
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Las Vegas
Fort Boise
Soda Springs
Salt Lake City
Fort Bridger
Fort Laramie
Monticello
San Juan Pueblo
Santa Fe
Nogales
El Paso
La Junta
Fort Larned
Kearney
Florence
Omaha
St. Joseph
Franklin
Independence
Galena
Nauvoo
Vandalia
East St Louis
Chicago
Detroit
Louisville
Maysville
Nashville
Natchez
Natchitoches
San Antonio
Guerrero
Fort Stoddert
Columbus
Fort Wilkinson
Augusta
Greenville
Knoxville
Fort Chiswell
Bristol
Salisbury
Charleston
Richmond
Cumberland
Wheeling
Zanesville
Pittsburgh
Buffalo
Albany
Philadelphia
New York City
Boston

XNR PRODUCTIONS

[illegible]tlement of Winchester, Va. Pioneers from this route began streaming into the Shenandoah Valley. Among those following the Great Valley Road into the Shenandoah and on to the Piedmont region of western North Carolina were Scots-Irish, Quakers and Mennonites. The Great Valley Road also became an important feeder into the Wilderness Road (page 25).

- **Fall Line Road:** The route my ancestors used followed river towns through the heart of the Carolinas. Beginning about 1735, travelers would leave the King's Highway at Fredericksburg, Va., and head southwest to Augusta, Ga., founded in 1736 at the head of the Savannah River. Other towns near the route include Cheraw, SC (founded about 1750); Camden, SC (started by Quakers as Pine Tree Hill in 1751); and Raleigh, NC (established in 1792). Eventually, many Alabama- and Mississippi-bound pioneers would follow the Fall Line Road to join the new Federal Road (see below) in Columbus, Ga.

- **[illegible]olina Road:** An alternative to the Fall Line Road, the Carolina Road (also known as the Upper Road) tracked farther to the west, through Hillsboro and Charlotte, NC, in the 1750s. It originally extended only to Greenville, SC, but in 1828 connected to the Federal Road at Athens, Ga.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas

- **Federal Road:** Historians Henry deLeon Sutherland Jr. and Jerry Elijah Brown write, "The chances are good that all who trace their ancestry to anywhere in Alabama south of the Tennessee Valley have a forebear who came over the Federal Road." The route was born in 1806, when Congress appropriated $6,400 for a road to carry the mail between Athens, Ga., and New Orleans. It was widened and partly rerouted in 1811 to better accommodate military needs for the looming war with Great Britain; construction went west to east, connecting Fort Stoddert, Ala. (north of Mobile), to Fort Wilkinson, Ga., on t[illegible]hattahoochee River, where the route merged with the original postal path. Combined with the defeat of the Creek Indians in 1814, the Federal Road sparked the greatest mass migration in the nation's history up to that point. By 1820, more than 200,000 people had taken up residence in Alabama and Mississippi.

- **Natchez Trace:** The first major north-south route in the Southern states, the Natchez Trace followed Indian trails from Nashville, Tenn., to Natchez, Miss. (on the Mississippi River). After negotiations with the Chicasaw and Choctaw tribes for safe passage through their lands, US troops began building north from Natchez and south from Nashville, joining in 1803. The 500-mile route was upgraded in 1806, and briefly supplanted by the Jackson Military Road, which reached New Orleans in 1820.

Enterprising barge and keelboat pilots would sail down the Mississippi, unload their cargo and sell their boats, then return on the Natchez Trace, where they often met other frequent travelers—bands of thieves. Besides the threat of robbers, settlers traveling the trace had to brave clouds of mosquitoes and horseflies. No wonder the trace was nicknamed "the Devil's Backbone."

New York and Pennsylvania

- **Mohawk Trail:** Pioneers in New York began to migrate west along the Mohawk River Valley as early as 1725, and by 1770, the Mohawk Trail reached from Albany to Buffalo. After the Revolutionary War, the overlapping Catskill Turnpike brought more settlers west. Finally, in 1825, the Erie Canal provided a 350-mile waterway from Albany to Lake Erie.

- **Braddock's Road:** British Gen. Edward Braddock built this route—the first to cross the Appalachians—connecting Cumberland, Md., on the Potomac River to the Monongahela River south of present-day Pittsburgh. In 1813, construction began on the Cumberland Road (later, the National Road; see right), which followed much the same northwesterly route.

- **Pennsylvania Road:** Incorporating the Great Conestoga Road and the later Lancaster Pike, the Pennsylvania Road stretched from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh at the head of the Ohio River. Much of the route from Harrisburg west followed the early path of Forbes Road, blazed during the French and Indian War.

Northwest Territory

- **Zane's Trace:** In 1796 and 1797, when Ohio Territory first opened to legal settlement, Col. Ebenezer Zane built this road (also a route to Kentucky) through Ohio between Wheeling, WV, and Maysville, Ky. The segment between Wheeling and Zanesville, Ohio, also called the Wheeling Road, was ultimately upgraded and incorporated into the National Road.

- **National Road:** Soon after Ohio was carved out of the Northwest Territory and admitted to the Union, Congress passed legislation in 1806 to build the first federally funded interstate highway to transport eager settlers there and beyond. Originally called the Cumberland Road, the route came to be known as the National Road by 1825 because of its funding. Construction of the 600-mile span, which eventually stretched from Cumberland, Md., (incorporating the old Braddock's Road) to Vandalia, Ill., began in 1811. The westernmost 89-mile section connecting Indiana to Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois, opened in 1839, though the final stretch through Indiana had to wait until 1850.

In a history of the road, P.D. Jordan wrote of the streams of migrants: "Covered wagons had been forming an endless procession ever since the Cumberland Road was opened. After they settled Pennsylvania, they filled Ohio. When Ohio land was no longer available, they clumped on into Indiana to erect their homes and plant their fields on the banks of the Wabash. They clung to the National Road like a mosquito to a denizen of the swampy American Bottoms. It was the people's highway, and the people crowded it from rim to edge until their carts, wagons, stages and carriages challenged one another for the right of way." Today, US Route 40 follows the National Road.

- **Chicago Road:** An 1821 Indian treaty gave the US government the right to build a road between Detroit and Chicago. The crude and curvy road, built between 1829 and 1836, brought pioneers west by the thousands to settle southern Michigan and Illinois. Today, the Chicago Road survives as US Route 12 and the famed Michigan Avenue.

TOOLKIT

WEB SITES

- **American Migration Trail Fact Sheets** <freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~gentutor/facts.html>
- **American Migrations** <members.aol.com/gedsearch/migrate.htm>
- **American Rivers and Waterways** <freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~gentutor/rivers.html>
- **Colonial Routes to Kentucky and Tennessee** <www.lineages.com/InfoCenter/FirstSteps/colonialroutes.cfm>
- **Cyndi's List: Migration Routes, Roads & Trails** <cyndislist.com/migration.htm>
- **Early American Roads and Trails** <freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~gentutor/trails.htm>
- **Emigrant Road: An Oregon Trail Adventure** <www.emigrantroad.com>
- **Frontier Trails** <www.americanwest.com/trails>
- **Genealogy Resources on the Internet: Emigration/Migration Ships and Trails Mailing Lists** <rootsweb.com/~jfuller/gen_mail_emi.htm>
- **Interactive Santa Fe Trail** <www.kansasheritage.org/research/sft>
- **Migration Charts** <www.intl-research.com/migration.htm>
- **Mormon Trails Association** <www.mormontrails.org>
- **National Park Service National Trails System** <nps.gov/ncrc/programs/nts>
- **The National Road** <nps.gov/archive/fone/natlroad.htm>
- **Oregon Pioneers** <www.peak.org/~mransom/pioneers.html>
- **The Oregon Trail** <www.isu.edu/~trinmich/oregontrail.html>
- **PBS: New Perspectives on the West—Trails & Territories** <www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/places/trails_ter>
- **Trails of Hope: Overland Diaries and Letters, 1846-1869** <overlandtrails.lib.byu.edu>

BOOKS

- *The Age of Gold: The California Gold Rush and the New American Dream* by H.W. Brands (Anchor, $16.95)
- *The Development of Early Emigrant Trails in the United States East of the Mississippi River* by Marcus W. Lewis (National Genealogical Society, out of print)
- *Devil's Backbone: Story of the Natchez Trace* by Jonathan Daniels (Pelican, $5.95)
- *The Federal Road Through Georgia, the Creek Nation, and Alabama, 1806-1836* by Henry Deleon Southerland (University of Alabama Press, $17.95)
- *History of the Westward Movement* by Frederick Merk (Knopf, out of print)
- *Map Guide to American Migration Routes, 1735-1815* by William Dollarhide (Precision Indexing, $89.99)
- *The National Road* by P.D. Jordan (Peter Smith, out of print)
- *The Oregon Trail* by Francis Parkman Jr. (BiblioBazaar, $14.99)
- *The Plains Across: The Overland Emigrants and the Trans-Mississippi West, 1840-60* by John D. Unruh (University of Illinois Press, $26.95)
- *Routledge Atlas of American History* by Martin Gilbert (Routledge, $100)
- *Water Trails West* by Western Writers of America (Avon, out of print)
- *Westward Expansion: A History of the American Frontier* by Ray Allen Billington and Martin Ridge (University of New Mexico Press, $27.95)
- *The Westward Movement: A Short History* by Kent L. Steckmesser (McGraw-Hill, out of print)

ORGANIZATIONS

- ***El Camino Real* International Heritage Center** Box 175, Socorro, NM 87801, (575) 854-3600, <www.elcaminoreal.org>
- **National Oregon/California Trail Center** 320 N. Fourth St., Box 323, Montpelier, ID 83254, (208) 847-3800, <www.oregontrailcenter.org>
- **National Road Heritage Corridor** 65 W. Main St., Second Floor, Uniontown, PA 15401, (724) 437-9877, <www.nationalroadpa.org>
- **Nez Percé Trail Foundation** 194 Highway 28, Salmon, ID 83467, (208) 940-0053, <www.nezpercetrail.net>
- **Old Spanish Trail Association** Box 7, Marysville, WA 98270, (360) 653-5330, <www.oldspanishtrail.org>
- **Oregon-California Trails Association** Box 1019, Independence, MO 64051, (888) 811-6282, <www.octa-trails.org>
- **Trail of Tears Association** 1100 N. University Ave., Suite 143, Little Rock, AR 72207, (501) 666-9032, <www.nationaltota.org>

- **State Road:** Connecting to the Chicago Road, the State Road extended west from Chicago through Elgin and Rockford to Galena, Ill., on the Mississippi River. After the discovery of lead in the 1820s, Galena (from the Latin word for lead sulfide) became a boomtown while Chicago was still a village.

The Southwest

- **Old Spanish Trail:** Following a rough network of Indian footpaths, the Old Spanish Trail became the route—rather, *routes*, as several variants developed—between Santa Fe and Los Angeles. The 2,700-mile trail crossed deserts, canyons and Death Valley to connect these key outposts of what was then Mexico, from 1829 to 1848.

- ***El Camino Real de los Tejas:*** During the Spanish colonial period, this was the primary overland trail from what's now Mexico, across the Río Grande to east Texas and the Red River Valley in what's now northwest Louisiana. San Antonio, Nacogdoches and Laredo were founded along this ever-changing, 2,500-mile route.

- ***El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro:*** This north-south route connected Mexico City with what's now northern New Mexico. Recently named the newest national historic trail, its US section stretches from El Paso, Texas, to San Juan Pueblo, NM.

- **Santa Fe Trail:** More a commercial route than a migration path, this famous trail also was traveled by gold seekers and by American troops who seized Santa Fe in the war with Mexico. The 1,200-mile route through five states, from Franklin, Mo., to Santa Fe, NM, served travelers from 1821 until the railroad arrived in 1880.

Utah, California, Oregon and Washington

- **Mormon Trail:** After a mob killed Mormon founder Joseph Smith in 1844, new leader Brigham Young began planning to move his 11,000-some followers from Nauvoo, Ill. After reading John C. Frémont's report on the West published that same year, the Mormons chose the Great Salt Lake region as their destination and set out in 1846. The Mormon Trail crossed Iowa and the Missouri River to the site of present-day Florence, Neb., where the travelers set up winter quarters. Then they followed the north bank of the Platte River from Fort Kearny, Neb., to Fort Laramie, Wyo., where they turned southwest to Salt Lake City. By 1869, some 70,000 Mormon faithful had made the trek to their "new Zion" in Utah.

- **Oregon Trail:** Originally blazed—in reverse—by fur trader Robert Stewart in 1810, this harrowing route from Missouri to Oregon first carried wagons in 1836. Though Marcus and Narcissa Whitman's missionary party had to abandon their wagons 200 miles shy of their destination in the Walla Walla Valley, they showed the way for thousands who would follow to Oregon and later Washington. The mass migration began with a wagon train of more than 100 pioneers who left Elm Grove, Mo., in 1842.

The Oregon Trail covered 2,000 miles across seven states, and some 34,000 travelers in all perished en route—17 deaths per mile. It stretched from Independence, Mo., to Fort Kearny, where the route then paralleled the Mormon Trail along the Platte River (except on the south bank) and across Wyoming to Fort Bridger. There the Oregon Trail turned northwest through what's now Idaho. At The Dalles, Ore., migrants had to choose between the treacherous Columbia River or, after 1846, the safer but longer Barlow toll road across the Cascade mountains to the Willamette Valley. By the 1850 census, Oregon numbered 12,093 people; a decade later, the new state boasted 52,495 inhabitants.

- **California Trail:** A small band of 58 Oregon Trail trekkers split up at Soda Springs, Idaho, after passing Fort Bridger, in 1841. Half went to Oregon while the rest blazed the California Trail. They followed the Bear River, crossed the Great Salt Lake Desert and braved the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In the years to come, more than 300,000 people would follow in their footsteps to destinations in California and Oregon. Not all survived the trip, including 40 of the infamous 87-member Donner Party in 1846. After taking the ill-advised Hastings Cutoff—a supposed shortcut—the party reached the Sierra Nevadas late in the year and got trapped all winter.

Migrants catching "gold fever" from the 1848 discovery of gold at California's Sutter's Mill tried various other routes and cutoffs. Some headed north of the Great Salt Lake, through a corner of Idaho, rejoining the trail at the Humboldt River. From Nevada, the Lassen Route aimed north of Sutter's Mill, while the southerly Carson Route headed southwest.

- **De Anza Trail:** In 1776, long before California's gold rush, Spanish Lt. Col. Juan Bautista de Anza led almost 300 people over 1,200 miles to settle Alta (Upper) California. The first overland route connecting New Spain with San Francisco, the US segment begins at Nogales, Ariz.

For detailed information on these routes and less-frequently used byways, consult the resources in the toolkit on the opposite page and see Beverly Whitaker's Early American Roads and Trails Web site <freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~gentutor/trails.html> (especially her downloadable PDF guides to 18 trails). However your ancestors arrived at wherever you've found them in records, retracing their routes can lead you to new discoveries about your family and their journey through history.

Contributing editor *David A. Fryxell* has roamed from his home state of South Dakota to his current home in Silver City, NM, by way of St. Paul, Minn.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dubuque, Iowa; Pittsburgh; Milwaukee; St. Paul again; and Cincinnati.

The shotgun wedding, which has come to refer to any hasty marriage arranged because of an unplanned pregnancy, has deep roots in American family legends and folk songs, probably with good reason.

timeline

Oh, Baby or No Baby?

BY TANA PEDERSEN LORD

LET'S FACE IT, as long as people have been having babies, they've tried to figure out how to avoid having babies. Some societies used contraceptive measures to keep the population under control, and some couples prevented pregnancy to manage the size of their families. Plus, childbirth can be a dangerous business. No wonder our ancestors, starting thousands of years ago, have sought creative ways to prevent pregnancy. Let's take a look.

1550 BC

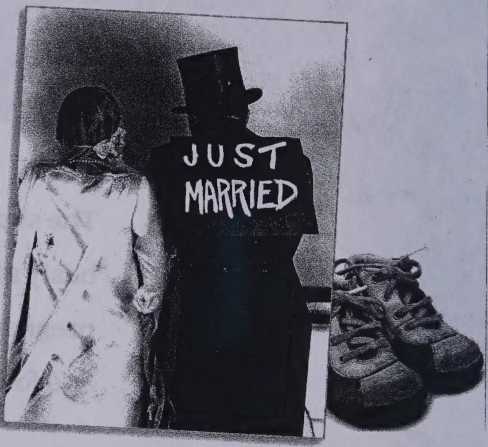
Apples, dates, honey, and acacia. Sounds like the beginnings of a fine dish. Actually, it's a recipe for a barrier-style contraceptive used in ancient Egypt. If you don't find this concoction appealing, consider what was used only centuries earlier: crocodile dung mixed with sour milk and honey.

515–500 BC

Pregnancies among royal concubines in the court of Chinese Emperor Shennong are terminated using mercury.

Shotgun Weddings

BY MYRA VANDERPOOL GORMLEY, CG



FOR YEARS, THE RULE seemed to be that American couples were married in the bride's hometown or county. However, there are exceptions to all rules, and the advent of the automobile suddenly enabled our ancestors to go to a surrounding county or even another state to tie the knot.

Back in the 17th century, fathers—supported by churches and courts—exercised close control over their children's lives, including their sexual behavior and when or whom they would marry. By the middle of the 18th century, parental influence had declined, as evidenced by fewer daughters marrying in birth order and the rates of illegitimacy and pregnancy prior to marriage beginning to rise.

For the genealogist interested in exploring the family tree for skeletons or confirming a suspected "shotgun wedding," searching areas where birth records were not kept widely or consistently until the late 19th century or early 20th century (which in truth was almost anywhere outside of New England) can be a challenge.

Illegitimacy, which can create a problem for the genealogist, did not always carry as great a social stigma prior to the Victorian era (ca 1837–1901). Times and social attitudes change. It is not uncommon to discover that your ancestors in

400 BC

Once upon a time there was a plant so successful at preventing unwanted pregnancies that it was used into extinction: silphium. In the Greek colony of Cyrene, on the coast of Africa, silphium is worth its weight in silver. It is so valuable to the area that they even memorialize it on their coins. However, the Greeks never figure out how to cultivate the plant, and by about 100 AD there is no more.

AD 100

Greek physician Soranus recommends a bit of calisthenics to prevent pregnancy. After engaging in sexual intercourse, he suggests jumping backwards seven times.

650

For thousands of years, many cultures used a horrific and yet widely accepted form of population control—infanticide. This practice is specifically outlawed in the Koran.

rural America might have been a bit late in getting married, but as long as they did and settled down in their community, their families and society tended to accept the situation.

Of course, a reluctant bridegroom, especially in the 18th and 19th centuries, would have to deal with his intended's papa and rifle, as well as her brothers and uncles. The shotgun wedding, which has come to refer to any hasty marriage arranged because of an unplanned pregnancy, has deep roots in American family legends and folk songs, probably with good reason.

However, an unwed woman who had a child out of wedlock often faced social stigma and economic difficulties, and the town and county court records may reflect this through what are commonly known as "bastardy bonds." The bond was usually made in the county court where the mother resided; its intent was to protect the county from being forced to support the child. When a woman's pregnancy or the birth of a child was brought to the attention of the court, a warrant was issued and the woman brought into court. She was examined under oath and asked to declare the name of the child's father. The reputed father was then served a warrant and required to post bond, and sometimes the mother and reputed father together posted the bond. If the woman refused to name the father, she, her father, or some other interested party would post the bond. However, if the woman refused to post bond or declare the father, she could be sent to jail.

When the United States entered World War I on 6 April 1917, marriages began to soar as men jumped to marry

Favorite Elopement Spots

If you suspect your ancestors eloped or had a shotgun wedding, you might check one of several so-called Gretna Green marriage localities in the U.S.—named for the famous village in Scotland where many 18th-century English couples eloped to circumvent the laws in England—for a possible elopement.

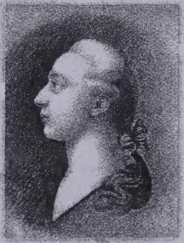
- ►New Jersey. Considered America's Gretna Green in the 1890s.
- ►Crown Point, Indiana. From 1915 to 1940, this town in Lake County was the Gretna Green of the Midwest. It was a well-known marriage mill, with an estimated 175,000 couples going to the courthouse there to be wed. Couples could marry 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Among the famous who were married there were Red Grange, Tom Mix, and Rudolph Valentino.
- ►Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana.
- ►Aberdeen, Brown County, Ohio. In the 1870s, Kentucky couples often went to communities on the Ohio side of the Ohio River, especially places with river crossings. Other popular Ohio destinations were Cincinnati in Hamilton County and Scioto County.
- ►Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.
- ►West Alexander, Washington County, Pennsylvania.
- ►Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois.
- ►Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland.
- ►Saint Joseph, Berrien County, Michigan. In the early 1920s Saint Joseph attracted Chicago residents who would take a four-hour steamboat ride, often on a Sunday, for a quickie wedding. Marriages were performed day and night in as little as 30 seconds.

1647

Condoms have existed in one form or another for thousands of years. Ancient Egyptians used linen fabrics soaked in salt solutions; the Japanese wore leather sheaths; and the Chinese employed silk paper. Around 1647, several condoms, made from animal intestines, are discarded in the outdoor lavatory of Dudley Castle in England. Hundreds of years later, they are found by archaeologists and remain some of the earliest surviving examples of this type of protection.

1480

In *The Secrets of Women,* Albert Magnus, a Dominican priest from Bavaria, reveals his choice for birth control: eating a bee. Be careful though. Apparently this act leaves you sterile permanently.



1774

Casanova. His sexual exploits have been written about and even made into movies. As you might expect, this Italian seducer knew a thing or two about protecting himself and his partner. In his memoirs, *Histoire de ma vie,* Casanova introduces the reader to the use of fruit as a contraceptive. A lemon half or wedge would be used much like a cervical cap to block sperm. And, the lemon's acidic nature worked as a spermicide.

their girlfriends before going off to war. Another surge in the number of marriages took place during and just after World War II. However, by 1940, when many states had passed laws requiring medical exams prior to a marriage license being issued, many of the marriage mills and favorite elopement spots had gone out of business.

Finding Shotgun Marriages and Old-fashioned Elopements

How do you find out where an ancestor was married? Start by looking at the time period of the marriage. Say, for example, your ancestors were married during World War I or World War II. A quick check of draft registration cards at Ancestry.com for the husband may lead you to a likely locale where your ancestors were married.

Marriage records in the United States can be found primarily at county and town clerks' offices, but in some instances they will be found in the records of churches, ministers, justices of the peace, and the military; state vital records and boards of health offices; and records of colonial governors. Check U.S. Vital Records <www.vitalrec.com/marriage.html> for U.S. state and territory records—mostly modern ones—that are kept at the state level.

MYRA VANDERPOOL GORMLEY, CG *spends her days untangling her illustrious roots and pruning her family's notorious branches—the latter being a seemingly full-time job. Reach her at myravg@wamail.net.*

Warning Flags

No shotgun-influenced wedding ceremonies in your family tree? The following warning flags might make you want to check the records a little more closely:

- The youngest child in a large family that arrived several years after the next youngest sibling—note especially if the purported mother is in her 40s or older. The child may be a grandchild, perhaps the child of an unwed daughter. If the birth took place in more recent times, a delayed birth certificate could indicate an irregularity—especially if the other children's births were registered in a timely manner.
- A child with double surnames, such as William Smith Jones, or a distinctive first or middle name. It may not mean anything, but it might.
- A marriage prior to World War I that took place hundreds of miles from where the couple lived.
- A young "widow" with a child whose father was unknown and supposedly died soon after the marriage—but with no existing marriage record in her home county or neighboring counties.
- The temporary disappearance of a daughter—she may have been sent to visit a relative in another state—from the family unit. She may have had a child and given it up for adoption.
- A marriage that took place soon after the birth of a child. The stepfather may actually be the child's father.
- An ancestor or relative named in the will of an apparently unrelated person.

1871

You probably know Elizabeth Cady Stanton for her role in the women's suffrage movement. But did you know she promoted sexual abstinence within marriage? For the purpose of birth control, anyway. On the lecture circuit, Stanton spoke to women-only audiences about "voluntary motherhood." She believed that wives had the right to say no to sex even within marriage, and she proposed both partners should refrain from sex in order to prevent pregnancies.

1916

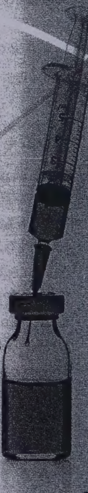
The first birth control clinic in the United States opens. Founder Margaret Sanger is subsequently jailed.

1960

The Food and Drug Administration approves the first birth control pill—Enovid.

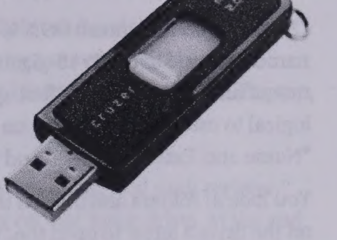
2008

Two hundred years ago, the creation of the smallpox vaccine changed the face of the world, protecting us from one of the deadliest known diseases. So what do vaccines hold for our future? Would you believe pregnancy prevention? Scientists are currently working on immunocontraceptives that target reproductive hormones. One vaccine could leave a woman—or a man—temporarily infertile, without permanently impairing her or his ability to reproduce.



The Care and Feeding of Flash Drives

It's official: the floppy drive is dead. Dell and a plethora of other PC manufacturers have simply stopped including floppy disk drives, thanks in no small part to the smaller, lighter, and faster USB flash drive that can carry over 1,000 times the standard 3.5" floppy.



In a recent conversation with a newsletter subscriber, I casually mentioned flash drives. These devices are also known as jump drives, thumb drives, USB drives, and probably a few other names as well. The subscriber mentioned that she had purchased a flash drive but didn't know how to use it. This article is for her and probably for a lot of other people who also have not yet used one of these great devices. I am also including information about programs and advanced uses that may be news even for experienced flash drive users.

First of all, flash drives/jump drives/thumb drives are not drives at all. So much for accuracy in naming! These pocket-sized devices contain a tiny circuit board, some amount of flash memory, and some supporting electronics. Flash memory is noted for its storage capabilities; when you turn the power off, the stored data does not disappear. It has been saved in the flash memory. You later can re-apply power and all the data will still be available, identical to what it was when the power was turned off.

Flash drives tend to physically imitate conventional hard drives so that they may act as a replacement for hard drives or floppy drives. When you plug a flash drive into your computer's USB port, it appears in the Windows or Macintosh operating system as another disk drive. You can write data to it or read data from it in the same manner as reading and writing data to and from hard drives, floppy disks, and CD-ROM disks. Since they are portable and very rugged, flash drives are great replacements for floppy disks and CD-ROM disks. They are smaller, more durable, and have bigger storage capacities than floppies. They are also faster than floppy or CD-ROM disks and often are faster than hard drives. (Speeds may vary, depending on the type of flash memory used.) Many flash drives manufactured in the past year or two have even greater storage capacity than CD or even DVD disks.

I carry a 16-gigabyte flash drive in my pocket most of the time, a unit that I picked up on sale recently at a local computer store for $59.95. Similar units are available from nearly every computer store, department store, drug store, and other places. A local variety store near me sells smaller capacity flash drives for $4.95.

You can purchase a 512-megabyte flash drive (equal to the storage capacity of 355 floppy disks or nearly the storage capacity of a CD-ROM disk) for $7.99 at http://www.compusa.com/applications/searchtools/item-Details.asp?EdpNo=3735735&sku=L61-4400&CMP=ILC-FPM04 and 16-gigabyte flash drive for $69.99 at http://www.compusa.com/applications/category/category_slc.asp?CatId=2634. Sixteen gigabytes is roughly the amount of data stored on 11,000 floppy disks. Not bad for something that is about the size of a tube of lipstick! Try carrying 11,000 floppy disks in a pocket or purse!

I suspect you might find even lower prices if you look around long enough; the prices on these things seem to drop weekly.

Unlike normal disk drives, jump drives contain no moving parts. The only thing inside the case is flash memory plus whatever other electronic parts are required to make it work. The entire unit is sealed and is more or less impervious to heat, cold, shock, dirt, or most other physical abuse. They will not withstand extreme abuse, however. I did have one jump drive stop working after I accidentally sent it through the washer and dryer. You'd think that would teach me to empty my pockets before doing laundry! However, a few months later I did the same thing again with the replacement jump drive that I purchased. The second one survived and is still in use today. It also looks very shiny, apparently thanks to the detergent used. However, I do not recommend using Tide on all your electronics gear!

Using a jump drive in Windows ME, Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Vista, or Macintosh OS X is simple: insert the jump drive into your computer's USB connector, wait a few seconds for the operating system to detect it, and then start using it. The jump drive will appear as a new disk drive that is attached to your computer.

Jump drives do not work in Windows 98 unless special drivers are loaded first and do not work at all in older versions of Windows.

In Windows, the new disk drive normally appears as the next drive letter in succession. For instance, if your computer has a hard drive that appears as Drive C: and a CD-ROM drive that appears as Drive D: and there are no other drives, the jump drive will probably appear as Drive E:. That is the default operation, but it can be overridden. A few jump drives may appear as a different drive letter, but most will appear as the next letter available.

Operation on Macintosh OS X is similar except that Macs don't use drive letters. The jump drive will appear on the desktop with a name assigned to it. My 16-gigabyte jump drive appeared with a name of "unnamed" when I first inserted it. Another jump drive manufactured by SanDisk first appeared with the name of "SanDisk." I always change the device's name to something that is logical to me by right clicking on the jump drive's icon and then selecting GET INFO. I then change the name that appears in the "Name and Extension" field and give it a new name of my choice.

You look at folders and files on the jump drive the same way as you navigate any other drive. In Windows Explorer, double-click on the drive's letter to open the "tree" of directories and files. Macintosh users can do the same by using Finder.

To execute any programs stored on the jump drive or to open any documents, simply double-click on the file name. This is the same operation you would perform on a hard drive, a CD-ROM disk, or a floppy disk. You can read files or write files from almost any application in the same manner as any other disk drive. For instance, if your jump drive appears as "Drive E:," you can create a word processing document and then save it as "E:\myfile.doc" or something similar.

One thing that is different is the removal of the jump disk. You should not remove the jump drive while it is in use. You should first close all applications that access the jump drive.

> **NOTE:** I must admit that I have unplugged jump drives many times while in use and have never lost data as a result. However, a warning message usually appears and there certainly is a POSSIBILITY of data loss. I suspect that I will lose data sooner or later if I don't abide by the rules, so I do try to remember to follow the recommended procedure.

For Windows users, the correct method is to find the "Safely Remove Hardware" icon in the desktop's System Tray at the bottom right of the screen. Briefly hold the mouse pointer over each icon there until you see the pop-up "tool tip" that says "Safely Ren Hardware." Right click on that icon, and then follow the displayed menus to stop access to the jump drive. When complete, a message will appear on the screen, stating that it is safe to remove the jump drive.

Macintosh users go through a similar, but simpler, process. Right click on the drive's icon on the desktop or in Finder, and select EJECT from the menu that appears. That's it. Within a second or two, the drive's icon will disappear, and you can safely unplug it. An even simpler method for Mac users is to drag the drive's icon and drop it on the EJECT icon in the bottom right of the desktop screen. Either method accomplishes the same goal.

With both operating systems, if you ever encounter a situation in which you cannot stop access of the drive, power down the system and then remove the jump drive. Power up and proceed as normal.

Anyone who owns both Windows and Macintosh systems will be pleased to learn that a single jump drive can be used on both systems. I frequently move files from a Windows system to a Macintosh system and back by using a jump drive. In fact, jump drives also work with most Linux systems as well. A jump drive is also a great way of copying data from a desktop to a laptop system or back again.

Backups and Archival Copies

I often keep copies of important files on jump drives. When traveling, I carry all my past newsletters plus "work in progress" co of the articles I am presently working on. These are backup copies in addition to the copies on my laptop and the copies on the desktop computers at home. Carrying backup copies in your pocket or purse provides a lot of protection against hardware malfunctions or human errors. However, just remember that it is easy to lose these small devices!

If my laptop should fail when I am traveling, I can always borrow a computer, insert my jump drive into its USB port, and start using the files I've put on it. Of course, that assumes that the borrowed computer has compatible word processors or other programs installed. (See "A Word about U3 Drives" below for a solution to possible problems with applications.)

When I travel to genealogy conferences to make presentations, I always have a copy of my PowerPoint slides stored on a jump drive that I keep in my pocket. More than once I have encountered a laptop that wouldn't work or was not compatible with a presentation room's overhead projector. It is a great relief to pull the jump drive out of my pocket, insert it into a borrowed laptop, and start my presentation without missing a beat.

One store owner I know uses a Windows XP system with point-of-sale software installed, sort of a "computerized cash register." He leaves a flash drive plugged in all day and instructs his programs to store all data automatically on that jump drive. At the end of the business day, he powers down the computer, removes the jump drive, places it in his pocket, and takes it home. Once home, he copies all critical files to his home PC to make sure he always has a current off-site backup.

Jump drives are great storage media because they are small, lightweight, and impervious to normal handling problems when being jostled around in a pocket or purse. However, the life expectancy of data stored on a jump drive has not been proven. I would suggest that you use jump drives only for short-term storage: a few weeks or a few months. Don't count on them for long-term archival purposes. They might save data for years, but there is no guarantee.

Programs

Not only can you save documents on a jump drive, but you can even store programs on them and run them directly from the jump drive. Actually, this is easy to do with almost all Macintosh programs, but it may be a problem with Windows. Most Windows programs read and write data to the Windows Registry, something that is not stored on a jump drive. Generally speaking, Windows will only let you run programs on jump drives if those programs are specially written for use on jump drives. Almost all Macintosh programs will operate directly from a jump drive, however, since Macintosh does not have a registry.

> **NOTE:** For a detailed discussion of the Windows Registry, look at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Registry.

For more information about running Windows programs directly from a jump drive, look at http://portableapps.com. Also check out the next section about U3 drives.

Macintosh owners need no special "shortcuts" for most Macintosh programs; simply place the application software on the jump drive and then double-click to run.

A Word about U3 Drives

> *The following section is for Windows only. Macintosh users can skip this section.*

Some jump drives sold today are called "U3 jump drives." In fact, the hardware is identical to other jump drives. U3 devices simply have special software pre-installed.

U3 technology was developed by U3 LLC, a division of SanDisk. U3 was created for Microsoft Windows operating systems so that applications can be executed directly from a specially formatted USB flash drive (that is, these applications can be run without first being installed on the computer). U3 drives are popular for word processors, web browsers, e-mail programs, Skype telephony software, and more. Not only can you execute programs directly from U3 jump drives without first installing software, but you can also store data (optionally) on the jump drive. There is no need to leave your data behind on someone else's hard drive. U3 allows you to keep your sensitive data safe and sound in your own pocket or purse.

USB flash drives adhering to the U3 specification are termed "U3 smart drives" by U3.com. "U3 smart drives" differ from traditional USB flash drives because they come preinstalled with the U3 Launchpad, which emulates the Windows operating system Start menu and also controls program installation and operation. U3 applications will run on Windows 2000 SP4+, XP or Vista. (Vista operation is only possible on U3 firmware version 2.1.5 or newer. Older U3 jump drives do not work on Vista. However, even the newer U3 jump drives will generate lots of Vista pop-up warning windows when trying to execute programs.)

U3 jump drives typically cost $10 to $20 more than a standard jump drive of similar capacity.

A wide range of U3-compatible programs are available, including word processors, web browsers, e-mail programs, games, music players, Skype telephony to make free or low-cost telephone calls over the Internet, virus scanners, text editors, encryption programs, checkbook programs, dictionaries, medical reference books and much more. Some of the U3 programs are available free of charge while others are sold for a fee. Almost all U3 programs can be downloaded directly from http://www.u3.com.

I carry a tiny 2-pound Windows laptop that has a very small hard drive. To conserve disk space, I installed only a few programs that I use often on the laptop's hard drive. Most of the lesser-used programs are installed on a U3 jump drive. When I want to use one of these lesser-used programs, I simply insert the U3 jump drive and run the program directly from that drive. A side benefit is that I have most of my programs available when traveling and using a borrowed Windows computer at an Internet cafe or elsewhere. This may or may not work at your favorite library, depending on what restrictions that library's staff may have placed on their computers.

For more information about U3 jump drives, look at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U3 and at http://www.u3.com. (Try to overlook the tacky background music at http://www.u3.com.)

Jump Drive Variants

I have described normal jump drives and U3 jump drives with pre-installed software. Other manufacturers have created still other variations. Since these devices are easily lost and may contain private information, several manufacturers have created high-security jump drives. These may have embedded password protection software or even built-in fingerprint readers. In theory, nobody can extract any data from these jump drives without the appropriate password or fingerprint.

Is a Jump Drive a Good Choice for You?

I would say, "Yes." I suspect that everyone can use a jump drive. It is a great tool for short-term backups of your own data. It is also a great method of taking some of your data to a friend or copying data from your friend's computer to take home. Anyone who owns both a desktop computer and a laptop also needs either a jump drive or a network – and a jump drive is a lot cheaper than a network.

Posted by Dick Eastman on April 25, 2008 | Permalink

A listing here does not mean that the company has been proven guilty or even that it has had a court appearance. While a listing here does indicate significant customer dissatisfaction, the listing should not be construed as proof of guilt. The information is provided solely to assist you in exercising your own best judgment. I believe the information contained in this report is reliable, but there is no guarantee as to accuracy. Reports are subject to change at any time.

Morphcorp Corporation, also known as "Family News" or the "Family News Network" or the "Mountain Pacific News Service"

Many consumers who purchase the product have alleged that it does not represent their specific family genealogy information. Complainants allege that the company sends similar genealogy information to a wide range of customers.

The company paid a $ 30,000 civil penalty in 2006 and also paid the State of Colorado $25,000 in attorney fees and costs and have agreed to significant changes in the way "Family Yearbooks" are marketed. However, the company's business practices have changed little, and the company continues to send out misleading advertisements for the "Family Yearbook." If your name is Smith, you will receive an ad for the "Smith Family Yearbook." Anyone with a last name of Jones will receive ads for the" Jones Family Yearbook." In fact, both publications will contain nearly identical generic information with nothing specific to either the Smith family or the Jones family.

While these are called "yearbooks," the publications do not seem to change from year to year. Each booklet contains generic information about the origins of surnames, a list of references for "how to research your own ancestry" and similar, material. You can find more and better information within a few minutes by using any search engine. Unlike these so-called yearbooks, the information found via search engines is mostly available free of charge. This company charges $39.85 for the so-called "yearbooks."

The company had a web site at www.ourfamilyyearbook.com, but the company apparently has since switched to http://familynewsabout.com. Mountain Pacific News Service's new web site does offer the following disclaimers at http://familynewsabout.com/acks.php?id=27401:

FAMILY HISTORIANS NOTE : This data is for you to do your own genealogical research.

OUR PRODUCTS ARE NOT PUBLISHED YEARLY . New data is added from time to time. New major changes are advertised on the web.

Our products CONTAINS NO PICTURES OF FAMILY MEMBERS unless otherwise noted.

OUR PRODUCTS ARE NOT INTENDED TO BE ABOUT YOUR FAMILY but about the entire family nationwide.

IF FOR ANY REASON WHATSOVER you are dissatisfied with this product, return it within 15 days for a full refund.

For more information, look at the Better Business Bureau's web site at http://denver.bbb.org/WWWRoot/Report.aspx?site=33&bbb=0885&firm=11038 and at this newsletter's earlier articles at http://tinyurl.com/4ht3j8.

SearchYourGenealogy.com, Ancestry-search.com, and Australian-Ancestry.com

These sites claim to have "the largest online genealogical search tool" and promote themselves as the foremost resources for genealogy; however, they are nothing more than a series of web pages with links to other services. On each site, potential customers are lured to purchase under what we feel to be false, misleading, or deceitful promotional material, and the buyer gets little or no value out of money spent at these websites.

Further information may be found at http://blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2008/04/10/potentially-fraudulent-sites-posing-as-genealogy-websites

Clett Island

Clett Island is situated on Loch Dunvegan in the heart of the Scottish Highlands. The island's owner is selling small plots on Clett Island as "Heritage Land Plots." His advertising is mostly aimed at Americans and Canadians, apparently appealing to those of Scottish descent. However, the Scottish National Parliament (SNP) claims that the deeds issued are not worth the paper they are written on. In fact, SNP media and culture spokesman Mike Russell is furious, claiming the scheme is illegal and also exploits Scotland's culture. "This is a cynical exploitation of Scottish history and culture and I want it stopped," said Russell.

The sale was conducted on the seller's Web page at http://www.clett.com but the site now appears to be defunct.

The BBC has an article about this at http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/scotland/2577095.stm and I wrote about it also at http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2007/05/update_own_a_pi.html.

Family Trackers

http://www.familytrackers.com

The owner of Family Trackers also owns several other web sites, including Market Profiles at www.MarketProfiles.net. According to that web site's main page:

Market Profiles is a full-service research company that surveys members of our online panel about the web sites that they visit and sells the results to web site marketers through affiliates and directly through our online store.

In other words, a genealogist receives unsolicited mail from Family Trackers, believes it, signs up, and "even recruits and organizes indexers and transcribers on Family Trackers." All of these folks then have their information collected by surveys, and that information is then sold to other marketers. While this is misleading, it is probably legal. Still, you might want to know the "full story" before filling out any surveys.

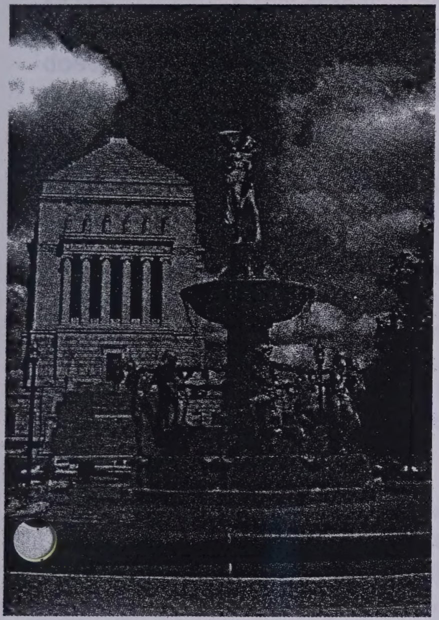
Details may be found at the owner's own web site at http://www.MarketProfiles.net.

Independent Committee of Eminent Persons

This is a very pathetic scam. You receive an unsolicited e-mail message stating that a bank official in Switzerland has "discovered" millions of dollars left in an account by a now-deceased relative of yours. Most of the time, there is a reference to the deceased person being a Holocaust victim. The sender of this message usually has a forged return e-mail address; clicking on REPLY doesn't work.

Indianapolis: A *Discover Our Shared Heritage* Travel Itinerary Webpage

Paul Diebold, Architectural Historian, Survey and Registration Team Leader



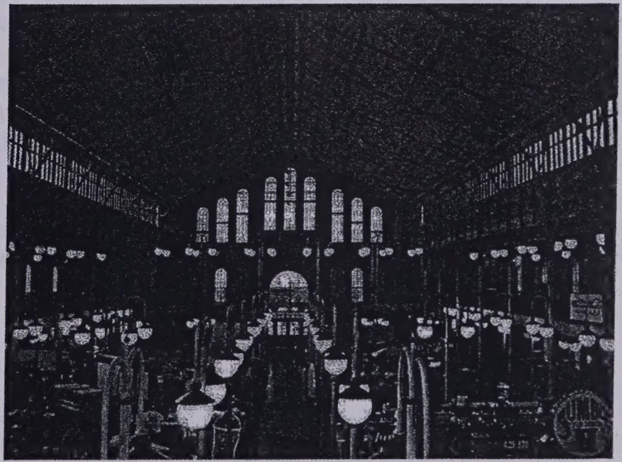
The rich history of the City of Indianapolis is the focus of the latest travel itinerary web page put on-line by the National Park Service. Staff from the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology researched, wrote, and took photos for the page, which was edited by National Park Service staff. The Indianapolis page is the 44th such page put on-line by the National Park Service and is by far the most extensive. The page was put on-line by the NPS in late 2007.

The site explores Indy history, as told by its remarkable collection of National Register-listed districts, parks, and buildings. You can explore Indianapolis history by themes with essays, such as "Ethnic Indy" or "Feel the Need for Speed in Indy." The themes relate to actual National Register sites; each featured site has a narrative, directions, attractions, and photos. For example, the theme essay "Neighborhoods in a City of Homes" features eleven National Register listed neighborhoods, including Speedway, Homecroft, Old Northside, Woodruff Place and North Meridian Street. In all, there are fifty-nine featured National Register listings within the Indianapolis travel itinerary page.

Many preservationists are concerned that web images and technology will overwhelm the need to experience real historic places. Travel itinerary pages tread a fine line by providing enough information for the armchair traveler to grasp the key points, while also encouraging visitation. The Indianapolis page is no exception. It includes directions and bus line information, mini walking tours of districts, and information about local attractions or festivals.

DHPA staff hopes that schools will take notice, too. Field trip budgets are climbing beyond reach, leaving many teachers wondering how they can work such experiences into the classroom. Now, educators can use the travel page as a guide to easily reached local landmarks, and have the background information for the sites readily at hand. The page is a great reference source for Indianapolis history for students young and old.

The Indianapolis travel page has a further distinction. Hyejung Kwon, a graduate student at George Washington University's School of Business, Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management, created a template and format that will simplify creation of future pages. The Indianapolis page was the first in this "new look" for NPS travel pages. Ms. Kwon worked under the guidance of Carol Shull, Chief of Heritage Education Services. Additionally, NPS staff devised a series of digital maps for the itinerary, another first.



Preserving Indiana readers can help promote this site by linking to it and encouraging its use in their schools, businesses and homes. No doubt, many readers outside the Central Indiana area will want to see their community featured on a Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary Web Page. We hope to work with the NPS to make this happen in upcoming years. Visit the webpage at: **www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/indianapolis/**

Above: Indiana War Memorial and University Park.
Right: Indianapolis City Market, interior. (Photos DHPA).

However, the body of the message tells you how to supply your personal banking information so that "the money may be deposited directly to your account." The unsolicited message may even say, "There is no risk involved."

Of course, once you supply your personal banking information, the scam artist is able to drain all the funds already in your account. Then the thief promptly disappears.

NOTE: There is a real organization called the "Independent Committee of Eminent Persons." It is part of the International Monetary Fund. However, it doesn't search for money left in bank accounts, doesn't notify relatives of "newly discovered funds," and doesn't send out tens of thousands of e-mail messages with bogus return e-mail addresses.

You can find hundreds of references to this on Google by starting at http://www.google.com/search?source=ig&hl=en&rlz=&q=Independent+Committee+of+Eminent+Persons&btnG=Google+Search

"Your Wealthy Relative Died in a Car Crash"

This is a variation of the well-known Nigerian scams. You receive an e-mail message from someone claiming to be a lawyer, a solicitor, or a bank employee. The letter says that someone with the same last name as yours was killed in a horrible automobile accident a few years ago, and the bank that is holding his funds is trying to find heirs. The person writing the message has decided that you are the likely heir.

At this point, the scam becomes the same as the various Nigerian scams or the Independent Committee of Eminent Persons scam described earlier. You are asked to supply your bank account information so that "the money may be deposited directly to the account." Of course, once you supply your personal banking information, the scam artist is able to drain all the funds already in your account and then promptly disappears.

If you receive such a solicitation, quickly click on the DELETE key.

Whenever you receive an e-mail message from someone you do not know, hang onto your wallet tightly! Never accept such messages at face value. Ask a friend, preferable some who is very experienced with online activities. Before you ever divulge personal banking information, ask your bank to review the message you received. Banks are experts at recognizing scams, and they offer their advice at no charge to their customers. Use that service!

Finally, if anyone ever says they will give you money, be suspicious. That simply doesn't happen often. In addition, if anyone asks you to first send money before they give you money, ask yourself, "Why?" The sender of the message may claim that he or she has to pay fees in advance. Ask for documentation and receipts.

If anyone sends you a message claiming that you can obtain large sums of money, say to yourself over and over, "This is too good to be true." Then believe it. It is a scam.

INDIANA ROOM
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2008 UPCOMING EVENTS

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A USELESS PIECE OF INFORMATION!
GENEALOGY NUTS - MONDAY, MAY 12TH @ 1:30 PM

Are you interested in researching family history? If so, please consider attending the **Genealogy Nuts** meetings. The group of genealogy enthusiasts discusses a variety of genealogy news and research techniques and regularly meets on the second Monday of each month. The next **Genealogy Nuts** meeting is May 12th at 1:30. The June meeting will be the **Genealogy Nuts Luncheon and Heirloom Show & Tell** on June 9th. The special **Genealogy Nuts** meeting will begin with a pitch-in lunch at noon in the library's program room. Afterwards, bring an heirloom or antique to share at the Heirloom Show & Tell.

ON THE ROAD TO FORT WAYNE

The Genealogy Nuts will be traveling to Ft. Wayne to research at the Allen County Public Library (ACPL). In 2007, the ACPL moved back to its enlarged and renovated building. The building includes a cafe, bookstore, auditorium, art gallery, computer center, and an underground parking garage. The ACPL's Genealogy Center renowned collection contains more than 332,000 printed volumes and 362,000 items of microfilm and microfiche. It is the second largest genealogy library in the world and it is considered the best among public libraries. The overnight trip will be on July 24 & 25 and registration is required. If you are interested in the research trip, please contact the Indiana Room for more information.

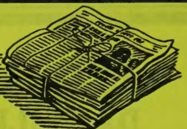
On Saturday, June 28th at 10 am those who are registered for the **Allen County Public Library Research Trip** will meet in the library's program room. Indiana Room Manager Cindy Rutledge will discuss the research trip and give out informational materials. She will also speak about what materials are available at ACPL and what the participants should do to prepare to research at ACPL. This meeting is ***highly recommended*** for anyone going on the trip.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact the Indiana Room at 317.745.2604 or email dplind@dpl.lib.in.us.
Sign up for programs on our Events Calendar on the library's website www.dpl.lib.in.us

INDIANA ROOM NEWS

DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



FUN IN INDIANA

Need some help planning some family fun for this summer? The Indiana Room has a variety of materials that could help with your travel planning. The 2008 editions of the following Indiana Tourism Publications are now available: Indiana Travel Guide, Travel Map, Indiana Golf & Travel Guide, and Festival Guide. The 2008 Play Packs that are filled with a variety of getaway ideas and travel packages are also available. The Indiana Room also has a variety of Indiana travel books that can be checked out. A small sample of those available includes:

Fun With the Family Indiana
Indiana Best Hikes
Indiana Historical Tour Guide
Indiana State Parks
My Indiana: 101 Places to See
Oddball Indiana: A Guide to Some Really Strange Places

AGRICULTURE IN INDIANA - WE PRODUCE MORE THAN CORN AND SOYBEANS

Have you considered where your popcorn comes from? Is your caviar from Russia? Is your shrimp from the Gulf of Mexico? Check out the Indiana Room displays to see what food products are produced in Indiana. Specialty food crops have values in the millions for Indiana's economy. Let us make a toast, with Indiana wine, to Indiana's agriculture.

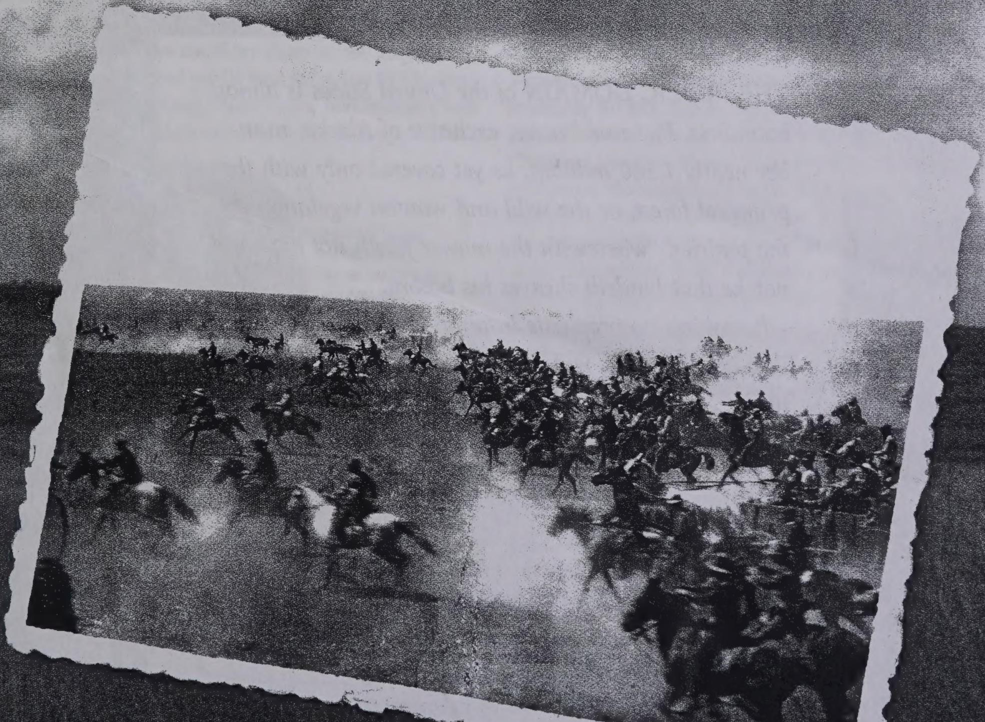
FEATURED WEBSITE

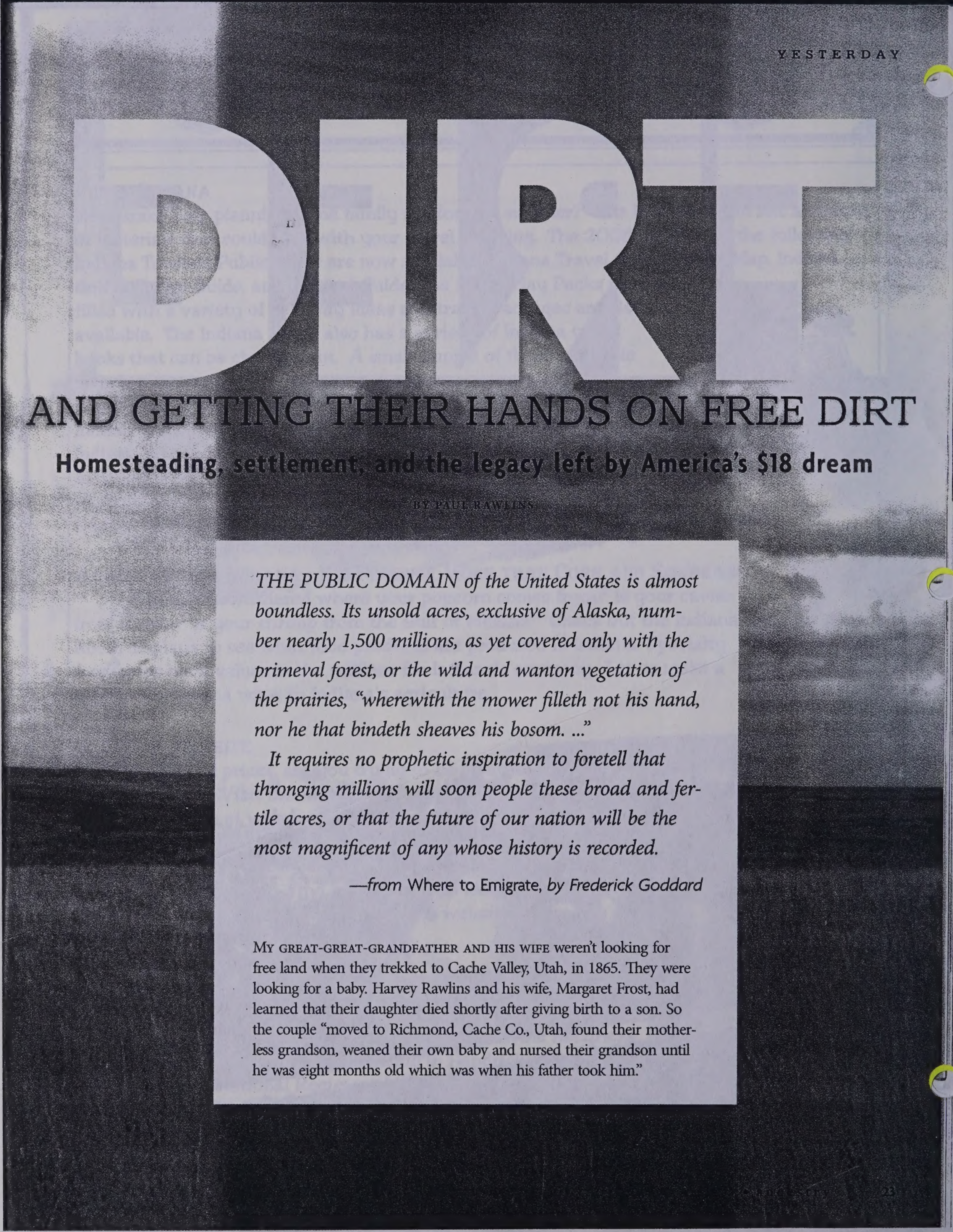
Due to rising gas prices, are you trying to be creative with your vacation plans this year? Visit the **Hendricks County Convention & Visitor's Bureau's website** at www.tourhendrickscounty.com for information about places to visit in Hendricks County. Have you visited McCloud Park, Hendricks County Museum or Blanton Woods? Or thought about visiting one of the water parks? Find information on local leisure activities, restaurants, and shopping locations on the website. It also has an events calendar with fun things to do.

HENDRICKS COUNTY MUSEUM

In 1866 the Hendricks County Jail and Sheriff's Residence was built. It served as a jail until 1974 and then became the Hendricks County Museum. It was the first building in Hendricks County to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Recently, the museum at 170 S. Washington St has extended its hours. It is now open each Saturday from 11 am to 3 pm. Also tours are available by appointment. Call 745-4784 for more information.

GETTING FREE ON THEIR HANDS





DIRT AND GETTING THEIR HANDS ON FREE DIRT

Homesteading, settlement, and the legacy left by America's $18 dream

BY PAUL RAWLINS

> *THE PUBLIC DOMAIN of the United States is almost boundless. Its unsold acres, exclusive of Alaska, number nearly 1,500 millions, as yet covered only with the primeval forest, or the wild and wanton vegetation of the prairies, "wherewith the mower filleth not his hand, nor he that bindeth sheaves his bosom. ..."*
>
> *It requires no prophetic inspiration to foretell that thronging millions will soon people these broad and fertile acres, or that the future of our nation will be the most magnificent of any whose history is recorded.*
>
> —*from* Where to Emigrate, *by Frederick Goddard*

MY GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER AND HIS WIFE weren't looking for free land when they trekked to Cache Valley, Utah, in 1865. They were looking for a baby. Harvey Rawlins and his wife, Margaret Frost, had learned that their daughter died shortly after giving birth to a son. So the couple "moved to Richmond, Cache Co., Utah, found their motherless grandson, weaned their own baby and nursed their grandson until he was eight months old which was when his father took him."

Something about that valley must have appealed to them—or something about moving yet again didn't. Half a dozen years later, Harvey filed a claim to homestead 160 acres just a few miles west on the grass flats that would become Lewiston, Utah.

An Act as Big as America

Whatever circumstances may have brought the land seekers, homesteading offered what America had always dangled before the hopeful: a chance. This one was wrapped in the promise of free land and the prosperity that was sure to follow. It changed the face of families. And a nation.

The Homestead Act Abraham Lincoln signed in 1862 had tremendous impact on fulfilling America's "manifest destiny" of populating the vast interior lands between the east and west coasts. The law made land in 30 states available to both citizens and those who intended to become citizens, provided they had not taken up arms against or aided enemies of the United States. Men or women over the age of 21, heads of households, or veterans who had served at least 14 days could lay claim to 160 acres of undeveloped public land for a slim $18 in fees. Before "proving" their claim, homesteaders had to make improvements to the property: building a house, cultivating some of the acreage, and living on the land for three to five years without a continuous absence longer than six months. Then, after the testimony of witnesses, they received a certificate of patent transferring ownership. Union veterans could count up to four years of service against the time required to prove their claim. And impatient homesteaders had an option, too—they could buy their land for $1.25 an acre after only six months of occupancy.

At the time the act was signed, the 30 states included were "public domain" states, where the federal government owned and oversaw the selling or transfer of land. (There were no federal homestead lands in the original 13 colonies, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Hawaii, Vermont, West Virginia, and Maine.) Requirements would change, but during the 124 years homesteading legislation was on the books, the laws would transfer some 270 million acres—10 percent of the nation's territory in the lower 48—to private ownership.

The Lure of "Free Land"

After a stint in the Norwegian Navy, Martin Pederson Barness immigrated to the United States, where opportunity eventually led him and his bride to a homestead along the James River in Spink County, South Dakota. "His wife—Christina—lived in the sod house while he walked back to Yankton (the capital of Dakota Territory) to finalize the paperwork," Martin's great-grandson Ron says today. "His son, my grandfather, Peter Marcus Barness, built the barn on the property in 1910. The photo of it [was] taken in 1919 … the Prairie Home Farm—classic."

PRAIRIE HOME FARM. Martin Barness and the barn that Peter built.

Homestead Number 1

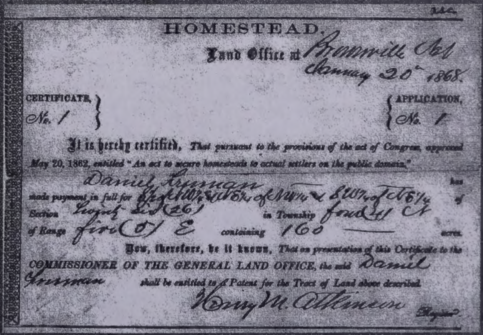
What did it take to be the very first homesteader? The story of Daniel Freeman's quest tells it all.

"Daniel Freeman … was intensely interested in the free homestead bill from the time it was first introduced in Congress. Year after year he watched its progress … and many times said that he wished to be the first man to take a homestead. When the free homestead bill was signed Daniel Freeman was a soldier in the Union army. A few months later he was given a brief furlough and came to Nebraska to look over the beautiful country, then lying vacant, for a home. He found the place that suited him and started for the nearest United States land office, which was then at Brownville, Nebraska, arriving there December 31, 1862. The little town was thronged with settlers who had come there to take land. That night there was a New Year's Eve party at the hotel, which was attended by all. The new Homestead Act was to go into effect the next day but as New Year's was a holiday the land office would not be open until January 2nd.

"Mr. Freeman was under orders to join his regiment and expected to leave the next day. He told his story and his great desire to be the first homesteader in the United States. All the others agreed that he should have the first chance and with him persuaded a clerk in the land office to open the office a few minutes past midnight on January 1st for Daniel Freeman alone.

"Thus it came that Daniel Freeman made homestead entry number one and afterwards received homestead patent number one for 160 acres on Cub Creek near Beatrice."

FROM HISTORY AND STORIES OF NEBRASKA, BY ADDISON ERWIN SHELDON, 1913



HOMESTEAD.

Land Office at Brownville Neb
January 20th 1868.

CERTIFICATE, No. 1

APPLICATION, No. 1

It is hereby certified, That pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," Daniel Freeman has made payment in full for [illegible] of Section Twenty Six (26) in Township Four (4) N of Range Five (5) E containing 160 acres.

Now, therefore, be it known, That on presentation of this Certificate to the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, the said Daniel Freeman shall be entitled to a Patent for the Tract of Land above described.

Henry M. Atkinson Register

Homesteaders came in all varieties. There were immigrants and religious refugees. Sons of farmers who had no land of their own and people like Uriah and Mattie Oblinger, who left a rented farm in Indiana for land where "every lick we strike is for ourselves." Former slaves like the "Exodusters," freed by the Emancipation Proclamation that went into effect on the same day as the Homestead Act. Single women like Alice Day Pratt, who had grown tired of teaching school and lit out for Oregon, and who under the Homestead Act could own land 60 years before she could vote. Speculators, who filed claims and immediately mortgaged them to insurance companies that would buy claims once they were proved up so the speculators could move on.

People came lured by the railroads, which produced tracts and pamphlets proclaiming a land of milk and honey. And there were the dreamers who followed the "junk science" of men like Charles Dana Wilbur, famously proclaiming that rain would follow the plow.

The Cost

Ken Deardorff, who in 1988 received the last land patent granted under homestead legislation, said of his own homesteading experience in Alaska, "It was one way, and probably the only way left, to get what was referred to as 'free land,' which of course it wasn't by any stretch of the imagination."

That same sentiment rang true throughout America's homesteading history. "Everybody thought it was going to be an easy life because you got this free land, but all you got was the land," says Homestead National Monument's Todd Arrington. "Even in the 1860s or '70s you probably needed a good $1,000 or so in your pocket to really get your homestead going, and a lot of people didn't have that. That's why they were becoming homesteaders."

Eventually, pamphlets for homesteaders in Oregon would recommend $3,000 to $5,000 in start-up capital, which still often didn't see homesteaders through to the first crop. To homestead, you needed tools and seed. You had to build a house to prove your claim, which meant you needed materials. You needed animals to pull a plow or, as technology advanced, money for tractors.

Farming was different on the Great Plains than it had been on the East Coast; rain *didn't* follow the plow, or at least not for long. Abnormally abundant rainfall during the 1870s and early 1880s enticed settlers to the Great Plains, and years of drought that followed drove thousands away again. The same cyclical weather patterns affected homesteaders throughout the West—luring them in during promising wet years, only to see them abandon their claims when the rains stopped. There were constant winds, dust storms, fires. And odds were good that they were in it alone—and that isolation was a lonely burden.

Then there's the unpredictability of the old West. Harvey Rawlins lost the second crop on his Lewiston land to frost. A family history records how John and Ellen Carey

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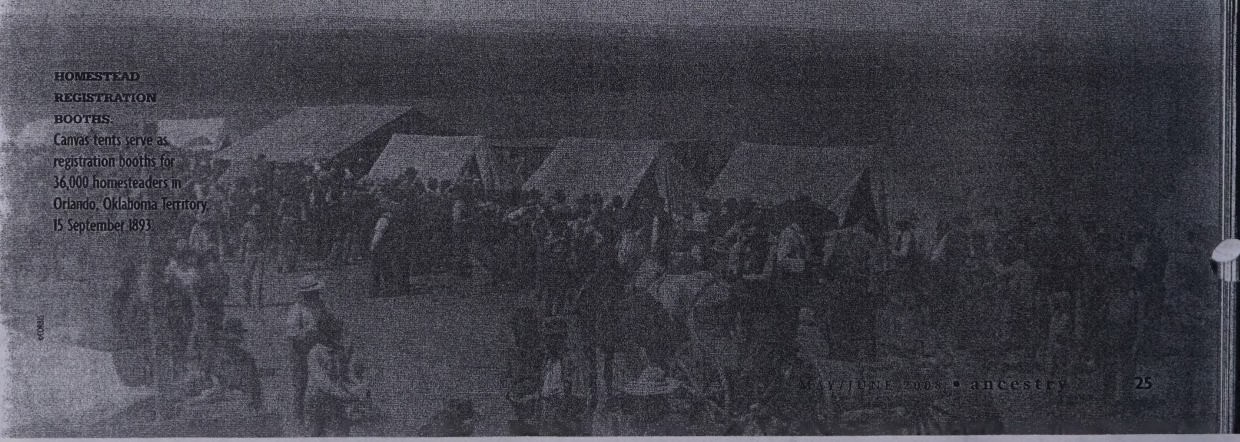
A Week's Stay at the Fifth Avenue or 100 Pounds of Cheese?

After the Homestead Act went into effect on 1 January 1863, $18 in fees could net you 160 acres of land. What else could you have bought with $18 in 1863?

72 dozen eggs
100 lbs of cheese
8 bushels of potatoes
120 lbs of sugar
22.5 lbs of butter
6 days in a nice hotel with 3 meals a day (heat and light extra)
90 haircuts
36 weeks of ice
A little less than a 1/5 of a horse
1/3 of a half-cape of mink
300 one-ounce packages sent via mail
1 and 1/3 Colt revolvers
1 and 1/2 Starr revolvers
56 lbs of newsprint



HOMESTEAD REGISTRATION BOOTHS. Canvas tents serve as registration booths for 36,000 homesteaders in Orlando, Oklahoma Territory, 15 September 1893.

©CORBIS

lived through clouds of grasshoppers in Nebraska, like something from biblical Egypt: "In the afternoon, the children playing outside were the first to notice a great shadow moving toward them. They ran, calling Ma, and she, with the mother instinct, drew them all into the house. And the frightful thing was upon them—locusts beyond all count—a solid mass that swept everything away."

As settlers pushed further west, even the size of a homestead claim became a liability. One hundred sixty acres—a comfortable farm in the humid East—proved insufficient for making a living in an arid landscape. In an 1878 report, John Wesley Powell suggested that in the arid land beyond the 100th meridian—the imaginary boundary line that follows Oklahoma's western border, exclusive of the state's panhandle, and splits Texas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas in two—a homesteader might require 2,560 acres, or four square miles, just to maintain a family.

Hard years on the plains yielded ditties like this one. Feel free to replace *Nebraska* with *Dakota*:

Nebraskaland, Nebraskaland,
upon thy burning soil I stand.
I look across the desert plains,
and wonder why it never rains.

The Impact

Homesteading reached its peak some 50 years after the Homestead Act was passed, with more claims being filed in 1913 than in any other year. Montana had the most successful homestead claims and acreage homesteaded (151,600 successful claims and 32,000,000+ acres homesteaded). Colorado and North Dakota were runners up. Indiana came in last, just after Illinois and Ohio, where much of the land had been claimed before the Homestead Act became law.

Exodusters

Between 1870 and 1880, the black population in Kansas swelled from 16,000 to more than 43,000. The greatest influx came in 1879, the result of a sudden "exodus."

It all started with the removal of Federal troops from the South in 1877, marking the end of Reconstruction and the return of oppressive measures against blacks—the start of a period that some historians refer to as "Redemption." Former slaves were blocked from voting, laws were passed to prevent land ownership, and for many blacks, the scene looked all too familiar. It was time to leave.

Former escaped slave and carpenter Benjamin "Pap" Singleton had been promoting resettling in Kansas after attempts to procure land in Tennessee proved too expensive. Kansas was close to the South, and it had an anti-slavery reputation from the John Brown days. By 1879, rumors that the federal government had set aside all of Kansas for former slaves helped fuel Kansas fever. While thousands had already migrated, the call for former slaves in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas became even louder.

In 1879 alone, some 6,000 former slaves, many calling themselves Exodusters, headed for Kansas. They lined the banks of the Mississippi River waiting for passage on steamships. A refugee crisis was created in St. Louis and other towns, where many would-be homesteaders either came to the end of their resources or waited to continue their journey.

The Exoduster movement ended quickly as the promise of free land dried up and opposition arose among Southern landowners who feared losing their workforce. At the same time, black leaders were encouraging people to remain in the South and tensions began increasing in Kansas and Missouri as thousands of destitute people crowded into these states.

Of the former slaves who migrated to Kansas and the West, some found work in cities and towns and others managed to homestead. Very few headed back South. By the turn of the century, most Exodusters were considered more prosperous than the free slaves who remained put in their Southern homes.

Holding Down A Lot In Guthrie

HOLDING DOWN A LOT. Homesteaders hold down their lot in Guthrie, Indian Territory (about 1889).

Nebraska leads in total acreage of the state settled by homesteading (45 percent), and eight other states had 25 percent or more of their acres successfully homesteaded: North Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, Colorado, South Dakota, Wyoming, Kansas, and New Mexico. And then there are the places that no one thinks of when they think of homesteading—Alabama and Florida—but homesteaders proved up almost 70,000 claims in those two states combined.

Legislating a Dream

The Homestead Act was just one of several pieces of legislation passed during the Civil War that helped shape the developing West, including the Railroad Act, the Morrill Act (which helped provide for agricultural colleges), and emancipation. "It seems that Lincoln and the Republican Party had a definite idea of how they wanted the West to look and [what] they … wanted it to be like after the war ended," says Arrington.

Homesteading also changed both the face of the land and agriculture. "Obviously, the impact on agriculture was just monumental. … Really, homesteading is at least partially responsible for this idea of America as the breadbasket of the world. That phrase didn't really come about until about World War I or so, but the Homestead Act had a lot to do with that," Arrington continues.

Homesteaders formed the nuclei of towns and communities through the Midwest and West, as the promise of land moved and reestablished families. The *Spink County Area History* notes that as Martin and Christina Barness sunk down roots and increased their holdings, she became midwife to her community and took in orphan children; their son and grandson went into local politics, and the homestead grew and stayed in the family until the 1970s. Harvey Rawlins's sons ended up proving up claims in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho. Some of Harvey's original 160 acres went to his daughter Arminta. A "tithing office" stood on another five acres Harvey donated to his church. And a sixth generation of Rawlinses travels back to celebrate July 4 in Lewiston on a portion of land that went to my great-grandfather, Jasper Alfonzo Rawlins. Says his daughter Mae:

> When Uncle A[lma] Rawlins went into Idaho to homestead, Father went along then, too. He decided to stay there and homestead for himself. His older brother, Harvey, suggested to the aging parents that they should deed what was left of their homestead, some 63 acres [and the house], to Father so there would be someone to care for them in their old age. Father was asked to return to Lewiston, which he did.

Lasting Legacies

Dreams aside, not all was good about homesteading—the effects on the land weren't always positive, as overgrazing and farming techniques contributed to the dust bowls of the 1930s. And for Native Americans, as Gerard Baker, Superintendent of Mount Rushmore National Memorial and a Mandan-Hidatsa points out, the Homestead Act, followed by legislation such as the Dawes Severality Act in 1887 and the 1889 Indian Appropriations Bill that set off Oklahoma's "Land Run," would open even more land for white settlement and mark an end to hopes that Indian lands might one day be restored.

Original Inhabitants: Homesteading and Its Impact on Native American People

For Native Americans, the Homestead Act, which put increased pressure on tribal lands, was followed by the Dawes Severality Act of 1887 (among others). Similar to the Homestead Act, the Dawes Act would offer each head of household on a reservation up to 160 acres—and open any remaining land to white settlement.

Gerard Baker, a Mandan-Hidatsa raised in North Dakota, had great-grandparents who were allotted land under the Dawes Act, and he still feels the impact today:

"The government at that time did not understand, or did not take the time to understand, that this land was truly owned in a territorial sense by tribes. They looked at it as being open land, which it wasn't. It was claimed by one tribe or another; they overlapped in many cases, but that was people's territory, and the singular ownership that the government brought in with the Dawes and the Homestead Acts further defined for us the need to say this particular piece of land is mine, and we weren't used to that.

"What that did to us was many things. First of all, it took us out of our family environment. We were a family people, and what the Dawes Act did was force us to go to singular households rather than have an extended family structure. … The clan structure was the family group structure. For us it was a matrilineal clanship system, and it destroyed that basically. …

"Long-term effects have been the loss of our lands, the loss of our culture, even to a certain extent the loss of our language," says Baker, who sees the lasting influence of 19th-century policies in reservation systems that are "still failing because the government still wants us to depend on them. … Now the challenge is how do we get out of that. The education is not only for the non-Indians but also for the Indians themselves. We need to understand what happened and what our role today is in society."

Eventually, homesteading laws evolved and changed. Acreage was increased for the arid West, and time and improvement requirements for proving a claim were lowered. In 1934, the Taylor Grazing Act decreased land available for homesteading, as most prime land was already taken. By the 1940s, claims dwindled to a few thousand per year. The Federal Land Policy Management Act ended homesteading in 1976, except for a 10-year extension in Alaska.

Family circumstances required Ken Deardorff to leave his Alaska claim after about 10 years. If things had been different, would he still be there today? "Yes," says Ken. He was among the 40 percent of homesteaders who managed to prove up their claims. Past scholars estimated 2 million claims were filed and almost 800,000 proved, but new calculations suggest the numbers may be almost double that, with 1.6 million successful claims out of some 4 million filed.

Some stayed because of the land, because that homestead is where they put down roots. Others because they were too poor to leave. Arrington notes that even successful homesteaders were sometimes no more than subsistence farmers. But in the long run, they left a substantial harvest: along with communities, farms, and history scattered throughout 30 states, estimates suggest that homesteaders have some 93,000,000 descendents alive today. Some of those, like Julia Whitney Rawlins, in the old house on some 30 acres of Great-great-grandpa Harvey's homestead, are still living on hard-fought, hard-won "free soil."

PAUL RAWLINS *is* Ancestry *Magazine's editor-at-large.*

Record of Clues

BY MICHAEL JOHN NEILL

Homestead records, when complete, include the homestead application, the certificate of publication of intention to make a claim, the homestead proof, testimony of two witnesses and the claimant, and the final certificate. Also included, if applicable, are naturalization papers and discharge papers from the Union Army. Find one and odds are good you'll get your hands on a wealth of great family information. Says Todd Arrington from the Homestead National Monument in Nebraska: "According to the National Archives, homestead records are second only to military pension files for the amount of valuable genealogical information in them."

So what will you find? Look for these 10 clues in your ancestor's homestead file:

Names of neighbors. Witnesses to the claim are frequently neighbors, providing names of ancestral associates.

Lifestyles. Testimony may mention travel away from homestead and household furnishings and utensils.

Former residences. Some claimants indicated where they lived before filing their homestead claim.

Occupations. Testimony should indicate if the claimant has an occupation other than farming.

Family details. Testimony may mention the existence of a wife (usually unnamed) and the number of children.

Farming. Testimony should indicate how much land had been cultivated and how that land was being farmed.

Settlement information. Testimony should provide a date of original settlement on the claim.

Citizenship status. Naturalized claimants needed to provide proof of their citizenship.

Military service. Veterans that could document their service as a part of their application were given special benefits.

Vital statistics. Some applications may provide a year and state of birth for the claimant.

A Matter of Record

Homestead records can be full of valuable information, but they aren't as readily accessible as some records. Here are a couple of tips to help you find them.

If you can find a land patent, it's easy to order the homesteading case file from the National Archives (NARA) in Washington, D.C. You can find copies of some land patents online:

- Ancestry.com has patents for 13 states in its U.S. General Land Office Records, 1796–1907 database: ‹http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=1246&offerid=0%3a7858%3a0›.
- You can access land patents for 32 states online at the BLM General Land Office Records Automation website ‹www.glorecords.blm.gov›. They also have some land surveys, field notes, and plats—or maps—to go with the patents.
- Full homesteading land entry case files are available through NARA in Washington, D.C. You can find information for accessing them, including the information you will need to request a file, on the BLM-GLO website or at ‹www.archives.gov/genealogy/land/index.html›.
- Homestead National Monument in Nebraska is working on a project to bring access to homesteading records onsite. You can read about the Land Records Project (and learn more about homesteading case files) at ‹www.nps.gov/home/historyculture/landrecordsproject.htm›.

rom: Genealogy Gems [genealogygems@genealogycenter.info]
ent: Wednesday, April 30, 2008 10:39 PM
To: Indiana Room
Subject: [GenealogyGems] Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 50, April 30, 2008

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library No. 50, April 30, 2008

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Mountains of Research Opportunities
by Curt B. Witcher

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Flying into Salt Lake City on Monday of this week to participate in the 2008 Utah Library Association Conference and meet with some colleagues in the Genealogical Society of Utah's Family History Department, I was impressed again (I think at least for the one hundredth time!) with the size and majesty of the Rocky Mountains.
This native Hoosier can often forget just how flat Indiana is.

That juxtaposition between majestic mountains and fertile plains reminds me of the research offerings of the Genealogy Center. The core collection of print materials, crotext, and online databases is certainly fertile ground for one's research. Hundreds of new books are added each month--both newly published monographs and gems from yesteryear found in antiquarian book catalogs and on society websites.
The collection of licensed genealogical databases is truly second to none. Physically and virtually, it is an immense collection.

Perhaps the majesty comes in when you consider the many decades of research experience the reference professionals have to assist you in using the Center's resources. Their expertise is given at our ASK desks, in one-on-one consultations, and through our many program offerings. Between the Center's offerings and those of the Allen County Genealogical Society, not a month goes by without there being some opportunity to learn more and become a better researcher. The program offerings below are especially worthy of notice.
++Tree Talks programs presented the fourth Saturdays of the warmer
++months Two-day mini courses scheduled for July and October **NEW** The
++Military Symposium in September

When you put it all together, you certainly have "mountains of research opportunities" in the Genealogy Center! Make plans to take advantage of those opportunities throughout this coming summer and fall.

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Ontario Place Name Research: Administrative Divisions, Part One by Don Litzer

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Changes in names and administrative structures can complicate place identification in Canada's most populous province, Ontario. Genealogy Center resources can help you sort out this complexity.

wnships were established in present-day southern Ontario, then part of Quebec, with the rival of Loyalist settlers, many of whom are noted in Taylor and Parnall's "Mini Atlas of Early Settlers in the District of Niagara, 1782-1876" (971.3 T21mia). In 1788, districts were created establishing local government in the territory that, in 1791, became Upper Canada, and from 1841 to 1867 was known as Canada West. In 1867, this territory, as Ontario, became one of independent Canada's four original provinces.

Upper Canada was split into several administrative districts. While counties, townships and local governments existed within these districts, their autonomy was limited until 1849, when districts were abolished and counties became the key administrative unit. A definitive and detailed source for the pre-1849 period is Frederick H. Armstrong's "Handbook of Upper Canadian Chronology" (971.3 Ar5ha), which identifies and defines the scope of districts, counties, and townships at that time, and lists government officials that served in those jurisdictions.

Eric Jonasson's "The Districts and Counties of Southern Ontario, 1777-1979, Two Centuries of Evolution," published with detailed charts and county outline maps in the Ontario Genealogical Society's journal "Families" (971.3 F21, v. 20, no. 2), is a valuable overview of county consolidations, boundary revisions, and other changes into the 1970s.

A useful collection of Ontario county maps on the Web at
<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/exhibits/maps/circa1951.htm>
displays plates from a mid-20th century atlas depicting counties, townships, and other places. Other than municipal consolidation in metropolitan Toronto and Ottawa in the early 1950s, the boundaries on these maps were largely intact from 1882 until 1968, when a six-year process of consolidating all or some of 14 counties into 10 regional municipalities began. Administrative divisions represented by these maps, from the common (county, township, etc.) to obscure (borough, united county, police village, etc.) are defined by Alan Rayburn in the "Administrative Terminology" chapter of "Place Names of Ontario" (971.3 R21p).

When Rayburn's book was written in the mid-1990s, a major municipal restructuring was on the horizon. Because of that restructuring, the Canadian place where your ancestor lived may still physically exist, but it may no longer exist as a governmental entity. Municipal restructuring has reduced the number of Ontario municipalities from 815 in 1996 to 445 in 2004. Townships, cities, villages, and counties have vanished from the map, either absorbed into or combined with others.

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Registers of Lighthouse Keepers, 1845-1912 by Delia Cothrun Bourne

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The image of a lighthouse may invoke a sense of strength and safety set in beautiful, wild nature. The thought of the men or women who staffed a lighthouse may elicit notions of weathered independents or lonely misfits who just wandered into the position. But manning a lighthouse was just another government job, so naturally, records of employment exist, and the Genealogy Center owns the film.

These records consist of nineteen "Registers of Lighthouse Keepers, 1845-1912" (NARA M1373) that have been transferred onto six rolls of microfilm, organized geographically by facility, for New England, New York through Virginia, North Carolina through Texas, two rolls for the Great Lakes divided by date, and one roll for Alaska, Hawaii and the West Coast.

Although administrative control of the lighthouses passed through various Federal government agencies, the registers are continuous, and can, depending on the time period, include, by facility, lighthouse keepers' and assistants' pay rate, dates of appointment and vacation (leaving the facility through death, resignation, transfer or retirement), birthplace, and military notes, if any.

Each roll includes indexes and maps. The index lists facility and personnel names, providing page numbers. This was a single index, but different pages of this index appear in each section on the film. It is possible that the identified page could be on another roll, so attention must be paid to the geographic area. The reference maps are at the beginning of each roll and show lighthouse districts for each region, and facilities' locations and names. The earliest maps are dated 1889.

Many Keepers and Assistants were born in states in which lighthouses are located, but natives of Kentucky and other states, as well as natives of Portugal, Norway, Ireland, Germany and other foreign countries staffed the facilities, too. Some Keepers or Assistants remained only a few weeks, others for decades. Robbins Reef Lighthouse in New Jersey became a family affair, as Lighthouse Keeper John Walker died in July of 1886, and, after two other Keepers, John's wife, Kate, became Keeper, and later her son Jacob became Assistant Keeper.

One can also combine the Register with other sources to study family or facility dynamics. In 1870, New York native Willis Warner was a 34 year old sailor living with his wife and two sons in St. Clair County, Michigan. By 1880, he was Keeper of South Fox Island Light, having been appointed in 1876, with only his fisherman son, William living with him. Willis remained there until 1882, and earned $560 per quarter.

So if an ancestor seems to be missing at some point, especially if he lived in states with coastlines, take a few minutes to check these fascinating registers.

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Preservation Tip of the Month

by Becky Schipper

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The Regional Alliance for Preservation (RAP) is a nationwide cooperative offering preservation resources. As a network of non-profit organizations, it is predominantly for the professional but also has a number of services available to the public. Their web address is: <www.preservecollections.org/index.php>

Questions are best answered when directed to member organizations in a particular geographic area. Member organizations can be found under the "Contact and Locations" link on RAP's homepage. Members are divided into four geographic areas: Eastern Seaboard, Gulf Coast/Southern U.S., Midwest, and West Coast.

Members offer a wide range of services including but not limited to book conservation, paper conservation, photograph conservation, photo duplication, digital imaging, textile conservation, microfilming, and matting & framing.

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Genealogy Center Launches New Workshop Series by Steven Myers

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This summer, the Genealogy Center will launch an exciting new series of educational workshops featuring an invigorating combination of expert lectures, individual consultations and assisted research in the vast resources available at the Allen County Public Library. These compact, two day mini-courses will be offered quarterly, and cover a variety of subject areas of interest to the family historian.

Margery Graham, CG and Steve Myers, MLS are presenting the inaugural mini-course "Family History 101" on Friday and Saturday, July 18th and 19th, 2008. Each day will feature three lectures and time to research and consult with Marge, Steve and the Genealogy Center staff. The inaugural workshop is an excellent way for the beginner to get started, or for newer researchers to review important concepts and sources. Of course, attendees are free to bypass any individual session to take advantage of additional research and consultation time. Lectures for "Family History 101" will cover the following topics:

Session 1: Getting Started on Your Family History Start your family history adventure off on the right foot. Learn about important first steps, home sources, interviewing, organizing what you collect, standard forms, using computer catalogs, and more!

Session 2: Basic Research Methods
Learn how to plan a successful search, gather evidence, and record and document what you find.

Session 3: Census Records – A Cornerstone Source Learn how federal population schedules, state census records, as well as auxiliary schedules and census substitutes can all help advance your research.

Session 4: Vital Records – Birth, Marriage & Death Learn how to use published and online sources for vital records, how to contact record offices, and how newspaper and cemetery records can fill in the gaps.

Session 5: Published Local History & Family History Sources Learn about the wealth of information available in local history publications, how to track down obscure sources, and how to find out what others have already done on your families.

Session 6: Directories, Maps & Gazetteers Learn about the many features of directories, maps and place name dictionaries that can help you pin down exactly where your ancestors lived and what they were doing there.

The registration fee for the "Family History 101" mini-course is $50.
Checks should be made payable to "ACPL Foundation" and mailed to:
Genealogy Center, Allen County Public Library, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270.
Mini-course attendance will be limited, so register early to avoid disappointment.
Additional information and a workshop schedule will be posted soon on our Web site at
http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/programs.html

Researchers interested in future two day mini-courses will find details in upcoming issues of "Genealogy Gems." Margery Graham and Steve Myers are already scheduled to offer "Family History: Beyond the Basics," covering more advanced sources and problem solving, on Friday and Saturday, October 24th and 25th, 2008. An "Irish and Scots-Irish Genealogical Research" mini-course is also tentatively planned for March, 2009. Future workshops will feature advanced research topics, English research and German research.

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Tree Talks--A Family History Lecture Series by Delia Bourne and Melissa Shimkus

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Continuing our fourth-Saturday educational opportunities for researchers is Don Litzer presenting "Networking Genealogically on the Internet" on Saturday May 24, 2008, at 10 a.m., in Meeting Room A of the Main Library. Don will discuss how e-mail, web published family histories, genealogy blogs, and genealogical social networking sites can aid a researcher to locate others with similar surname or locale interests, providing more sources, new clues for your research, and how to fully utilize Internet in your family history quest.

Mark your calendars now for other upcoming Tree Talks lectures include "Del.icio.us Genealogy" presented by Sara Patalita on Saturday, June 28, and "An Introduction to Medieval English Genealogy" presented by Steven W. Myers on Saturday July 26, 2008, both at 10 a.m. in Meeting Room A.

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Military Symposium

by Delia Bourne and Melissa Shimkus

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Don't forget the Military Symposium presented by Marie Varrelman Melchiori, CG, CGL, on Friday and Saturday, September 26 & 27, 2008.
Ms. Melchiori will discuss National Archive records for the Civil war, and research sources for Confederate and Federal soldiers. Curt Witcher will highlight the Our Military Heritage website at Friday evening's dinner. And Saturday afternoon will provide opportunities for individual consultations on your research challenges. Click on http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/Military%20Symposium.pdf for program and information on registration.

Registration (including Friday evening dinner) is $50 payable to the Allen County Public Library. You can simply send a check for $50 with your name, postal address and email address to: Military Symposium 2008, Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at 260-421-1225 or Genealogy@ACPL.Info

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Librarians on Parade

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Curt Witcher
May 27, 2008 at 6:30 p.m., Bluffton-Wells County Public Library, 200 W. Washington St., Bluffton, IN. Topic: "Historical Research Methodology"
May 28, 2008 at 7 p.m., Theater, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN. Topic: "Capturing & Preserving Family Memories"
June 10, 2008 at 6:30 p.m., Bluffton-Wells County Public Library, 200 W. Washington St., Bluffton, IN. Topic: "More than Surname Surfing:
Effective Use of the Internet for Genealogy"
June 29, 2008 at 10:30 a.m., American Library Association Annual Meeting, Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim, CA. Panel Presentation:
"What Can Genealogy Do For Your Library?"

Don Litzer
May 12, 2008, DeKalb County Genealogical Society, Willennar Genealogy Center, 603 S. Jackson St., Auburn, IN. Topic: "What's in a German Place Name?"
ay 24, 2008, Allen County Public Library, Tree Talks Series. Topic: "Networking Genealogically on the Internet"

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Area Calendar of Events

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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana (ACGSI)

May 14, 2008 at 6:30 p.m. at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza. ACGSI member Marge Graham will present "How to Retrieve Information from Other Sites."

June 18, 2008, Annual Meeting and Dinner, Don Halls Guesthouse.
Social starts at 6 p.m. with dinner at 6:30 p.m.

Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) "First Wednesday" program of lineage assistance is Wednesday, May 7, 2008, 9 am – 7 pm at the Allen County Public Library's Main Library, 900 Library Plaza, in the Genealogy Center. Expert help from members of the DAR on becoming a member of that organization.

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 302 East Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN

May 4, 2008, 2 p.m., Donn Werling presents "Down on the Farm"
(Following the lecture, History Center members will be invited to visit the historic Werling farm which dates back to 1856.)

June 1, 2008, 2 p.m., Jim Sack presents "A Most German Town: How Germans Came to Dominate Fort Wayne"

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Driving Directions to the Library

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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street.
We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

rom the West
ing US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the

second block on the right.

Using US 24:
After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East
Follow US 30/then 930 into and through New Haven, under an overpass into downtown Fort Wayne. You will be on Washington Blvd. when you get into downtown. Library Plaza will be on the right.

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Parking at the Library

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At the Library, underground parking can be accessed from Wayne Street.
Other library parking lots are at Washington and Webster, and Wayne and Webster. Hourly parking is $1 per hour with a $7 maximum. ACPL library card holders may use their cards to validate the parking ticket at the west end of the Great Hall of the Library. Out of county residents may purchase a subscription card with proof of identification and residence. The current fee for an Individual Subscription Card is $70.

Public lots are located at the corner of Ewing and Wayne Streets ($1 each for the first two half-hours, $1 per hour after, with a $4 per day maximum) and the corner of Jefferson Boulevard and Harrison Street
($3 per day).

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am - 5pm, weekdays only. It is free to park on the street after 5pm and on the weekends.

Visitor center/Grand Wayne Center garage at Washington and Clinton Streets. This is the Hilton Hotel parking lot that also serves as a day parking garage. For hourly parking, 7am - 11 pm, charges are .50 for the first 45 minutes, then $1.00 per hour. There is a flat $2.00 fee between 5pm and 11pm.

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Genealogy Center Queries

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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting.
Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note:

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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.

To subscribe to "Genealogy Gems," simply use your browser to go to the website: www.GenealogyCenter.Info. Scroll down toward the bottom of the first screen where it says, "Enter Your Email Address to Subscribe to "Genealogy Gems." Enter your email address in the yellow box and click on "Subscribe." You will be notified with a confirmation email.

If you do not want to receive this e-zine, please follow the link at the very bottom of the issue of GenealogyGems you just received or send an email to kspears@acpl.lib.in.us